Rabbi Brickner—**Soviet Russia's Challenge to Canada**—*Beaudry Leman*

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The Nation's Business

Sales Tax May Prove Best Source of Higher Revenue
Selling to Russia
Canadian Industry Should Insist on Cash

IS SALES TAX THE WAY OUT?

FROM Ottawa come reports of various subtle new plans devised by the Prime Minister and Minister of Finance to fill the public coffers, sadly depleted by declining revenues and by new expenditures, such as those undertaken on behalf of old age pensions and unemployment relief. Some of the suggestions that newspaper correspondents put on the wires from Ottawa indicate the likelihood of new sources of revenue being sought through special burdens on individual groups or fields of industry.

New and untried forms of taxation would be a mistake in Canada now if introduced to raise emergency revenues rather than, after careful study, as part of our permanent tax system. A new form of taxation would be upsetting to business; would require considerable readjustment by every busy executive, by government departments. Its imposition would be purely experimental. By the time the economic units of the country had adjusted themselves to it it would probably be found no longer necessary. The impending deficit in government finances is largely a temporary, an emergency affair. Renewed prosperity in Canada will bring public revenues back very quickly and permit them to catch up at least with the lower scale of public expenditure that is clearly called for and that apparently Mr. Bennett hopes to enforce by a campaign for economy in government. Of course, if the tariff policy is based upon so reducing imports that customs revenue remains low, permanent revenue sources must be found elsewhere.

* * *

EQUALLY desirable is it that new forms of taxation or increases in present imposts should not be made to bear heavily upon any one field of business. This would be just as much a barrier to an early return of complete prosperity in Canada as new and experimental forms of taxation.

If Mr. Bennett needs more money—and it is generally admitted that he must finds ways to get it—let him find it in the tax that has proven itself equitable, easily collectible and economical and that bears evenly upon all groups in business and all classes of taxpayers, according to their means. The income tax has been proven to be a definite brake on business expansion and should not be increased. Eventually we shall have to resume the process of steadily reducing it out of existence. The sales tax, on the other hand, has worked well in Canada. Apparently, it is popular with business men as a whole and it is not unpopular with the general consuming public.

* * *

RECENT discussion of the possibility of the imposition of a turnover tax has brought out scores of interviews and resolutions from business men and business associations approving the sales tax as preferable to a turnover tax that would be pyramided at each billing and that would apply to services as well as commodities.

Business men generally having shown their approval of the sales tax, Mr. Bennett might well take his cue from these opinions and find the major portion of his needed new revenues by enlarging the sales tax to four or even five per cent. Such a plan would have the merit of easy return to lower taxation later. Year by year, the sales tax could be reduced by one or more per cent as business generally expanded in Canada. Changes in the sales tax can be effected with the least possible need for readjustment by business, which already understands the tax. The machinery, both of government and of business, for sales tax collection already exists and is functioning smoothly.

* * *

C. O. D. GOOD RULE FOR SOVIET TRADE

IT IS in recognition of the direct effect on Canadian business development of the great Russian experiment that The Financial Post publishes this week the addresses of Rabbi Brickner and Beaudry Leman on the Five Year Plan and the Russian challenge.

Those who read Rabbi Brickner's story of what he saw in Russia, and the conclusions he came to, will note that he concludes with a plea to the more advanced capitalistic nations to trade with Russia and not to lose the advantage of this potential market of 150,000,000 people, now trying to raise their standards of living. Some of those who heard Rabbi Brickner felt that his plea for trade with Russia was an illogical conclusion to his survey of Russia's objectives. In any event the Rabbi should have definitely qualified his advice. While The Financial Post considers Rabbi Brickner's speech a valuable contribution it feels that there are important further points to be brought out. Selling to Russia may be good business for Canada but not unless the individual business man makes certain of getting paid for what he sells.

* * *

RUSSIA is dumping goods in world markets in a frantic effort to build up cash balances abroad to pay for the enormous quantities of goods she is purchasing. But Russia's exports, whether of goods or services, are not sufficient to pay for all she wants to import. Being unable to borrow by selling securities in foreign markets she hopes to obtain credit

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

NEW BOARD TO BE NAMED FOR DURANT

W. C. Durant Offers Resignation as Connections Severed

TRANSFER COMPLETE

Kerby Will Be One Member of Present Directorate to Remain—Expect 40c. Dividend to Stay

Durant Motors of Canada will have a purely Canadian board of directors after the annual meeting to be held late next month.

Present directors, who probably will be re-elected, are Roy D. Kerby, president and general manager; J. A. Brand, comptroller, and J. E. Carruthers.

W .C. Durant and Henry Herberman, the latter associated in a number of Durant enterprises in the United States, have resigned. There will be no interim appointments to fill these vacancies.

Appointed Last July

This situation has resulted from the transfer of ownership of the controlling shares of Durant of Canada from Durant of Delaware, the holding company.

Mr. Durant's latest term of office as a director of Durant of Canada was from last July until the present month. He and Mr. Heberman went on the board when four Detroit men resigned. These four were, R. A. Vail (vice-president); Fred J. Haynes, A. I. Philp and John A. Nicholls, jr.

Heretofore there has been no announcement of the shift in directorate which caused Messrs. Durant and Herberman to go on the board along with two active executives of the Canadian company.

The management contract which has existed since the organization of the Canadian company in 1921 is expected to be cancelled. By this contract, Durant of Delaware shared in a substantial manner in the profits of Durant of Canada. For the moment, continuance of the contract is doing no harm as Durant of Canada has dipped into its surplus in the last year to maintain the 40-cent dividend on the stock.

There is no information as to what group in Canada now controls Durant of Canada. Mr. Kerby has intimated that there may be an announcement at the annual meeting but none before that date. In any event, the personnel of the new board will give an indication of the character of the new control.

Durant of Delaware lost control of

(Continued on page, 2, col. 6)

Looking to Stock Market To Forecast Trade Gain

Though the recent strong stock market has come about without support from strong earnings statements of market leaders, without notable increase in business activity and without any very apparent improvement in immediate prospects for business, there are many who are hoping that it is a precursor to better business conditions. Opinion varies between those who think it is a false start due for a setback and those who think that the situation was thoroughly liquidated and that the market now builds on a firm foundation.

Caution is advised by experienced brokers as still the best policy for traders. The present strong market has a value in that it shows considerable underlying confidence with regard to the future. There is a growing feeling that 1931 will prove to be a year of recovery in business. The only question is as to the pace of improvement and too active a market now may easily discount too great an improvement. In the past improving stock values have always forecast business improvement before the latter was more than under way.

United States Movement Dominates

The United States situation is the dominating factor at present. There have been undeniable signs of business improvement in the last two months, but economists are not yet certain that it is more than seasonable.

The Canadian situation will revive as the Western situation improves, it is expected. At the moment the market has moved forward even though traders expect unfavorable reports from Massey-Harris Co., Canada Steamship Lines and some other large companies. Results for 1930 have been disappointingly low for pulp and paper companies.

Interest in stocks of gold mining companies is still keen and many traders are keeping a keen eye on visible stocks and prices of base metals, feeling that some time there will be opportunity in this field.

Low costs of building are inducing more large companies to initiate building programmes because they can do it more favorably at this time, and it is hoped that this will work out favorably for contractors and for companies furnishing building materials.

Baking company stocks still operate under the disadvantage of price-cutting between chain store companies. Flour milling companies have their fundamental position improved so far as purchases of wheat are concerned but it will take more than a year to enable full advantage to be taken in most cases.

MASSEY-HARRIS STILL NEGOTIATES FOR EXECUTIVE

Promotion Within Organization May Come, After All

Although there has been no official announcement, it is understood that directors of Massey-Harris Co. are negotiating with a Canadian executive with a view to his acceptance of the position of general manager.

At the same time, there is understood to be a feeling on the part of a number of directors that one of the present executives of the company might be promoted to the position. Massey-Harris is generally understood to have a number of men on its own staff who, in their fields, are considered as competent as any in the farm implement business, both from a sales and a manufacturing point of view.

It is believed that the positions of general manager and president will be separated in future. T. A. Russell, vice-president, who has been acting president since the resignation of Thomas Bradshaw, may be elected president following the annual meeting.

Mr. Russell is connected with many other enterprises.

CLAUDE NEON FEELS BENEFIT OF NEW LIGHT

Business in Neon Gas Showed Wide Gains Last Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Growth of the use of neon gas as an illuminant is revealed in operations of Claude Neon General Advertising Ltd. in 1930. The volume of neon business in Ontario and Quebec increased over 80 per cent as compared with 1929 while earnings for the year were equal to four times preferred dividend requirements. After payment of preferred dividends there remained a sum equal to 85 cents a share on the common stock, before income taxes.

Claude Neon General Advertising is a merger of E. L. Ruddy Co., Asch Ltd. and several Claude Neon companies. Asch Ltd. and E. L. Ruddy which were absorbed early in 1930 rank as leaders in the outdoor advertising business in Canada. The former operated in Quebec for the most part while the latter was active in Ontario. Both companies, however, through affiliations, were engaged in the outdoor advertising business throughout the Dominion.

Neon Gas Proves Useful

The advent of neon gas altered considerably methods in the billboard and illuminated sign business. Inclusion of Claude Neon companies in a merger of Asch and Ruddy followed an obvious trend; operations of these two different divisions fitted in to general activity in a satisfactory manner.

The company conducts most of its neon sign business on a rental basis. It has been found that this method disposes of several circumstances which militate against direct sales The customer is released, it is explained, from the care of maintenance and upkeep though naturally he pays for power used. The manufacturing departments of Asch and Ruddy carry out construction of the sign; the neon lighting is cared for by the co-ordinated Claude Neon companies. It can be seen that former operations of these units dove-tail into each other.

The Neon companies included in Claude Neon General Advertising comprise Claude Neon Light Co. of Canada; Claude Neon Macey Co.; Eastern Claude Neon Co., and Western Claude Neon Lights Ltd. In addition the company owns a stock interest in Neon products of Western Canada.

Relations have been established with one of the largest companies

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

Leading Stocks Reach New Ground in Montreal

Active Trading in Broad List Sends Several Shares to New High Levels for Year on New York Market Holiday

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Stimulated by the most active trading witnessed this year several shares on the Montreal Stock Exchange broke new ground recently. Substantial blocks of leading shares changed hands at encouraging prices and gains of three and four points were recorded in some cases. While some market observers are inclined to look askance at the sharp gains, activity has been encouraging.

Utility shares were much in evidence. Montreal Power, Shawinigan and Quebec Power all touched new high levels for 1931 and all recorded good gains over the low marks for the current year. Declaration of initial dividends on the common shares of United Securities Ltd., and its subsidiary Canadian Light & Power, was responsible in part for the interest in Power and Shawinigan, for these companies jointly control United Securities through stock ownership.

Montreal Power Active

Montreal Power passed the 61 mark, a gain of 3 points and some 7 points above the year's low. Shawinigan at 55 represented a gain of 6 points from its lowest level this year while Quebec Power, though it moved slower, sold up and is presently about 5 points above its low for the year.

Other utility stocks to record gains were B. C. Power Corp., which was in active demand. This stock was traded in around 42, an increase of some 7 points from previous low levels and a gain of about 4 points in recent trading. Higher net earnings for January and for the 7 months ended January 31 have directed attention to improved operations of the company on the Pacific coast.

Power Corp. Higher

Power Corp. of Canada touched a new mark for 1931 at 54¾. The company's earnings have been on a satisfactory basis during its current fiscal year and profits are reported to have been made on sale of securities.

One of the most actively traded stocks in recent trading was National Breweries, which has moved up to over 35 in a heavy turnover. Not only was this the highest mark for the current year but is within striking distance of the high for 1930, which was 36⅝. The annual report of this company will make its appearance shortly and is expected to reveal earnings approximating $2.45 a share on the common. This figure cannot be confirmed; sales for 1930 are reported to have been the highest in the company's history. In 1929 earnings were equal to $2.33 a share.

The widest gain in medium priced shares was recorded by National Steel Car Corp., which rose some 7 points to a new year's high level of 42. While this is far below the high price in 1930, it, nevertheless, compares with a low of 33½ this year, and sets a new mark for 1931. The activity in the shares is based on a report, which has some foundation, that the company's claim for war reparations will be given further consideration. The claim totals around $1,220,000.

Atlantic Sugar continued its advance of recent weeks and the common broke new ground at 31¾. Definite information on the company's plans is not available, but there is growing conviction that some reorganization is being considered. The financial statement for 1930 will show an improved position and higher net earnings. The stock at current levels is nearly 20 points above the low for the year. The preferred stock has moved up with the common.

Brazil Was Leader

Brazilian Traction gave evidence of its market popularity and also succeeded in making a new high price for 1931. Sales on Monday, February 23, totalled 16,233 shares the greatest turnover in any stock for that day.

Total sales on the Montreal Stock Exchange on Monday were 73,394 shares, as opposed to 25,342 shares on the same day a year ago.

Canada Cement common was active. Trading in this stock assumed a volume not often recorded and it moved up from around the 12 mark to a new high for the year of 15. The preferred shares were also active. As yet no facts have been published which would account for the interest in the shares. Progress of construction in connection with the C. N. R. Terminals should bring substantial orders for cement in its wake.

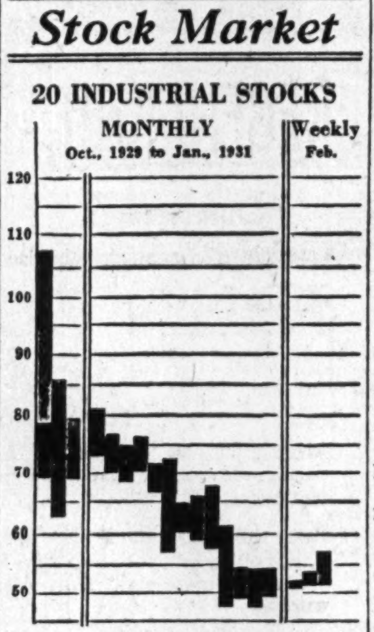
C. P. R. Stands Firm

Canadian Pacific Railway was fractionally higher at 45 and at that level made a new mark for 1931. A recent statement by E. W. Beatty, president of the company, reiterated previous announcements that the company would show its common dividend earned. It also pointed out that special income attained record proportions last year.

There were other gains and a few losses; on the whole, though, a general advance predominated the list. Many financial statements, some of a depressing nature, have been published in recent weeks. There is evidence that with these out of the way, the stock market is looking forward to better business in 1931.

Stock Market

20 INDUSTRIAL STOCKS



MARKET INDICATOR

20 Industrial Stocks	High	Low
Week of Feb. 24	57.6	51.5
Week of Feb. 17	54.0	51.1
Month of Feb., 1930	81.7	70.7
8 Bank Stocks		
Week of Feb. 24	248	245
Week of Feb. 17	246	244
Month of Feb., 1930	268	261
10 Public Utilities		
Week of Feb. 24	87	83
Week of Feb. 17	85	83
Month of Feb., 1930	103	95

CHAIN STORES IN BREAD WAR HIT BAKERIES

Canada Bread Defers Common Dividend While Awaiting Outcome

PEACE MAY BE NEAR

Baking Companies No Longer Conflict and Claim Chains Must Sell Higher to Avoid Loss

Canada Bread Co. has reduced the semi-annual dividend due March 1 on the no par value common shares from 37½ to 25 cents a share. If continued, this will mean a drop in the annual rate from 75 cents a share to 50 cents a share but it was indicated in the announcement by the directors that the reduction may prove a temporary measure if conditions surrounding the baking industry show some alleviation in the next six months.

"The directors," continues the announcement after stating that the reduction was made for the purpose of conserving the cash position of the company, "will consider payment of the balance of 12½ cents by way of a bonus at the end of the fiscal year, should conditions warrant such action."

Bread Below Cost

On June 30, 1930, the end of the last fiscal year, the company had current assets of $864,512 and current liabilities of $492,053, leaving working capital of $372,459. Actual cash shown was $162,426 and call loans readily convertible into cash were shown at $200,000. The call on earnings for dividends amounted to $87,500 for first preferred dividends, $175,000 for second preferred dividends and $150,000 for common dividends. A drop from $150,000 to $100,000 would conserve cash of $50,000.

Those who note from day to day the large advertisements of chain store companies featuring bread at

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Claim Talk Boosts Shares Nat. Steel Car

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Shares of National Steel Car Corp. have been stronger in recent trading due to rumors that some action may be expected in connection with the company's war claim. The stock has gained about 7 points from a low of 33½.

No statement is available from official sources. It is understood, however, that the National Steel Car claim is still a live issue and that there is foundation to the report that it is once again being discussed. It is considered unlikely that any decision will be made in the near future.

Claim Totals Million

The claim which dates from 1915 totals $1,223,000. National Steel Car manufactured 4,000 steel cars for a French railway. The vessel on which they were to have been shipped was sunk, supposedly by a German submarine. National Steel Car bases its claim on the fact that it was unable to carry out its contract through this occurrence.

The company is presently building up plant operations to around 50 per cent of capacity. Orders on hand approximate $4,500,000.

National Steel Car finished its last fiscal year in a strong cash position which has been further strengthened during the current period. Earnings last year were equal to $8.83 a share on the common. The volume of business on the company's books has been substantially smaller this year.

Abitibi Power Common to Earn About 50 Cents

Abitibi Power & Paper preferred and common stocks have shown greater strength during the last week. This is more a reflection of the greater strength prevailing throughout all stock market operations during this period and the tendency of traders who turned to pulp and paper company stocks at all to select a company whose financial strength and general situation promises well when at length the industry turns the corner.

Common earnings for 1930 may not be over 50 cents.

So far as the company itself is concerned, there seems no reason to doubt the report that preferred dividends were earned by the company in 1930. It may, however, be necessary to revise downwards the estimate that earnings on common stock would not be far short of $1 as in 1929 they were not far short of $2 a share. When 1930 was well advanced, earnings to that time are understood to have justified the expectation of earnings near $1 a share. The last few months of the year were a disappointment for every paper company and it is quite possible that as a result earnings will be shown below 50 cents a share on the common stock. The drop in newsprint consumption in the early months of 1931 will also tend to lead this company to make more generous provisions against contingencies than usual.

An upturn in business in the United States will be the most favorable feature for this company as this will mean more advertising for newspapers and larger issues in consequence. Recent improvement has been noted but whether it will be sustained or not is not yet certain. The year is looked upon as likely to be one of recovery.

Brickner, Leman Survey Russia's 5 Year Plan

The challenge to Canadian economic standards that insistently presses from Russia is a dominant factor in business today. An excellent survey of Russia's objectives, and the progress made toward their achievement, was given in Toronto last week by Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner, formerly of Toronto and now of Cleveland, in an address before the Empire Club of Canada. Repeated requests have been made that the address should be made available in permanent form. The Financial Post, recognizing the importance of the subject, and believing that Brickner's recent six months' visit to Russia gave him exceptional opportunity to exercise his keen and judicial powers of observation, reprints the address verbatim this week, although not agreeing with all its conclusions.

Rabbi Brickner entitled his address "The Five Year Plan; Russia's Challenge to Capitalism."

Before the Canadian Club of Toronto this week, Beaudry Leman, general manager of the Banque Canadienne Nationale and president of the Canadian Bankers Association, discussed Russia's economic objectives. His comments on Russia are also published verbatim.

World Must Choose Whether to Boycott Or Trade in Russia

Five Year Plan is Really Only First Installment of Twenty-Five Year Plan—Progress Made to Date Suggests Capitalism in Western World is Right in Remaking Itself for Benefit of Mass of People

HIGHLIGHTS IN BRICKNER'S SURVEY OF RUSSIA

Five Year Plan is first installment of twenty-five year plan. It is showing progress, but uneven progress.

Collectivization of farms suggests end of dollar wheat for other countries.

World must either boycott Russia—which would end Soviet experiment—or trade with her and share in big new market being created.

A re-shaped Capitalism can compete with Russian Communists for markets of world.

By RABBI BARNETT R. BRICKNER,
in Address to Empire Club of Canada, Toronto

The attitude of the world toward Russia today can best be illustrated by a story told in Warsaw when two of my people met there. The older one had left Russia when the Bolsheviki came in, while the other had just come out. The elder one asked what had been happening in Russia since he left, and his friend illustrated by raising his left-hand, with open palm, and saying that in Russia before the Bolsheviki came in the Czar occupied the place of the thumb; then the fingers in turn represented the position of the Czar's court, the military and the church, while the little finger, pointing down to the ground, showed the position of the people.

When the Bolsheviki came into power the hand was turned over, and at the top where the Czar had been the people—proletariat and the peasants—were now; then came the Reds, and where the thumb now was, the Czar and his group were, away down deep where the people used to be.

The elder man looked puzzled for a few minutes at the awkwardly turned hand of his friend, and then said, "Tell me, my friend, how long do you think a fellow can keep his hand turned upside down like that?"

That question we are all asking—how long can it last? It has lasted some thirteen years, and from all indications it seems to be going very strong.

Pictures of "Heroes"

I am tempted to tell you another story of my people that I heard in Russia. You know there are more book shops there than food shops, because there does not seem to be enough food to go around, and the people compensate themselves by reading propaganda—for there does not seem to be any pure literature and art; all is propaganda for the government and the communist party. You know that my people are in a very peculiar position in Russia—caught between the upper and the nether millstone, and they must be very circumspect about what they say and how they say it, for most of them are regarded with a great deal of suspicion. Up to every recently, when I was there, about half of my

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Soviet Experiment Challenges Belief In Private Freedom

President of Canadian Bankers' Association Sees No Conflict With Capitalism in Russian Aims as Five Year Plan Aims to Build Up Productive Capital

HIGHLIGHTS IN BANKERS' SURVEY OF RUSSIA

Soviet experiment is not a challenge to capitalism because primary objective of Five Year Plan is to give Russia capital it needs.

The Soviet challenge is that of collective economy to our belief in the power of individualism.

Canada, believing in the inherent freedom of the individual, can never submit to adoption of Soviet philosophy.

By BEAUDRY LEMAN,
President Canadian Bankers' Association, in address to Canadian Club of Toronto

Concurrently with the Great War, another event of world-wide consequences occurred, already foreshadowed by unmistakable signs dating back to 1905, and that is the Russian revolution.

Whilst a majority of the great nations of the world are seeking, through a better understanding of one another's problems, to develop an international spirit of co-operation, a huge monkey wrench has been thrown in the mechanism which was slowly being placed in motion. This desultory talk does not aim at analyzing the deep causes nor the ultimate effects of the social and economic upheaval which has taken place in Russia, but inasmuch as we are forced, as a measure of self-protection, to take into account the reactions upon our own civilization of the attitude of this immensely wealthy and populous country, which straddles Europe and Asia, it may not be out of place to endeavor to seek the realities which lie only half disclosed by the words we read.

Is It Anti-Capitalist?

We are told that the political régime in Russia is primarily directed at abolishing capital and capitalistic institutions and civilization. Do these words convey the innermost thoughts and policies which the dictators of Russia have in mind, and do their acts conform with what these words mean to us? If the leaders of the Russian Soviets told us that they were aiming at the rapid progress of Russia, whereby they would bring about a large industrial development concurrently with the modernization of agricultural methods, we might possibly understand the drastic methods adopted to rapidly effect this change. It is well to bear in mind that, before the war, that is in 1913, Russia was more than 90 per cent agricultural. When they tell us, however, that their ultimate purpose is the destruction of capital and of capitalistic institutions, it becomes well nigh impossible to reconcile their acts with their words.

No country and no group of men have ever, as far as I know, in the history of the world, taken more effective and more energetic measures to build up capital than is indicated by the Five Year Plan of the Russian republic. Capital is that part of wealth which is the result of production but is not immediately consumed and is devoted to further production. That is why capital is often regarded as consisting chiefly of the tools, machinery, factories, ships, cars and finished products of all kinds used to increase production. But whether or not we distinguish wealth from capital, it appears evident that Russia is not aiming at the destruction of either wealth or capital for it is striving by every means and through all the facilities that science has placed at the disposal of men, both to increase its wealth and to secure more capital. Its so-called revolutionary system is not new and is as old as the world. Whether it be done collectively or individually, whenever a part of one's production is removed from consumption and is set aside for purposes of further production, capital is generated, and this Russia is endeavoring to do on a scale that has never been attempted before.

Discipline For Capital

If you have studied the Russian Five Year Plan, in process of realization, you will see that rigid discipline has been enacted throughout the

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CANADA POWER CAPITAL PLANS PROBABLE SOON

Interest Charge is Overwhelming Under Conditions in Newsprint Mart

RECOVERY NOT NEAR

Observers Do Not See Demand For Paper Growing Soon; Meanwhile Arrears Will Pile Up

Reorganization of Canada Power & Paper Corp. is not a remote possibility.

According to information which comes from a reliable source, various plans are being considered with a view to simplifying the unwieldy structure and, possibly, reduction of the debenture interest. Whether or not a reduction in preferred dividend requirements of subsidiary companies is feasible is yet to be determined. Altogether, the plans still are in a nebulous state.

Newsprint Demand Lags

Reorganization of Canada Power & Paper Corp. is considered inevitable in the near future. The reason lies in the fact that few observers consider it likely that the demand for newsprint will rise sufficiently in the next few months to permit the corporation to earn subsidiary preferred dividends and debenture interest.

Meanwhile, with bank loans at a high figure and preferred arrears and debenture interest piling up, the chances of the corporation regaining a strong financial position are not good.

Debt Charges Heavy

Canada Power & Paper subsidiaries have a funded debt which, as at Dec. 31, 1929, totalled $46,201,451, aside from the Anglo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Co., control of which was acquired last June. Subsidiary preferred, aside from Anglo-Canadian, totals $24,000,000. The 5½ per cent debentures amount to $35,466,700.

The passing of the dividends on the four subsidiary preferreds and announcement of intention not to pay July interest on the debentures is taken as a strong indication that Canada Power & Paper in 1930 did not earn much, if anything, above the interest on the first mortgages of the subsidiaries.

The annual report for Canada Power & Paper normally appears in the first week in March.

It has been suggested that new securities offered in lieu of existing fixed-income issues might include a participating feature.

Say Covenant Assured Rate for Anticosti

Passing of the dividend, due March 1, on the 7 per cent preferred stock of Anticosti Corp. has aroused an unusual amount of comment because of the covenant between Anticosti and St. Maurice Valley Corp., Wayagamack Pulp & Paper and Port Alfred Pulp & Paper. By the contract these companies jointly assured Anticosti of sufficient annual income to pay bond interest, sinking fund, preferred dividends and preferred-stock sinking fund.

There are rumors of legal action on behalf of preferred shareholders of

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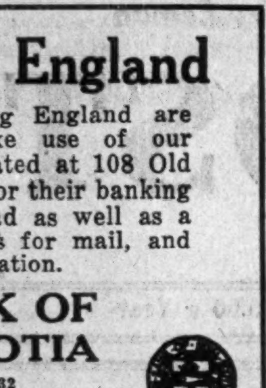
SPECIAL FEATURE

An Audit of Canada, Article 14 of a Series. 16

In London, England

Our clients visiting England are requested to make use of our London office, located at 108 Old Broad St., E.C. 2, for their banking requirements abroad as well as a forwarding address for mail, and for business information.



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T. EATON Co LIMITED

Name Pollitt to Head New Norge Corporation

De Forest Crosley Subsidiary Enters Field of Electrical Refrigerator Manufacture

D. H. Pollitt, vice-president and managing director of De Forest Crosley Radio Co., has been appointed president of the Norge Corp. of Canada, the new wholly-owned subsidiary of De Forest Radio. Norge Corp. of Canada, as already related in The Financial Post, was incorporated on January 29 to acquire the Canadian patent, trademark, manufacturing and sales rights as well as all future developments of the Norge Co. of Detroit, a division of the Borg-Warner Corp. of Chicago.

Borg-Warner, which is a $35,000,000 corporation supplying parts for the automobile industry, took over the Norge Corp. of Detroit a year ago in order to diversify its activities.

Mr. Pollitt states that Norge sales operations are already under way and that light manufacturing will shortly begin at the temporary factory on Carlaw Avenue, Toronto. Plans are now being completed for the early erection of a plant near Toronto to take care of the complete manufacturing process in Canada. A new type of rotary compressor plays a large part in the new line of refrigerators to be built by Canadian Norge.

Controlled by De Forest

The capital stock of Canadian Norge is owned by De Forest Crosley Radio Co., the holding company controlling De Forest Radio Corp. and the Hammond Co. of Canada. Major J. E. Hahn is president and D. H. Pollitt, vice-president and managing director. De Forest Crosley, which is listed on the Toronto Curb and recently made a spectacular advance from 9 to 16, due, it is said, to reputed favorable earnings of the company during the current fiscal year which closes on March 31. According to Mr. Pollitt, De Forest Crosley is the only exclusive radio plant on the continent to show a continuous annual sales and profit gain during the past seven years.

Mr. Pollitt has risen rapidly in the Canadian business world. He is an Englishman, 35 years of age, who, in a few short years, has created a name for himself in industrial circles. Born and educated at Buxton, England, he was destined for the engineering profession, apprenticed to the English Marconi Company in 1913. The war, however, changed the course of his career and early 1915 found him at the Dardanelles in His Majesty's Navy. He distinguished himself as one of the officers who pioneered the application of the radio direction finder for locating the position of enemy submarines. Returning to the English Marconi Company after the cessation of hostilities, Mr. Pollitt pursued his interest in the commercial application of the radio direction finder and spent the next few years in demonstrating its feasibility to prominent shipping interests. Today almost every passenger vessel of any note is equipped with this device which has contributed so much to the safety of life at sea. The pioneer work in connection with the marine application of the radio direction finder being completed in 1922, Mr. Pollitt was then appointed to the Canadian Marconi Company as Director of Broadcasting and Publicity with an especial eye on the former, which was, at that time, in an early stage of development.

Joins Major Hahn

The commercial possibilities of the new industry, which broadcasting foreshadowed, soon attracted his interest. This took concrete form when, in 1929, he became associated with Major J. E. Hahn who had then recently acquired control of several patent rights and the De Forest trademark. The De Forest Radio Corp. was incorporated in November, 1923, with slender capital resources and Mr. Pollitt at once applied himself to the merchandising end of the venture. Since then he has pioneered many new merchandising schemes.

When Major Hahn took over the direction of the Amrad Radio Corporation in Boston in 1927, Mr. Pollitt assumed the general management of De Forest Crosley Limited and its subsidiaries. The record of the concern to date bears ample testimony to his ability as an administrator as well as a pioneer and business builder. In addition to his achievements with De Forest Crosley, Mr. Pollitt has developed separate wholesale businesses in Montreal and Toronto. He promoted the Universal Acceptance Corporation and directed the organization of the Hammond Co. of Canada, manufacturers of electric clocks.

Mr. Pollitt said this week: "Look at these figures -- automobile market, approximately 60% saturated; radio market, some 30% saturated; market for domestic refrigerators, less than 5% saturated. I believe that the refrigeration industry will register a more substantial gain than any other during the next five years."

NATION'S BUSINESS

(Continued from page 1)

by inducing industries to sell her machinery and tools on time. To date, even American manufacturers who have benefitted most from Soviet purchases and suffered least from Soviet exports have been chary of selling on credit, although Russia is said to owe about $170,000,000 to United States manufacturers. The vital objective in Soviet trade propaganda at the moment is to induce manufacturers to increase their credit sales to Russia. Once business men in other countries can be induced to invest in Russia at the same time that they sell to Russia much larger orders will undoubtedly be available from that country. But are orders on such terms worth while?

* * *

THE assurance of repayment of the loans is insufficient. The Soviet has yet to recognize any obligation of the former government. Even current Russian paper is understood to be at a discount of 34 per cent now, which means that any manufacturer selling on time to Russia, against obligations of that government, would have to add fifty per cent to his normal selling price merely to cover the depreciation in the value of the paper he would receive in payment. An alternative would be to have accounts guaranteed by Lloyds or some similar organization, charging the premiums to the selling price.

Canadian firms offered the opportunity of selling in Russia must consider the hazards. They should first of all insist upon dealing for cash or its equivalent only. If they undertake to look after the absorption in Canadian markets of an equivalent amount of Russian commodities they must consider the risk they are running of an embargo being put on Russian imports to Canada. But with ample protection, there is no reason why Canadians should not attempt to sell to Russia.

* * *

ON THE other side, we must count on an increasing volume of imports from Russia. But our government must be watchful of serious and menacing dumping of Soviet products in Canada. Costs of production in Russia are virtually undetermined and a new and arbitrary definition of dumping may have to be applied in respect to imports from that country. In any event, we should not ban Russian goods merely because they are Russian, for whatever our feelings on the philosophy of the Russian experiment we must recognize that Russia must eventually be reconstituted on a business basis, if there is to be stability in the world.

If, finally, Russia proves itself able, through superior natural advantages, to permanently win out in supplying the world with certain commodities that we now export then we may have to go out of the production of those commodities and turn to something else. With wheat and pulpwood there is no indication yet that Russia can win out over Canada; with asbestos, it is too soon to say; with other minerals there is even less to judge by.

Vancouver Tonnage Shows Gain

Deep-sea arrivals and departures last month at Vancouver were about the same in number as in January, 1930, but the net tonnage was considerably higher; reports indicating that while 103 vessels arrived during the month, the same as a year ago, the net tonnage was more than 10,000 tons greater, and that although departures numbered 100 as compared with 102 in January 1930, the net tonnage outward increased by 25,000 tons.

Extend Manitoba Hydro System

Important extensions of the Manitoba provincial hydro system are being formulated for 1931, the outstanding ones including a line from Virden to Pipestone which will create a hydro line, bearing Winnipeg River power, across the width of Manitoba.

Add to Hosiery Plant

The Eastern Cap, Short and Hosiery Company is adding forty hosiery machines to its plant at Truro, owing to a recent increase in the volume of orders received. There will also be an increase in the staff.

CHAIN STORES IN BREAD WAR HIT BAKERIES

(Continued from page 1)

6 and 7 cents a loaf can well understand why Canada Bread directors have reduced, temporarily at least, the dividend on common stock. Last year all bread companies met exceptional difficulties, first in getting higher-cost inventories of flour and having to make severe write-offs when flour dropped and then in an intensive price-cutting campaign in many localities. Bread dropped everywhere but in some places the contest brought bread to a point where there was a loss on the sale of each loaf instead of a profit.

Wheat Rise Aids

Bread companies have composed their differences, but now the contest is between chain store companies who make bread a leading item at prices which manufacturers claim is below the cost of production.

At the outset of this campaign chain stores were not a large factor in the sale of bread to the general public. Now they sell more bread than they ever did and it is believed by some bakers that they cannot maintain present price levels long now that their turnover is becoming greater. What the chain stores do with the price of bread may be regarded as determining in considerable measure the dividend policies of bread companies. This item alone probably enters very largely into the reasons leading to directors of Canada Bread Co. deciding to conserve cash assets for a time.

The recent strength in the price of wheat is a favorable factor for bread companies in that it increases the value of flour inventories held. If the price continues to hold or to increase this item will be increasingly in favor of the companies. In other words, it would reverse in 1931 the trend which in the first half of 1930 made flour a costly item for bread companies.

Distribution Costs Growing

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the report recently published by F. A. McGregor, registrar, Combines Investigation Act, giving the results of his enquiry into the price of bread in Canada, shows that chain stores have one advantage in quoting a lower price of bread: they have no deliveries to make. Mr. McGregor shows total delivery and sale costs for all bakeries in Canada to be 1.65 cents for each pound of bread sold out of a total cost of 6.78 cents a pound in 1929. Costs of advertising and selling would be felt by both the large bakeries and by chain stores but delivery forms a large part of this item with the purely baking concerns.

The chain store company does not buy its bread necessarily from the bakers. While the flour companies reached downward to get control of bakeries so as to get an outlet for flour, chain stores have been reaching back into manufacturing. The registrar's report shows costs for flour and other ingredients by chain store bakeries and companies to be only slightly lower than for other baking companies. But their retail prices, nevertheless, have created a serious problem for the larger bakeries.

Many Sell Below Cost

"If the price of the chains covered all their own costs of manufacture and selling," says Mr. McGregor's report, "the problem would be much less difficult than it is. In the case of two of these chain groups no losses on account of bread sales are recorded, that is, comparing receipts on bread sales with the costs which they have apportioned as properly chargeable to bread. Another group reports selling prices in the first half of 1930 as approximately ¾c a pound below its own recorded costs, leaving net profits out of account. The selling prices of all the groups show differences of only .30 cents a pound; but their costs show the widest divergence: a difference between the highest and the lowest cost of 2¾ cents a pound and between highest and medium cost of 1¾ cents a pound. A large part of the difference is found to be in distribution and overhead costs. It may be that in one instance too much has been charged against bread, and that in another too little. If one were to take the statements just as they were given it would appear that about half of these chain stores were selling below cost and about half above cost.

"The above returns have been supplemented by the records of seven other chain store companies which are not engaged in the baking business, but which buy their bread from local and other bakeries. In practically all of these stores bread was sold at a profit or at least at prices higher than those actually paid the baker for the product. There were a few exceptions, however, where bread was sold at cost or below, doubtless as a leader, the loss being charged to advertising account. One manager of a chain specialty store in Ontario featured a 24-ounce loaf in a one day sale for 5 cents, paying 7 cents a loaf. He lost $20 on sale of 1,000 loaves, but regarded the loss as good advertising through bringing many customers into the store. Such a practice undoubtedly works injury on the baking trade whose only or chief product is affected. It also gives many people the impression that 5 cents must be a fair price for the pound and a half loaf, and that anything above that is excessive."

CLAUDE NEON FEELS BENEFIT OF NEW LIGHT

(Continued from page 1)

in the neon industry which provide Claude Neon General Advertising with access to information in respect to experiments in the research laboratories of that company in the United States. It is pointed out that this affiliation eliminates the necessity of maintaining experimental laboratories in Canada.

While net earnings of Claude Neon General Advertising in 1930 totalled $485,907 after all charges including depreciation and interest, some slowing up in activity in recent months is indicated in a comparison with figures published at the end of seven month operations to July 31, 1930. At that time earnings on the same basis totalled $412,841. It is possible, however, that the company has written off substantial sums for contingency and other reserves before closing its books at Dec. 31, 1930.

Reserve Account Higher

The balance sheet at the end of 1930 to some extent bears this out. Fixed assets including land, buildings, poster-panels and goodwill, etc., was carried at $6,198,232, after depreciation, at July 31. At the end of 1930 this item was carried at $6,156,572. Cash was higher by over $300,000 at the end of last year while reserves had been increased to $811,396 from $495,935 at July 31, 1930. 1930.

CANADA POWER CAPITAL PLANS PROBABLE SOON

(Continued from page 1)

Anticosti. The nature of this action is not evident and enquiry in quarters close to the company brought the answer that nothing of this character as yet had been brought to the attention of the company by preferred shareholders or by others.

No Dividend Guarantee

While the three paper-manufacturing companies were obligated by their contract to pay all operating costs of Anticosti, including depreciation, and a certain minimum stumpage fee so long as bonds and preferred stock were outstanding, it is pointed out that there is nothing specifically requiring Anticosti to pay out these sums, if received, in the form of preferred dividends.

There has been as yet no official announcement as to whether or not the contract has been broken. One informed opinion was that the directors of Anticosti have done nothing as yet. It also was intimated that the contract might be kept in force by mere bookkeeping—in other words if the money were paid over it might be loaned back to the individual companies or to the holding company, Canada Power & Paper.

Directors Interlock

There is an interlocking directorate in all of these companies and all are controlled through ownership of all or nearly all of the common shares by Canada Power & Paper Corp.

Anticosti Corp. was organized in 1926 to exploit the pulpwood resources on the island of that name in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. At that time, St. Maurice Valley Corp., Port Alfred and Wayagamack were separate companies, although in the Holt-Gundy group. Subsequently, Canada Power & Paper Corp. was formed so that the joint guarantee of the three operating companies became a liability of the holding company.

Capitalization of Anticosti Corp. consists of $6,000,000 of 6½ per cent first mortgage bonds (of which $5,763,500 were outstanding as of December 31, 1929) $3,000,000 of 7 per cent cumulative preference shares and 60,000 no par common shares. All of the common shares are held by the three paper companies while the bonds and the preferred stock were offered the public.

Contract is Definite

The first provision of the agreement between Anticosti and the three parent companies was to purchase a minimum total of 390,000 cords of pulpwood during each of the three years commencing November 30, 1926, and 420,000 cords during each year commencing November 30, 1929.

The second provision is that the three companies pay to Anticosti (a) a sum equal to the full operating expenses, including depreciation: and (b) a minimum stumpage fee of $2.40 per cord for each cord of pulpwood purchased as long as any of the first issue of $6,000,000 first mortgage is outstanding, and thereafter a minimum stumpage fee of $1.40 per cord until the $3,000,000 preference shares have been redeemed.

These minimum stumpage fees, according to the contract, were to be paid whether or not the minimum number of cords agreed to be taken out is cut or delivered.

Revenue Should be Ample

Under this agreement, revenue of Anticosti Corp. over and above operating costs and depreciation, should have been $1,008,000. The disposal of this revenue under normal conditions would have been about as follows:

Bond interest	$390,000
Bond Sinking Fund	120,000
Pref. dividends	210,000
Pref. Sinking Fund	120,000
Add: 1 bond sinking fund	84,000
Total	924,000
Balance	84,000
Total revenue	$1,008,000

The trust deed for the bonds provides an annual sinking fund of $120,000 plus interest on any bonds redeemed; moreover, the corporation is required to increase the sinking fund further by the use of half of the net revenue available after preferred dividends and preferred stock sinking fund.

NEW BOARD TO BE NAMED FOR DURANT

(Continued from page 1)

Durant of Canada because, in October, 1929, Durant of Delaware borrowed $1,250,000 cash from York Acceptance Corp., a subsidiary of Durant of Canada. Collateral for this loan was 166,259 shares of Durant of Canada, out of a total of 284,818 shares outstanding.

Durant of Delaware failed to make payments of either interest or principal by November 30. Since then negotiations have been in progress which have led to the transfer of the shares to Canadian interests.

As the shares of Durant of Canada have receded in market value since October, 1929, it is a question if York Acceptance by the transfer of the shares has been reimbursed for its advances to Durant of Delaware. Details of the transaction may be available to shareholders at the annual meeting.

Durant of Canada is not at present working at capacity, but the opinion has been expressed that it is getting its share of the available business. A new model, with 115-inch wheelbase, introduced last month, has so far met with a good reception.

While the report for 1930, which will be available next month, will show that Durant of Canada did not earn its dividend of 40 cents, the management expects that the rate will be maintained throughout 1931 and that it will be continued if, as is anticipated, the automobile business this year is better than it was last year.

Is Strong in Cash

Durant of Canada earned 74 cents in 1926, $1.26 in 1927, $1.85 in 1928 and $1.28 in 1929. Meanwhile, working capital had grown from $1,514,731 at the end of 1926 to $2,775,121. At the end of 1929, cash and call loans amounted to $1,781,425. An impairment of capital which existed in 1924 and 1925 had become a surplus of $1,155,423 at the end of 1929.

It is understood that the 1930 report will show the company to be in as strong a current position as formerly, with inventories at a low level.

Join Montreal Junior Board

Upwards of 140 members have joined the Montreal Junior Board of Trade, it was reported at a meeting of the council of the Montreal Board of Trade the other day.

Elevate Tracks in Hamilton

The contract for the elevation of the tracks of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway in Hamilton has been let to the Dominion Construction Company of Toronto. The entire project, which includes the erection of a new station, will cost about $3,000,000 and will give employment to hundreds of men.

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MONTREAL -- QUEBEC

BALANCE SHEET

December 31st, 1930

ASSETS

CAPITAL-ACCOUNT:		
Cash in office and bank	$28,365.49	
Accounts receivable	8,172.15	
Loans fully secured	813,883.79	
Accrued interest on above	2,288.87	
Stocks, bonds and mortgages	400,809.57	
Accrued interest on above	4,399.39	
Office furniture and reorganization expenses	2.00	
Real estate	21,472.85	
Total Assets of the Company		1,279,394.11
ESTATES, TRUSTS and AGENCY ACCOUNT:		
Bank	655,205.39	
Investments:		
Stocks	3,755,041.50	
Bonds	12,376,391.20	
Mortgages	72,990.40	
Real Estate	3,103,231.96	
Sundries	56,066.64	
		20,018,927.09
GUARANTEED ACCOUNTS:		
Call loans on bonds and stocks		3,117,407.09
		$24,415,728.29

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL-ACCOUNT:		
Accounts Payable	$ 626.90	
Accrued Expenses	2,489.94	
Dividend declared but unpaid	16,500.00	
Income Tax Reserve	10,100.00	
	29,716.84	
RESERVE:		
Unearned fees	36,390.03	
PROFIT and LOSS ACCOUNT	108,287.24	
CAPITAL-STOCK, fully paid:		
Common	5,000.00	
Preferred	1,100,000.00	
Total LIABILITIES of the Company		1,279,394.11
ESTATES, TRUSTS and AGENCY ACCOUNTS:		20,018,927.09
GUARANTEED ACCOUNTS:		
Principal and accrued Interest		3,117,407.09
		$24,415,728.29

PROFIT and LOSS ACCOUNT

BALANCE December 31st, 1929	$ 77,199.79
PLUS:	
Net profit for the year	91,587.45
	168,787.24
LESS:	
Dividends Nos. 4-5-6-7	60,500.00
BALANCE, December 31st, 1930	$ 108,287.24

Approved for the Board of Directors:

F. L. Béique, *President*,
J. Geo. Garneau, *Vice-President*.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

I have the honor to report to the shareholders of General Trust of Canada, that I have examined the accounts of this Company for the year ended 31st December 1930 and have obtained all the information and explanations required.

I have verified the cash balances and the securities held by the Company both for its own account and for the account of the Estates and Trusts under administration.

I certify that to the best of my knowledge, the above balance sheet abstracted from the books as at 31st December 1930, exhibits a true and correct view of the financial affairs of the Company.

EUGENE TRUDEL,
Chartered Accountant.

MONTREAL, February 18th, 1931.

GENERAL STEEL EARNINGS COVER OPERATING COST

Bond Interest, Preferred Dividends, Provided from Reserves

LOSES ON INVENTORY

No Appropriation for Depreciation on Plant or Equipment—Western Sales Drop Heavily

MONTREAL.—Decrease in sales and decline in inventory values reduced operating profit of General Steel Wares from $1,206,200 in 1929 to $12,537 in 1930. After payment of bond interest and preferred dividends, but before depreciation, the net loss for the year was $851,597. This compares with a profit of $20,972 in the preceding year after all charges.

After bringing forward the surplus of $309,228 from 1929 there was still a deficit of $542,369. This deficiency was remedied by transferring from property, depreciation and contingency reserves $645,000, which enabled the company to bring forward a balance of $102,631 into the current year.

Preferred dividends will be discontinued.

Profit and Loss Comparison

Following is a comparison of profit and loss accounts for the past two years:

	1930	1929
Operating profit	$12,537	$1,206,200
Less: Depreciation	......	315,579
Bond interest	549,134	554,650
Net profits	*536,597	335,971
Less: Preferred divs.	315,000	315,000
Surplus for year	*851,697	20,972
Add: Prev. surplus	309,228	288,256
Balance	*542,369	309,228
Add: Transferred from res.	645,000	
Balance forward	101,631	

*Deficit.

Inventories Sharply Down

The balance sheet reveals the effect of declining commodity values. Inventories now stand the company at $4,997,612, as compared with $6,348,068 at the end of 1929. Cash is lower by $33,000 at $29,675 and accounts receivable total $1,640,901, a decline of $350,000.

Current assets aggregate $6,752,236 as compared with $8,458,148 in the preceding year. Current liabilities are lower by $570,000 at $654,407 and working capital amounts to $6,097,828 as compared with $7,233,917, at the end of 1929.

Bank Loans Reduced

An encouraging feature of the report is a reduction in bank loans from $663,662 to $68,437, due mainly, it is explained, to lower inventories. Accounts payable are slightly higher at $492,846, while reserves have been reduced by $712,000 to $3,524,530. Of this reduction, $645,000 was transferred to surplus.

Of the company's 6 per cent bonds, $197,500 were redeemed in 1930 leaving outstanding $8,802,500, while bonds and mortgages of subsidiary companies were reduced by $33,000 as to $255,000. During the year $32,306 were added in additions to fixed assets, which now total $12,023,070.

Remarks to Shareholders

In his remarks to shareholders, J. C. Newman, president of the company, said, in part:

"An amount of $645,000 was transferred from property, depreciation and contingency reserve account to surplus account. The balance of $3,524,530 remaining in the property, depreciation and contingency reserve account as at December 31, 1930, is considered ample for accrued depreciation and contingency. All properties and plants have been well maintained and are in excellent condition. Earnings for the year 1930 were adversely affected, mainly due to a sharp decrease in the volume of sales, particularly in Western Canada, and to the decline in inventory values.

"Your directors assure you that the company's business is well established and economically sound and they look forward with confidence to operating successfully under normal conditions."

Tri-Cities Utilities Plan Vetoed by Saskatoon

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Ratepayers of Saskatoon have refused to approve a proposal for a thirty year franchise to Tri-Cities Utilities Ltd. for supplying the city with natural gas piped from Alberta.

Tri-Cities Utilities had outlined a proposal to supply Regina, Saskatoon and other cities in Saskatchewan with natural gas. Rival organizations were Dominion Gas and Electric Co. and the Tenny interests.

Hotel London Earns Twice Bond Interest

London Realty Co., which runs the Hotel London, is reported to have earned about $150,000 in 1930 before bond interest and depreciation. As the common stock is held privately the company does not make its report public, but The Financial Post understands from a reliable source that the results as given are correct. These earnings represent about twice bond interest requirements.

Earnings are believed to have been about six per cent less than in 1929, a result which is regarded as satisfactory for a hotel company in a year of depression such as 1930.

The addition of a 120-room annex to the hotel was completed at the end of 1930 and is now being operated. Demand for space is reported to have been satisfactory thus far in 1931.

INVENTORY CUTS GIVE ACME GLOVE OPERATING LOSS

First Preferred Dividends Discontinued Pending Improvement

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Operations of Acme Glove Works in 1930 resulted in a loss of $11,263 as compared with a profit of $139,821 in 1929. It is pointed out that sales declined about 18 per cent but depreciation in inventory valuation, dropping in some instances as much as 40 per cent, had to be absorbed by earnings.

After deduction of depreciation, income tax and preferred dividends, the deficit for the year was $107,397 as compared with a surplus of $52,381 in the previous year. Dividends on the first preferred stock have been discontinued, while payments on the second preferred shares were deferred in September, 1930.

Profit and Loss Figures

Following is a comparison of profit and loss accounts for the past two years.

	1930 $	1929 $
Net earnings	*11,263	139,821
Less: Depreciation	25,612	34,609
Income tax	8,272	......
Net profit	*45,147	105,212
Less: Prop. of org. exp.	......	2,769
First pfd. divds.	48,750	36,562
Second pfd. divds.	13,500	13,500
Surplus	*107,397	52,381
Previous surplus	62,381	
Balance	*55,016	

*Loss.

Though working capital is lower at $788,289 as compared with $882,687 at the end of 1929 current assets exceed current liabilities by a ratio of better than twelve to one. Cash at $140,106 is higher by about $5,000; accounts receivable, less reserve, are down to $122,050 from $156,546 and inventories have declined from $631,317 to $594,670.

In fixed assets, real estate is still valued at $74,685 while buildings, machinery and equipment, less depreciation, are valued at $515,280 as compared with $489,912. Total assets are lower by about $58,000 at $1,496,773.

Carry Forward Deficit

In liabilities, accounts payable total $68,537 as contrasted with $36,956. Capital structure is unchanged; the class "A" and class "B" shares of common stock are valued at $319,639. A surplus of $52,381 which was apparent at the end of 1929 has been transformed to a deficit of $55,016 at the end of 1930.

In his remarks to shareholders, J. D. Ouellett, president of the company, pointed out that the company's business in Western Canada had been particularly adversely affected. He stated, however, that operating costs had been substantially reduced and a policy of the strictest economy had been placed in force.

Title Guarantee & Trust Seeks Charter Amendments

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Title Guarantee and Trust Corp. of Canada proposes to apply to the present session of the Quebec Legislature for authority to increase its capital stock and for other purposes.

Official information is not available as yet as to the changes for which the company seeks authority.

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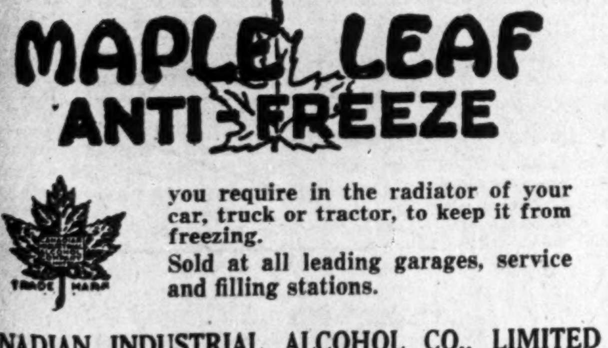

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IMPERIAL TOBACCO FISCAL STATEMENT SHOWS STRENGTH

Widening of Operations Reported for Past Year

PROFITS ARE HIGHER

Earned 64 Cents Per Share in 1930—Plan Fiscal Dividend of Four Per Cent

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada's financial statement for the fifteen months ended December 31, 1930, exhibits further expansion in earning power and general strengthening of the company's position in the tobacco industry in Canada.

Two important developments took place during the period. The first was the acquisition of all the outstanding shares of the Tuckett Tobacco Co. This was accomplished through an exchange of 348,840 of the company's ordinary $5 par value shares, in exchange for 11,628 shares of a par value of $100 each of the Tuckett Tobacco Co.

The second move was to purchase all the outstanding minority preference and ordinary shares of the General Cigar Co. Imperial Tobacco now has complete capital stock control of this company, which is the largest manufacturer of cigars in the Dominion.

Net Profits Higher

Owing to the change in the company's fiscal year from September 30 to December 31, the current report covers a fifteen months' period. Net profits after deducting all charges and expenses for management and providing for income tax, amounted to $1,641,474 for the three months ended December 31, 1929. On the same basis, profits totalled $6,512,164 in the calendar year of 1930, making a total of $8,153,638 for the fifteen months' period.

Share profits on the calendar year basis were equivalent to 64 cents in 1930 on each of the 9,451,032 shares outstanding at the end of the year.

Undivided Profits Intact

It is important to note that these profits do not include the company's proportion of the undivided profits of the subsidiary and associated companies, which such companies have not thought fit to declare as dividends. Particulars of the profit and loss account follow:

	Year ended Sept. 30/29	15 mos. ended Dec. 31/30
Net profits	$5,862,208	$8,153,638
Less: Pfd. dividends	483,310	602,018
Ord. dividends	2,733,147	4,071,978
Surplus	2,646,751	3,479,643
Less: Employees' fund	......	......
Final Dividend	910,219	909,856
Stock bonus	7,585,160	......
	5,849,628	2,569,787
Br't. forward	11,002,957	5,153,328
Carried forward	5,153,329	7,723,115

Propose Bonus Dividend

Following its usual policy of making a final dividend payment, the directors are recommending to the shareholders payment of a final dividend of 4 per cent on the ordinary shares.

The management has followed its usual conservative practice in drawing up the balance sheet, which shows total assets as at December 31, last, of $71,382,400. This compares with $65,668,085 as at September 30, 1929.

More Shares Issued

Changes noted during this fifteen months' period, include an increase in the amount of ordinary shares outstanding from 9,102,192 to 9,451,032. The capital surplus remains unchanged, accounts payable at $3,860,107, compare with $3,011,623 reported in the last statement. The reserve for buildings, machinery, etc., has been increased from $3,057,594 to $3,488,989. The profit and loss account balance now totals $7,723,115, up from $5,153,329. Other items remain unchanged.

Add to Plant

Among assets, real estate and buildings have increased in value from about $500,000 to $2,774,260. Plant, machinery, furniture and fittings are shown at $3,099,124, as against $2,944,773.

As a result of acquisitions during the period, investments in subsidiary and associated companies have been increased from $6,091,493 to $12,521,503. Offsetting this, "other" investments have declined from $3,303,404 to $62,782.

Stock in trade and leaf funds shows a gain of slightly over $4,000,000 to $18,008,131. Goodwill, trademarks, and patents are carried at the same figure. Accounts receivable have been cut down from $7,497,510 to $4,939,057. Cash in bank shows an increase from $871,488 to $1,160,738.

Empire Loan, Winnipeg, Profit is 2 Per Cent

Empire Loan Co., Winnipeg, for 1930 reports profits of $13,109 after all deductions, which is 2 per cent on the paidup capital of $638,386, compared with $17,980 of 2.8 per cent on the same capital for the previous year. No dividends were paid.

Charles M. Simpson, president, reported that returns from farm mortgages in the last year were negligible.

Liabilities to the public are from $34,420 to $47,967, the increase being due to a demand loan for $8,500 and sundry accounts amounting to $9,218, compared with $2,700 a year ago. Debentures and interest amount to $30,249, compared with $31,720 a year ago.

Mortgage and similar investments total $634,857, compared with $608,854 a year ago. Real estate held for sale is down from $77,873 to $63,345. A new item is stocks and shares, valued at $4,812. Accounts and bills receivable are $5,341.

Reserve account stands at $14,884, while profit and loss surplus is increased from $5,042 to $9,983.

Earnings Record

Year	Paid-up Capital	Profits	Earned %	Div.
1927	$638,386	$ 7,725	1.2	..
1928	638,386	17,248	2.7	..
1929	638,386	17,980	2.8	..
1930	638,386	13,109	2.0	..

U. S. Trade Commissioners in Canada Are Promoted

Important transfers of personnel are announced by Lynn W. Meekins, Commercial Attaché of the United States Legation at Ottawa and director of the United States Trade Commissioner Service in Canada. Trade Commissioner Harvey A. Sweetser, who has been stationed in Toronto since September, 1929, will join the staff of the Commercial Attaché at Ottawa. Leys A. France, assistant Trade Commissioner in Montreal, will take charge of the Toronto office.

Assistant Trade Commissioner Avery F. Peterson, who has been Mr. Sweetser's aide since August, 1930, will remain as assistant to Mr. France in Toronto.

Rogers-Majestic Corp. Lists Class "A" Stock

Important Dividend-Paying Security Added to Toronto Curb—Company Earned More Than Double Annual Requirements in First Nine Months

Rogers-Majestic Corp. Class "A" stock was called for trading on the unlisted section of the Toronto Stock Exchange on Monday, February 23. At the same time an earnings statement was released showing net income after all charges except income tax for the nine months ending December 31, 1930, to have been $372,669, or $2.96 a share on the combined Classes "A" and "B" shares outstanding. Deducting $34,069 for income tax, the actual amount available for dividends was $338,600, or $2.69 a share on combined Classes "A" and "B" shares.

Working Capital Grows

There are outstanding 115,355 no par value class "A" shares and 10,194 no par value Class "B" shares, the yearly rate on both classes of stock being $1.20 a share. Class "B" has the sole voting rights. In other particulars the two stocks are identical, and there is no prior bond or stock issue.

On December 31 the company showed net tangible assets of more than $25 a share. Working capital had in the first nine months of the company's fiscal year (which ends March 31, 1931) advanced from $1,619,389 to $1,804,701, and the ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 33.7 to 1 on December 31 as against 7.9 to 1 on March 31, 1930. Current assets were $1,859,533 and current liabilities $54,832 on December 31. Cash was $278,206.

Has Valuable Patent Rights

The company holds valuable patent rights. It is the owner of De Forest and other valuable Canadian radio and radio tube patents. As a result of its stockholdings in Canadian Radio Patents, it derives revenue from licenses granted by that company to other radio manufacturers and has to pay no royalty itself. This is said to be an important source of income.

The company operates a large modern plant on Fleet St., foot of Bathurst St., in Toronto. It manufactures three major products, namely Rogers radio receiving sets, Majestic electric radio receiving sets with rights for Canada and Newfoundland, Rogers radio tubes, and it owns and operates Radio Station CFRB, Toronto, the latest of broadcasting stations.

Officers of the company are: chairman of the board, Albert S. Rogers, who is a director of Imperial Oil; president, D. H. McDougall; vice-president, C. O. Stillman, who is president of Imperial Oil; vice-president, E. S. Rogers, who is also vice-president of Rogers Radio Tubes; vice-president, in charge of distribution, B. A. Trestrail; vice-president in charge of planning production, J. E. Rogers; treasurer, H. S. Moore; and secretary, Samuel Rogers.

NATIONAL BRICK PASSES DIVIDEND PREFERRED STOCK

Depression in Construction Finds Reflection in Earnings

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Dividends on the 6 per cent preferred stock of National Brick Co., of La Prairie, have been deferred. It is understood that earnings in recent months have fallen off and the financial statement for the fiscal year ended February 28 will show profits below preferred dividend requirements.

It is pointed out that the brick business has suffered from the decline in building operations, while the company has felt the effect of second-hand bricks thrown on the market by the large number of houses demolished by railway companies in terminals construction.

There is outstanding, $1,669,800 of 6 per cent preferred stock, par value $50. These shares are junior to a funded debt of $1,600,000 6 per cent bonds. Earnings of National Brick Co. in the fiscal year ended Feb. 28, 1930, were equal to $5.18 a share on the preferred and $3.51 a share on the common stock. A balance of $412,504 was carried forward into the current fiscal year.

Issued in 1929

The present preferred shares outstanding were issued in February, 1929, and comprised a plan of reorganization whereby old preferred and common shares were replaced by a bond issue and new stock.

The company has been re-capitalized on several occasions since its inception in 1911 following inability to meet its charges. Preferred shares of the company have been selling at a low level for some months.

FORT ERIE ICE REPORTS PROFIT

Deficit Reduced For Year Ended October 31, 1930

Annual report of Fort Erie Artificial Ice Co. for the year ended October 31, 1930, shows a net profit of $3,225. The report for the two previous years of the company's history has not been made public.

Operating profit was $36,726, from which is deducted:

Bond and mortgage interest	$8,000
Real estate taxes	3,500
Provision for income tax	100
Bond discount and expense	798
Insurance	3,952
Depreciation	17,151
Total deductions	33,501
Net profit	3,225
Previous deficit	10,744
Deficit forward	7,519

Gross revenue was $74,727, which included $43,742 from hockey attendance, $8,692 from public skating, $18,030 from sale of ice and $4,263 from concessions, etc.

Lacks Working Capital

The balance sheet reveals that the company's current assets are $1,220, while current liabilities total $7,212, the deficiency of working capital thus being $5,992.

The principal source of revenue of this company is from hockey games, the arena, near the Canadian end of the Peace Bridge, being the scene of International League games. The Buffalo club owns the common stock of the company, carried in the books at $8 for 8,000 shares, while the preferred to the amount of $152,000 is distributed in small blocks in the Niagara district and in Buffalo. There are now somewhat more than three years' of arrears on the preferred, a 7 per cent cumulative issue.

Gross assets are shown at $302,087, of which $246,755 are in fixed assets. Land is carried at $25,000, the building at $147,902 and the balance is in machinery and equipment. Depreciation reserve is now $21,420. Deferred charges total $49,112, consisting principally of $38,546 in organization expenses and $10,308 in bond discount and expense. International League franchise is valued at $5,000.

Besides the capital stock of $152,000, there is a mortgage of $100,000 and a second mortgage of $25,000. Deferred liabilities, including accrued interest, total $3,767.

B. C. Pulp and Paper Barker Unit Nearly Ready

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—While gross earnings of British Columbia Power Corp. were lower in January, 1931, than in the same month in 1930, sharp cuts in operating expenses resulted in a gain of $107,679 in net earnings which totalled $465,277. Additional charges in connection with power shortage were incurred in January, 1930.

For the seven months ended January 31, 1931, gross earnings have increased $68,593 but operating costs have been reduced by $398,892. Net earnings, therefore, show an increase of $466,975 for the seven month period.

CONS. INVESTMENT EARNS PREFERRED DIVIDEND NEEDS

Depreciation Recorded in Securities Held by Company

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Income from investments of Consolidated Investment Corp. of Canada in 1930 totalled $1,364,749 as compared with $1,079,520 in a former period extending from Feb. 11, 1929, to Dec. 31, 1929. After all charges there remained a net revenue of $531,426, a sum sufficient to cover preferred dividend requirements of $500,000 and to leave a surplus of $31,426 applicable to the 1,375,000 shares of no par value common stock outstanding.

Net revenue does not include a sum of $596,411 realized from the sale of securities and underwritings. This sum was transferred to investment reserve which now totals $1,212,801. In the report directors state they anticipate some reduction in income during the current year.

Investments Show Decline

The company carries its bonds and stocks at cost, amounting to $34,057,514 which represents a depreciation from book value of $10,416,093 or 28.47 per cent of total assets. This depreciation also takes into consideration the amount at credit of investment reserve.

Following is a comparison of revenue accounts for 1930 and the period from Feb. 11, 1929, to Dec. 31, 1929.

	1930 $	*1929 $
Income from invest.	1,364,749	1,079,520
Less: Bond interest	675,000	551,789
Management exp.	39,072	34,081
Trustee, registrar and transfer fees	12,707	25,838
Int. on loans	67,434	13,053
Exchange	1,376	3,375
Prov. taxes	20,916	15,215
Deprec. on furn.	1,190	......
Income tax	12,288	24,000
Misc. exp.	3,340	......
Net revenue	531,426	412,168
Less: Pfd. divds.	500,000	365,411
Surplus†	31,426	46,757
Add: Prev. surplus	46,767	
Bal. forward	78,183	

*Period from Feb. 11, 1929, to Dec. 31, 1929.
†Exclusive of realized profits transferred to investment reserve totalling $616,390 in 1929 and $596,411 in 1930.

Cash in Bank Higher

The balance sheet shows cash at $349,207 as compared with $5,966 at the end of 1929. Call loans are lower at $1,827,859, as compared with $7,709,267, and securities, at cost, are carried at $34,057,514 as compared with $19,263,265.

Investment in underwritings has declined from $6,025,587 to $190,002 while total assets increased about $3,450,000 to $36,587,546.

In liabilities, a bank loan of $3,000,000 makes its first appearance. Accounts payable, representing installments not yet due on securities purchased total $30,536 as compared with $199,060. Investment reserve has been increased to $1,212,801. Capital structure is unchanged and a surplus of $78,183 is carried into the current year.

Investments Are Diversified

J. H. Gundy, president of the company, states that the company's portfolio includes 143 different bonds and stocks. Funds are invested as follows:

Bonds	22.47%
Preferred stocks	16.80%
Common stocks	54.24%
Underwritings	.53%
Cash and call loans	5.96%
	100.00%

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DOM. ENGINEERING DIVIDEND DECLINE AFFECTS BRIDGE

New Rate Cuts Parent's Income by 20 Cents a Share

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Declaration of a quarterly dividend of 60 cents a share on the stock of Dominion Engineering Works, payable April 15, places the stock on an annual dividend basis of $2.40 a share and contrasts with an annual rate of $4 a share heretofore.

Earnings last year were reduced through lack of orders in the paper making machinery department which hitherto has provided a large proportion of the company's output. Business in new lines has not yet developed in sufficient volume to warrant maintaining the previous rate of distribution on the common. Share earnings in 1930 were equal to $2.83 a share.

Affects Dominion Bridge

The dividend reduction will be felt by the company's parent organization, Dominion Bridge Co. The latter holds about 57 per cent of Dominion Engineering Works stock or 71,250 shares. The cut in dividend payments will mean a loss in revenue to Dominion Bridge of $114,000 a year or the equivalent of around 22 cents a share on Dominion Bridge Co. stock. A payment of $3.60 a share is presently made on Dominion Bridge shares; earnings in the fiscal year ended October 31, 1930, were equal to $3.86 a share.

The dividend rate of $4 a share on Dominion Engineering Works stock was inaugurated in 1928. Earnings showed a tendency to increase rapidly from 1925 and disbursements on the stock were raised accordingly. In 1927 the old $100 par value shares were split 5 for 1. Accordingly the new rate of $2.40 a share is equal to $12 a share on the old stock.

MORTGAGE CORP. PROFIT IS HIGHER

Nova Scotia Company Adds Substantially to Loans

Mortgage Corp. of Nova Scotia for 1930 reports profits of $68,921, or 10.1 per cent on the paidup capital of $680,000, compared with $66,800, or 9.8 per cent for the previous year. Dividend of 6 per cent was continued and $25,000 was added to reserve bringing that fund to $290,000.

Gross assets have grown from $1,981,319 to $2,123,781. Debentures issued now total $738,956, an increase from $589,864 a year ago. Savings deposits are $59,356, compared with $60,610 a year ago.

Mortgage investments have been increased substantially, from $1,583,303 to $1,695,742. A. H. Whitman, president, states that all of the mortgages are repayable in instalments, except two amounting to $3,088, so that the margin of safety constantly is improving.

Holdings of government and municipal bonds and other securities have changed only slightly in the year. Cash is increased from $1,731 to $16,142. Real estate held for sale is up from $32,995 to $49,804.

Earnings Record

Year	Paid-up Capital	*Profits	Earned %	Div.
1927	$680,000	$56,750	8.3	6
1928	680,000	64,800	9.5	6
1929	680,000	66,800	9.8	6
1930	680,000	68,921	10.1	6

* After all cost of management, interest, taxes and directors' remuneration.

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Sherlock Holmes solves the problem of the KINGSTON MARKET

The Adventure of the » » » Isolated Market

(Showing Kingston's remoteness from the influence of the Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa markets and Newspapers)

Kingston is Growing
Building Permits (1930) $1,056,986
Harbor Expenditures (1930)
Government Work . 735,000
New Elevators. . . 1,250,000
Federal Institutions, pay-roll and maintenance (1930). . . 1,500,000
Provincial Institutions, pay-roll and maintenance (1930). . . 400,000
Queen's University, annual pay-roll . . 700,000
Increase in Hydro power users in district in 1930
New subscribers. 550
New miles of line 112
Annual Purchasing Power, over. . . .$15,000,000

"Yes, Watson, it is conclusive" said Sherlock Holmes as he handed me the railway timetable.
"What is, Holmes?" I asked.
"This timetable. It proves in terms that even Scotland Yard can understand, that Kingston is an ISOLATED MARKET."
"I'm afraid that even now—"
"You know my methods, Watson. Here we have a city of 25,000 and a rich countryside around it, the whole with an annual purchasing power of over $15,000,000."
"An important marketing unit" I exclaimed.
"A prosperous market . . . an absolutely self-contained market," said Holmes, "for this timetable shows its centre, Kingston, to be 163 miles from Toronto, 183 miles from Montreal and 138 miles from Ottawa."
"Therefore as a trading area, it is uninfluenced by the newspapers of those districts — an ISOLATED MARKET in other words" I exclaimed.
"Precisely," said Holmes, "and the Kingston Whig-Standard with its circulation of 12,000 is the only medium that covers it."

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Montreal Heat and Power Co.
Ogilvie Mills Co. Ltd.
Shawinigan Water and Power Company

American Railroads
Atchison Topeka and Sante Fe Railway Co.
New York Central Railway Company
Southern Pacific Railway Company
Union Pacific Railway Company
Pennsylvania Railroad Company

Oils
Royal Dutch Company
Standard Oil Co. of California
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey
Standard Oil Co. of Indiana
Texas Corporation

Industrials
American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corp.
American Tobacco Co. Class "B"
du Pont de Namours and Company
Eastman Kodak Co. of New Jersey
International Harvester Co.
Otis Elevator Co.
Union Carbide and Carbon Corp.
United States Steel Corporation
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.
Woolworth (F. W.) & Co.
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Utilities and Transportation

CANADIAN PACIFIC SPECIAL INCOME AT RECORD PEAK

Grain Traffic to Date Shows Improvement Over 1930

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Special income of the Canadian Pacific Railway reached a new high record in 1930, according to a statement made by E. W. Beatty, president of the company. The special income is derived from dividends and interest on the company's investments and from net earnings of steamship lines, telegraph and news departments, hotels, rentals and so forth. In 1929, special income was the largest up to that time in the company's history, totalling $15,222,220 as compared with $12,677,684 in 1928.

Further, Mr. Beatty stated that dividend requirements on the company's common stock were fully covered in 1930 at the regular annual rate of 10 per cent. Grain traffic, he pointed out, has been better during the current year though general traffic is running somewhat below the corresponding period of 1930. January net earnings were expected to approximate those of the same month in 1930, also certain items of expense, dependent upon snow and other climatic conditions made a definite estimate difficult.

Grain in C. P. R. Territory

Regarding the amount of grain of last season's crop in C. P. R. territory, it was estimated that there were some 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 more bushels than a year ago to be moved from interior elevators on the territory along the lines of the C. P. R. In February, 1930, it was estimated that about 61,000,000 bushels of grain remained to be moved in Canadian Pacific Railroad territory.

Gross revenues of the C. P. R. in 1930 totalled $180,900,802 a decline of 13.7 per cent as compared with 1929. Through heavy cuts in operating expenses, net earnings were 11.3 per cent lower than in 1929 and totalled $38,248,658. The reduction in operating expenses enabled the road to show a decline of only $4,895,885 in net earnings as compared with a drop of $28,830,153 in gross revenue.

Gross revenue for the week ended February 7 showed a decline of $459,000 or 13.9 per cent as compared with the same period in 1930. For the period from January 1 to February 7, gross revenue totalled $14,030,000 a drop of 12.6 per cent from gross revenue in the same period a year ago.

MANITOBA SEEKS TO DEVELOP SITE FOR HYDRO POWER

May Investigate Plan Covering Production of 400,000 h.p.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Investigation of a power site in Manitoba which, it is stated, might be developed up to 400,000 h.p. was foreshadowed in the budget address of Premier John Bracken. The provincial legislature will be asked to approve consideration of a proposal to divert the flow of the Saskatchewan River into Lake Winnipegosis, thence through Lake Manitoba and the Dauphin River to Lake Winnipeg.

The development, as outlined, would be on the Dauphin River near Sturgeon Bay, and has been characterized as the largest power project in Manitoba. The site, about halfway up the west coast of Lake Winnipeg, would be within 140 miles of Winnipeg and is said to be 100 miles closer to Winnipeg than the proposed Grand Rapids power site on the Saskatchewan River and 200 miles closer than the White Mud Falls site on the Nelson River.

In the way of work, the proposal would indicate construction of a dam at the outlet of Cedar Lake, where the Saskatchewan River now empties into Lake Winnipeg; and the cutting of a diversion canal between Cedar Lake and Lake Winnipegosis, and eventual building of a plant on the Dauphin River, as well as several minor accessory engineering works. The level of Lake Winnipegosis is quoted as 166 ft. higher than that of Lake Winnipeg.

Poor water conditions entailed a shortage of power in Winnipeg last year. The city is served at present by the Winnipeg Hydro and the Winnipeg Electric Co. A British syndicate recently made a proposal to Winnipeg to supply the city with power developed at White Mud Falls on the Nelson River about 350 miles distance, but the proposal was turned down.

Gatineau Electric Light Appliance Sales Increase

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Total value of electric domestic merchandise sales of Gatineau Electric Light Co., a subsidiary of Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp. in 1930, was 5½ per cent greater than the 1929 record and exceeded 1928 sales by 72 per cent. Sales in December were 53 per cent greater than in November and 74 per cent higher than in December, 1929.

Revenue received by the company in 1930 from sale of electric energy for electric lighting and heating was 11 per cent greater than in 1929, while consumption of energy for those purposes was also higher. As a result of continued inter-connection of distribution facilities, over 97 per cent of energy supplied by Gatineau Electric Light can now be interchanged between its different divisions.

Over 50 miles of new service lines were constructed by the company in 1930 and over 1,000 new customers were supplied with electric service. During the year, eight additional municipalities were serviced for the first time and new retail stores for sale of electric appliances were opened in Hull and St. Jovite. The company now operates eleven retail stores.

Shawinigan Will Erect Office at Victoriaville

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Shawinigan Water & Power Co. plans to erect a new office building in Victoriaville. The structure will be the company's second largest office building in Canada. All of Shawinigan's business on the South Shore of the St. Lawrence will be transacted from this building.

N.B. 'Phone Control Stated Unchanged

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Reports from the Maritimes give denial to the rumor that the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada has obtained control of New Brunswick Telephone Co. Senator F. B. Black, president of New Brunswick Telephone, has stated that control of the company still rests with over two thousand shareholders in the province.

No change in management was announced following the annual meeting of shareholders with the exception of the election of A. E. McLean to the board to fill the vacancy created by the death of his father, the late Angus McLean.

Earnings of New Brunswick Telephone in 1930 were slightly higher with net revenue of $383,409 compared with $318,368 in 1929. Expenditure of over $1,000,000 was undertaken last year of which $460,000 was spent on installation of automatic equipment in Saint John.

UTILITY CONCERNS DECLARE DIVIDEND ON JUNIOR STOCKS

United Securities and Canadian Light Announce Disbursements

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Declaration of initial dividends on the common shares of United Securities Ltd. and its subsidiary, Canadian Light & Power Co., resulted in a flurry in the utility shares. Montreal Power and Shawinigan both gained about 2 points following the announcement. These companies jointly control United Securities, which in turn controls Canadian Light & Power Co.

The dividend declared on United Securities is 2 per cent for the period ending March 31, payable April 10. The disbursement on Canadian Light & Power common, is one per cent for the period ending Dec. 31, 1930, and is payable April 7, 1931.

Represents First Payment

The $2 distribution on United Securities common of which there is $5,126,173 outstanding will entail a payment of $102,523. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1930, earnings were equal to $3.38 a share on the common. The parent organizations will benefit from this dividend through their holdings in the company.

United Securities derives its income as a holding company controlling Montreal Tramways through stock ownership and Canadian Light & Power Co. Montreal Tramways operates the street railway in Montreal and district and Canadian Light and Power operates two hydro-electric developments at St Timothée and LaPrairie with an installed capacity of 70,000 h.p. In addition to control of these properties United Securities holds a portfolio of diversified investments.

Deal With Montreal Power

In February, 1930, the company received an offer from Montreal Light Heat & Power to discharge by payment of $5,340,112 its liability under the contract entered into in February, 1926, for the purchase of assets of Quebec-New England Hydro-Electric Corp. The offer was accepted and the company's 6 per cent preferred stock was called for redemption on April 1, 1930, at the redemption price of $105. The company's structure at the end of March, 1930, consisted of $3,519,000 of series "A" and $1,580,000 series "B" 5½ per cent bonds and $5,126,173 of common shares.

United Securities' stake in Canadian Light & Power is substantial. At the end of 1928 the company held about $1,875,600 of a total of $3,324,800 of Canadian Light & Power common and $1,302,000 of its 5 per cent bonds which were outstanding to the extent of $3.170,000. On this basis the 1 per cent dividend declared by Canadian Light would yield United Securities $31,700.

Cooksville Co. Earnings Cover Preferred Dividend

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Directors of the Cooksville Co. have declared the quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the preferred stock, making a total disbursement of 4 per cent in 1930. This rate has been maintained for the past four years and compares with dividend requirements of 7 per cent. The stock is about 55 per cent in arrears.

Earnings for 1930 are expected to be sufficient to cover the preferred dividend and leave a fair surplus available for the common stocks. There is outstanding $400,000 of preferred.

Earnings in 1929 amounted to $310,178 and net profits, after depreciation and depletion, were $193,327. Preferred dividends at the rate of 4 per cent absorbed $16,000 leaving a surplus for the year of $177,327.

Earnings in 1930 are expected to fall below these figures, due to the general decline in the construction industry.

Automobile Production Increased in January

Production of motor vehicles in Canada during January numbered 6,496 units, 16 per cent ahead of December production but 37 per cent below the production of January, 1930. Of the January, 1931, output, 4,122 cars were made for sale in Canada and 2,374 cars for export. Apparent consumption was 5,037 cars after allowing for 915 cars imported and 3,095 cars exported in the month. In December, apparent consumption was 3,138 cars and in January, 1930, 7,557 cars.

Of the total number of units produced in January, 4,552 were passenger cars of which 1,187 were for export. Commercial cars and trucks numbered 1,944 of which 1,187 were for export.

Customs records show 915 cars imported and 3,095 cars exported during January, a decline in imports and an advance in exports as compared with January, 1930, figures, when imports totalled 1,290 cars and exports 2,997 cars.

Stock Removed from Curb

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The stock of Public Utility Investment Co. has been taken off the Montreal Curb Market list at the request of the company.

CAN. WEST. GAS PREFERRED EARNS $15.21 PER SHARE

Net Profit Less Following Year of Expansion for Company

Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat & Power Co. for 1930 report earnings of $15.21 per share on the 35,000 shares of 6 per cent preference stock outstanding as at December 31, compared with $21 on the 31,000 shares outstanding at the end of the previous year.

Earnings on the common, control of which was sold in the year by International Utilities Corp. to American Commonwealth Power, last year were $3.68 after deducting the dividends paid on the preferred and the special dividend to be paid in the current year. This compares with $6.06 on the common for 1929. In 1930, the regular common dividend was $4, compared with $6 for the previous year.

Gas Sales Increase

These earnings are above the $480,000 set aside in 1928 for special dividends to be paid quarterly from January 15, 1929, to October 15, 1931. The preference is entitled to an extra of 1 per cent per annum whenever 7 per cent or more is paid on the common.

Gas sales and other revenue brought the total income of the company in 1930 to $2,199,050, compared with $2,075,322 in the year previous. Expenses were up somewhat, from $1,110,765 to $1,291,839. Thus net profits, after all deductions, including $70,000 capital reduction reserve, a new item, were $599,445, compared with $651,043 for the previous year.

Following is the income and surplus account for the last two periods:

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1930	1929
	$	$
Sale of gas	2,083,261	1,956,022
Add: Other income	115,789	119,300
Total income	2,199,050	2,075,322
Less: Cost of gas distrib. and adminis. exp.	1,291,839	1,110,765
Net earnings	907,211	964,557
Less: Deb. int.	38,894	41,799
Other interest	441	21,515
Deprec. & bad debts	39,637	20,692
Amortization	228,794	229,508
Net profits	599,445	651,043
Less: Cap. red. reserve	70,000	......
	529,445	651,043
Less appropriations:		
Pref. div.	234,452	166,321
Com. div.	320,000	320,000
Surplus for year	*25,007	164,722
Add: Prev. surplus	403,535	238,813
Less: Spec. ord. divs. payable 1929-31	......	......
Ord. div. pay. Jan. 15	......	......
Further res. for unadj. liab. Dec. 31, '27	......	......
Bal. carr. forward	378,527	403,535

*Debit.

C. J. Yorath, president and managing director, states that in 1930 the company obtained more than 99 per cent of its natural gas supply from Turner Valley, where the reserves are estimated at 500 billion cubic feet, with an average daily open flow of 300,000,000 cubic feet. The Bow Island field, formerly a source of supply, now is given over entirely to storage, or repressuring of excess supplies from Turner Valley. The Foremost field was closed. The company continues its active geological work.

Adds Many Services

New mains, 32.7 miles of them, were built. The company now has 16.6 miles of field pipe lines and five main transmission lines, of which three are from Turner Valley to Calgary. There are more than 280 miles of distribution lines, of which 217 are in Calgary.

In the year 1,804 new domestic services were installed, as well as 1,119 new furnaces, 43 more large buildings served and three additional industries served.

Common stock outstanding remains the same at 80,000 shares, while the preference has been increased from 31,000 to 35,000 shares. The 5 per cent first mortgage liability has been reduced from $800,888 to $754,144. Amortization reserve is up from $1,418,150 to $1,597,978. Sundry other reserves are reduced from $1,892,809 to $1,782,562. Gross assets are up from $16,699,751 to $16,978,354.

Capital Expenditures Large

Fixed assets have increased from $14,997,012 to $15,476,393, capital expenditure during the year having been $528,347. Debenture sinking fund is increased from $500,411 to $813,840.

Working capital position has been improved, despite the large capital expenditure. Current assets now are $738,900, compared with current liabilities of $748,062, a deficiency of $9,162. A year ago, current liabilities exceeded current assets by $297,115.

Public Utility Earnings

B. C. POWER

January	1931	1930	Inc.
Gross	$1,331,429	$1,354,314	$ 22,886*
Expenses	866,152	996,716	130,564*
Net	$ 465,277	$ 357,598	$107,679
Seven months end. Jan. 31:	1931	1930	Inc.
Gross	$8,674,380	$8,605,787	$ 68,593
Expenses	4,700,540	5,098,922	398,382*
Net	$3,973,840	$3,506,865	$466,975

* Decrease.

WINNIPEG ELECTRIC

December	1929 $	1930 $	Decrease $
Gross earn.	641,362	567,825	73,537
Working ex.	389,026	363,169	25,857
Net earn.	252,336	204,656	47,680
Aggre. gross from Jan. 1 to end of December	6,635,237	6,259,461	375,776
Aggre. net from Jan. 1 to end of December	2,362,919	2,053,138	309,781

MONTEREY RAILWAY, LIGHT

	Gross $	Working Exp. includ. provis. for renewals and obsolescence $	Surplus $
Rly., Lt. & Pr.	259,105	254,856	4,248
Waterworks	100,821	56,884	43,937
Total	359,927	311,741	48,185
Aggre. earn. from Jan. 1, 1930, to Sept. 30, 1930	1,071,984	906,052	165,932

CAN. WESTERN NATURAL GAS

	1929 $	1930 $	Increase $
January	250,575	362,736	112,161
February	323,932	281,453	*42,479
March	204,024	237,024	33,000
April	198,285	177,978	*20,307
May	131,211	127,595	*3,616
June	79,265	93,872	14,607
July	54,194	63,314	9,120
August	52,613	55,387	2,774
September	74,645	76,610	1,965
October	115,021	168,095	43,074
November	193,063	216,250	23,187
December	279,188	232,943	*46,245
Aggre. from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,956,016	2,083,257	127,241

*Decrease.

HAMILTON COTTON EARNINGS IN 1930 SHOW BIG DECLINE

Pref. Dividends Covered—Increased Tariff Aid Improves Prospects

The Hamilton Cotton Co. shows net earnings from operations in 1930 of $97,942 as compared with $137,451 in 1929 and $186,844 in 1929, these lower earnings being ascribed by the president, Alan V. Young, to "decreased volume of sales, low prices and inventory adjustment."

However, the lower total for 1930 was still sufficient to pay bond interest 1.86 times, to earn $2.32 a share on 19,541 cumulative convertible sinking fund preference shares which pay $2 dividends and to show 31 cents a share on the common stock. The earnings in 1929 were equivalent to 2½ times bond interest, $4.19 on the preferred shares and $2.15 a share on the common stock. In 1928 bond interest had been earned 5.11 times, preferred earnings had been $7.33 a share and common earnings had been $5.83 a share.

Business Recovery Will Help

"Any improvement in general business will, we believe, favorably affect our future earnings," states Mr. Young in his report to shareholders. "Increased tariff protection granted the cotton textile industry at the emergency session of Parliament last September undoubtedly tended to stabilize operations in this industry since that time."

Working capital remained relatively stable with current assets at $837,168 and current liabilities at $83,030, leaving working capital of $754,138 as compared with working capital at the end of 1929 of $759,008. Current assets on December 31, 1929, had been $873,056, the decline being due to a drop in accounts receivable from $213,878 to $200,458, of investments from $33,292 to $32,867 and of inventories from $546,778 to $483,336. Cash went up in the same time from 62,693 to $103,125 and deposits with fire insurance companies from $16,415 to $17,383.

Current liabilities at the end of 1929 had been $114,048, the decline to $83,030 being accounted for by a drop in accounts payable from $75,950 to $50,523 and accrued wages from $24,349 to $18,757. The company continued its redemption through the operation of sinking funds of 5½ per cent first mortgage bonds due 1948 and of the cumulative convertible preferred stock. The funded indebtedness amounts to $978,000. There is also a contingent liability of $347,438 on account of the guarantee of bonds of the Trent Cotton Co.

The Trent Cotton Co., a wholly owned subsidiary organized in 1929, showed an operating loss for 1930. It commenced quantity production for the first time early in 1930, but owing to depressed business conditions the mill was at no time able to operate to anything like capacity. Mr. Young states that the mill is thoroughly modern and well situated, and he believes it will prove a profitable investment.

The fixed assets of $1,707,205 show an increase of $31,798 over the preceding year. The report states that the general condition and efficiency of the plant have been fully maintained and that operating costs have been lowered.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended December 31

	1930	1929	1928
	$	$	$
Net earnings	97,942	137,451	186,844
Less: Organiz. exp.	......	......	4,487
Bond interest	52,552	55,000	35,675
Net profit	45,390	82,451	146,682
Less appropriations:			
Pref. divds.	39,151	39,360	30,000
Surplus for year*	6,239	43,091	116,682
Add: Prev. surplus	317,013	282,687	116,005
Less: Inc. tax prev. year	3,138	8,765	......
Bal. car. forward	320,114	317,013	282,687

*Subject to income tax.

Lake Superior Stock Removed

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The common stock of the Lake Superior Corp. was taken from the unlisted department of the Montreal Curb Market at the close of business, February 20, at the request of the company.

$500,000

Municipality of the City and County of Saint John
(New Brunswick)
4½% Gold Bonds

Due January 2nd, 1971. Principal and half-yearly interest payable in Toronto, Montreal, Saint John or New York. Denomination: $1,000.

This Municipality is composed of the City of Saint John and the County of Saint John. Both the City (as a corporation) and the County, which embraces the City, are in strong financial position; the City's net per capita debt is believed to be lower than that of any other city in Canada.

Price: 97.75 and interest, yielding about 4⅝%.
(plus transfer tax)

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EDMONTON OTTAWA ST. JOHN'S, NFLD. VICTORIA
HALIFAX QUEBEC TORONTO WINNIPEG
LONDON, ENGLAND

Assets under administration exceed $530,000,000

991

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF

THE STERLING TRUSTS CORPORATION

Head Office: The Sterling Tower, TORONTO Branch: REGINA, SASK.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1930

ASSETS

Capital

Book Value of Real Estate:		
Office Building—Regina	$ 105,000.00	
Real Estate held for sale	47,282.46	
		$ 152,282.46
Office Furniture and Fixtures, etc., less Depreciation		6,803.74
Safety Deposit Vaults		16,925.46
Mortgages and Agreements Receivable (net):		
Principal	$ 513,722.13	
Interest Due and Accrued	26,534.92	
		540,257.05
Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and Accrued Interest (at cost)		24,499.20
Loans on Bonds and Stocks and Accrued Interest		24,719.91
Advances to Guaranteed Trust		16,310.86
Advances to Estates, Trusts and Agency		101,408.02
Fees, Commissions and Accounts Receivable (net)		19,100.53
Cash on Hand and in Banks		41,737.67
		$ 944,044.90

Guaranteed Trust

Mortgages:		
Principal	$ 550,344.43	
Interest Due and Accrued	10,448.30	
	$ 560,792.73	
Government and Municipal Bonds at cost and Accrued Interest	$ 43,862.50	
Cash on Hand and in Banks	64,176.95	
		$ 668,832.18

Estates, Trusts and Agency

Funds and Investments and Book Value of Assets held for Administration, Realization and Distribution	$10,865,850.26	
Cash on Hand and in Banks	50,153.07	
		$10,916,003.33
Total		$12,528,880.41

LIABILITIES

Capital

Capital Stock:	
Authorized, 20,000 shares of $100.00 each	$ 2,000,000.00
Issued, 9,402 shares of $100.00 each, on which there has been paid	786,220.63
Reserve Fund	140,000.00
Accounts Payable	1,834.30
Deferred Profits Reserve	1,722.02
Reserve for Income War Tax, 1930 (estimated)	4,027.71
Profit and Loss	10,240.24
	$ 944,044.90

Guaranteed Trust

Guaranteed Trust Certificates	$ 421,945.10	
Interest Accrued on Guaranteed Trust Certificates	6,163.60	
Deposits bearing Interest	224,412.62	
Due to Capital	16,310.86	
		$ 668,832.18

Estates, Trusts and Agency

Amounts due to Estates, Trusts and Agencies	$10,814,595.31	
Due to Capital	101,408.02	
		$10,916,003.33
Total		$12,528,880.41

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1930

Dividends paid to Shareholders	$ 46,884.06
Dominion, Provincial and Business Taxes	8,156.01
Balance carried forward as at December 31, 1930	10,240.24
Total	$ 65,280.31

Balance brought forward as at December 31, 1929	$ 3,193.83
Add Net Profit for year after deducting Management Expenses, etc.	62,086.48
Total	$ 65,280.31

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We have examined the books and accounts of The Sterling Trusts Corporation maintained at Toronto and Regina, for the year ended December 31, 1930, and in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Companies' Act (Dominion) we have to report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and in our opinion, the appended Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1930, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Corporation's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Corporation.

PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Wholly Secured Hospital Bonds

The 5¼% First Mortgage Gold Bonds of "Oeuvres de Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci", due 1932-1951, are wholly secured by grants from the Quebec Provincial Government and by a contract with the City of Montreal. These annual payments amount to $74,000 or $9,000 in excess of all interest and sinking fund charges.

Price: 100 and accrued interest (plus transfer tax)

Full Particulars on request

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240 St. James St. W., Montreal
(ESTABLISHED 1901)
E501

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Commercial and Industrial Bankers
Head Office—Windsor, Ontario

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News of Investment Markets

TORONTO PRICE IS HIGH RECORD IN TWO DECADES

City Sells $4,836,000 of Debentures at Cost Basis of 4.579 p.c.

THE BEST SINCE 1912

Municipalities Secure High Prices; Institutional Demand is Strong

Financing on the lowest cost basis since 1912, Toronto sold $4,836,000 of debentures at a cost of 4.579 per cent with the sale to an international syndicate of a 4½ per cent serial issue having an average maturity of 16.1 years. Headed by the Bank of Montreal, the successful syndicate paid 99.17, a price exceeding that received by any Canadian municipality in recent years, and a better price than that received by the Canadian National Railways in January for 25-year bonds carrying a Dominion of Canada guarantee. The latter issue is unofficially stated to have sold at 96.375, a cost basis of 4.749 per cent.

Toronto bonds have an established market not only in Canada and the United States but in Europe. The present issue is payable in Toronto, New York and London, but it is understood that the bonds will be largely absorbed in New York and that the maturities from 1932 to 1942 were immediately sold. Maturities from 1943 to 1961 are being offered at par.

Prices Are Strong

Excellent prices have been secured by Canadian municipalities for their debentures during the past two weeks. Kitchener, London, Brantford, Ottawa, Saint John, to name some of the larger centres, have financed on a lower cost basis than in many years. Bidding has been keen on practically every issue that has come into the market and a number of small municipalities have secured a price for their debentures that is much lower than even the best issue would have brought a year ago. As an example of the improved market, the last issue sold by Toronto, in May, 1930, was on a cost basis of 4.96 per cent.

Inventories Are Low

Demand is reported to be good from institutional investors and recent municipal offerings are now well absorbed. Ottawa debentures are stated to be sold while but a small portion of the London debentures are still held by the underwriters and this block includes an $136,000 5's which were taken up in addition to the original $1,218,300. Dealers' stocks are low, it is reported, and this is borne out by the number of bids for new municipal issues. Practically every investment house of importance has been represented in bidding during the past week or so.

One explanation of the strong demand is the fact that the United States market has absorbed a large proportion of every Canadian offering made payable in the United States. The New York market has been particularly favorable to short term maturities for the past year. The provincial governments have taken advantage of this and numerous short term loans have been negotiated at very low rates. British Columbia has just recently sold $5,000,000 of 4¼ per cent five-year treasury bills to an international syndicate headed by Dillon, Read & Co., New York. Buying strength in the United States comes largely from the commercial banks and insurance companies.

To what extent the present strength will continue in Canada is decidedly uncertain. Recent bids for municipal offerings are admittedly high and, some think, too high. There is, however, no substantial amount of new financing definitely scheduled and since recent offerings have been largely absorbed either in the United States and Canada there does not appear to be any strong possibility of immediate change of trend. Federal financing in both the United States and Canada is necessary at some time in the not too distant future but present market conditions would indicate that this factor has been largely disregarded.

In the past week traders' prices on high-grade bonds were steady, with gains slightly exceeding fractional losses in some issues. Of a list of 37 representative Canadian bonds, government and corporation, there were eight that showed gains, 24 were unchanged and five slightly lower. Dominion bonds were more inclined to be soft with three issues fractionally lower and the rest unchanged.

Canadian Terminal System Undergoing Reorganization

Interest payments on A B 6 per cent bonds of Canadian Terminal System and on Ontario Bakeries 6 per cent bonds, which were defaulted early in January this year, have not yet been paid. It is understood, however, that the whole situation of the company and its subsidiaries is under careful scrutiny and that proposals for meeting the situation are at present under consideration. An announcement shortly should be forthcoming.

It is believed that the new proposals soon to be made will cover not only the affairs of the Canadian Terminal System but of every subsidiary. Municipal Bankers' Corp. has already submitted proposals to security holders and wherever reorganization is desirable similar action can be expected from other subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries of the company include the Canadian Rail & Harbor Terminal, which publishes its financial statements yearly, Montreal Rail & Water Terminal, Collingwood Terminals, Municipal Bankers Corp., Ontario Bakeries, Montreal Property Corp., Canada Housing Corp. and Montreal Debenture Corp. Prospects naturally differ for each of these companies, and the new plans will take into consideration the realities of the situation. There is a disposition among people fairly close to the principals of the company to believe that control and personnel of the holding company and some of the others will change as a result of the new alignment.

Bond Sales

TORONTO, ONT.

An international syndicate headed by the Bank of Montreal was awarded $4,836,000 4½% serial debentures of Toronto dated Feb. 2, 1931, and maturing 1932 to 1961 with a 16.1 year average, on a bid of 99.17; cost basis 4.579%. The debentures are payable as to principal and semi-annual interest in Toronto, London, Eng., and New York City. Interest is payable February and August 1.

Bids received by the city were as follows:

1 Bank of Montreal
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.
Fry, Mills, Spence & Co.
Bell, Gouinlock & Co.
Hanson Bros. Inc.
First National Bank, New York.
Stone & Webster & Blodgett.
Salomon Bros. & Hutzler 99.17
2 Gairdner & Co.
A. Iselin & Co.
Nesbitt, Thomson & Co.
C. H. Burgess & Co.
Dyment, Anderson & Co. 98.912
3 National City Co.
Dillon, Read & Co.
Guaranty Co. of New York
Bankers' Co. of New York
Dominion Securities Corp.
Canadian Bank of Commerce 98.789
4 Wood, Gundy & Co.
A. E. Ames & Co.
Chase Securities Corp.
Continental Illinois Co.
Royal Bank of Canada 98.727
5 Harris, Forbes & Co.
First National-Old Colony Corp.
First Detroit Co.
Marine Trust Co. of Buffalo
F. S. Moseley & Co. 98.459
6 R. A. Daly & Co.
Bancamerica-Blair Corp., New York
Halsey Stuart & Co. Inc., N.Y.
First Union Tr. & Sav. Bk., Chicago
Kountze Bros., New York
E. H. Rollins & Sons, New York
Guardian Detroit Co., Detroit
Bank of Nova Scotia
Matthews & Co.
Dominion Bank
W. C. Pitfield & Co.
Wells, Dickey & Co., Minneapolis 98.451
Flemming, Denton & Co.

SUDBURY, ONT.

C. H. Burgess & Co., and Gairdner & Co. have been awarded $819,319 5 per cent serial debentures of Sudbury, Ont., at 99.65; cost basis approximately 5.08 per cent. Of the issue, $42,844 matures in 10 serial installments and $776,475 in 20 serial installments. Bids as reported are as follows:

1. C. H. Burgess & Co., Gairdner & Co. 99.55
2. Harris, McKeen & Co. 99.51
3. Wood, Gundy & Co. 99.30
4. A. E. Ames & Co. 99.22
5. R. A. Daly & Co. 98.53

SASKATCHEWAN

An issue of $3,000,000 Saskatchewan 3½ per cent one-year notes, due Feb. 16, 1932, has been sold to a syndicate composed of Dominion Securities Corp., Wood, Gundy & Co., A. E. Ames & Co., Can. Bank of Commerce and Royal Bank. Notes were offered to yield 3⅝ per cent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

A syndicate composed of Messrs. Dillon, Read & Co., A. E. Ames & Co., Wood, Gundy & Co., Dominion Securities Corp., Canadian Bank of Commerce, and the Royal Bank of Canada, has purchased 4¼ per cent, F. & A., 5-year treasury bills to the amount of $51,000,000. Dated Feb. 15, 1931. Denomination $1,000. Due Feb. 15, 1936. Principal and interest payable in New York City and Canada. Legality approved by E. G. Long, Esq., of Toronto.

LONDON, ONT.

A. E. Ames & Co. and the Bank of Nova Scotia have purchased $136,000 5 per cent installment debentures, maturing 1931 to 1940, of London, Ont., on a 4.78 per cent basis, the debentures being in addition to the $1,218,300 awarded to this syndicate on February 16.

WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Bell, Gouinlock & Co. was awarded $59,000 5% 15-installment debentures on February 23 on a bid of 101.10; cost basis approximately 4.84%. Debentures are dated April 1, 1931, and mature annually to April 1, 1946. Bids entered are reported as follows:

1 Bell, Gouinlock & Co. 101.10
2 Wood, Gundy & Co. 101.07
3 Dyment, Anderson & Co. 100.781
4 Imperial Bank, Dominion Securities Corp. 100.71
5 Royal Bank 100.58
6 A. E. Ames & Co. 100.35
7 Gairdner & Co. 100.27

WALKERVILLE, ONT.

Canadian Bank of Commerce has been awarded $40,734 5% 20-installment debentures at 100.16, cost basis of 4.98%. Debentures are dated December 14, 1930, and mature 1931 to 1950. Bids are reported as follows:

1 Canadian Bank of Commerce 100.16
2 Dominion Securities Corp. 99.28
3 Dyment, Anderson & Co. 99.15
4 Fry, Mills, Spence & Co. 98.67
5 Wood, Gundy & Co. 98.60
6 Gairdner & Co. 98.122
7 J. L. Graham & Co. 98.035
8 Matthews & Co. 97.514

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Wood, Gundy & Co., Bank of Nova Scotia and Eastern Securities Co. have been awarded $1,300,000 4½ per cent 40-year debentures of the City and County of Saint John, N.B., due January 2, 1971, at 96.537; cost basis 4.69 per cent.

Tenders were previously called on this issue for January 20, 1931, and were rejected. The high bid at that time was 93.50, for a cost basis of 4.871 per cent, although it is reported that the syndicate had reduced its bid to that figure from 94.59.

Bids received on the recent call were as follows:

1 Wood, Gundy & Co.
Bank of Nova Scotia
Eastern Securities Co. 96.537
2 McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.
Bell, Gouinlock & Co.
J. M. Robinson & Co. 95.62
3 Bank of Montreal
Fry, Mills, Spence & Co. 95.28
4 Gairdner & Co.
Dyment, Anderson & Co.
C. H. Burgess & Co. 95.273
5 A. E. Ames & Co.
Royal Bank 95.07
6 R. A. Daly & Co.
Royal Securities Corp.
Canadian Bank of Commerce 94.84

HANOVER, ONT.

R. A. Daly & Co. has been awarded $59,367 5 per cent 20 and 30 installment debentures of the town of Hanover, Ont., at 100.413; cost basis approximately 4.96 per cent.

Bids received by the town were as follows:

1 R. A. Daly & Co. 100.413
2 Wood, Gundy & Co. 100.37
3 Dominion Securities Corp. 100.33
4 Milner, Ross & Co. 99.93
5 Gairdner & Co. 99.832
6 C. H. Burgess & Co. 99.76
7 Bell, Gouinlock & Co. 99.75
8 Dyment, Anderson & Co. 99.75
9 McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. 99.58
10 A. E. Ames & Co. 99.54
11 Matthews & Co. 99.147
12 J. L. Graham & Co. 99.135
13 Fry, Mills, Spence & Co. 98.67
14 Harris, McKeen & Co. 98.52
15 H. R. Bain & Co. 98.25
16 J. L. Goad & Co. 97.353

HARWICH TOWNSHIP, ONT.

J. L. Goad & Co. has been awarded $27,040 5½ per cent 10-installment debentures of the township of Harwich, Ont. on a bid of 102.705; cost basis 4.95 per cent. Bids were as follows:

1 J. L. Goad & Co. 102.705
2 Dyment, Anderson & Co. 102.415
3 Matthews & Co. 102.14
4 J. L. Graham & Co. 102.07
5 Bell, Gouinlock & Co. 102.04
6 Dominion Securities Corp. 102.00
7 C. H. Burgess & Co. 101.882
8 Gairdner & Co. 101.872
9 Harris, MacKeen & Co. 101.52
10 R. A. Daly & Co. 101.23
11 Milner, Ross & Co. 100.90

STE. GENEVIEVE DE BERTHIER

A syndicate composed of Ernest Savard Ltd. and Credit Anglo-Francais Ltd. is reported to have purchased $85,000 5 per cent 30 serial installment debentures on which tenders were asked for February.

Alberta Pacific Con. Oils Acquires Well Near Taber

Alberta Pacific Consolidated Oils, has acquired an oil well, drilled by the Cole-Hunter British syndicate, near Taber, Alberta, according to an official of the company.

WINNIPEG COUNCIL TURNS DOWN OFFER ON POWER SYSTEM

Nesbitt-Thomson Bid of $30,000,000 Goes by Board

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Winnipeg City Council has adopted a resolution turning down the public offer of Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. of $30,000,000 for the municipally-owned hydro-electric system.

It will be recalled that early last year, Winnipeg Electric Co., for which Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. act as fiscal agents, undertook to secure an increase in tramway fares. It was pointed out by the company that the revenue received from this branch of its service was inadequate and the drain on the treasury was such that the city should come to its relief.

Change Fare Tariff

Various fare schedules were tried out during the year, but without resulting in any definite conclusions as to a reasonable charge. A short time ago, the company informed the city council that it could not be expected to continue operations on the present basis without some concessions being made by the city.

The matter has assumed more than ordinary importance, aside from the financial angle, by the fact that the franchise expires in 1932 and that the city or the company must give twelve months notice of intention to abandon the agreement, otherwise the franchise automatically continues for a five year period.

Seek Complete Control

It has been recognized for some time that material advantages would accrue through the welding together of the municipal hydro-electric system and the Winnipeg Electric. This would create one utility system, for Winnipeg, eliminate certain duplications, etc.

To this end Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. made a public offer to the city of $30,000,000 for its hydro system under certain conditions. The matter has been on the tapis for the last two months, but no official action was taken until the recent meeting of the city council.

Uncertainty exists as to what will be the next step in clearing up the Winnipeg utility situation. Winnipeg Electric's earnings in recent months have been such that the management decided to pass the dividend on the common stock. Its subsidiary, Manitoba Power, took similar action.

Saint John Hospital Bonds Fetch Good Price

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Wood, Gundy and Co., Eastern Securities Co., and the Bank of Nova Scotia, were the successful bidders for a $1,300,000 issue of 4½ per cent bonds for the new Saint John General Hospital. The syndicate's tender of 96.537 has been accepted by a special committee of the Saint John Municipal Council.

Tenders for this issue were received some weeks ago, but the committee deferred making a decision. As a result, it is claimed that the municipality saved $26,000 and secured the money at an interest charge to the municipality of about 4.69 per cent.

Wright-Hargreaves Meeting Routine

Annual meeting of shareholders of Wright-Hargreaves Mines, held in Buffalo on February 24, was of a routine nature, the previous board of directors being re-elected for the ensuing year.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues—	Rate	Due	Redeem.	Price
Milton Brick	*6½%	Var.	†Apr. 1	101
B.C. Telephone	4½%	1962	†Nov. 1	105
Moore Corp.	*6%	1939	Apr. 1	104
Buffalo & Ft. Erie Pub. Bridge	*8%	1945	Apr. 1	104
Wabasso Cotton	*6%	1947	June 1	105
West Kootenay Pr.	6%	1940	Sept. 1	110
West Kootenay Pr.	6%	1943	June 1	104
Toronto Conservatory of Music	*5%	....	Mar. 1	103
Pacific Burt	*6½%	1937	Apr. 1	103¼
Foreign Issues—				
Argentine Govt.	*4½%	1888-9	Apr. 1	100
Buenos Aires	*6%	1961	Mar. 1	100
Rep. of Chile Ext.	*6%	1962	Mar. 1	100
Rep. of Chile	*6%	1962	Mar. 1	100
Chilean Cons. Mun. Loan Ext.	*6%	1960	Mar. 1	100
Rep. of Peru	*7%	1955	Mar. 1	105

*Called in part.
†Or before.

UNITED FIXED SHARES OFFERED IN CANADA

Trust Terminating 1950 Permits Interest in 40 Corporations

Offering is being made in Canada of United Fixed Shares which are issued under a 20-year trust agreement dated March 1, 1930, and terminating June 15, 1950. United States Shares Corp. is depositor and Empire Trust Co., New York, the trustee. Matthews & Co. control Canadian distribution. Quoted at the market, the current price is approximately 7½.

Units, against which 2,400 trust shares may be issued, consist of four shares each of 40 common stocks of leading United States corporations. Substitutions in the stocks is not allowable and eliminations can result only from failure to pay dividends. In case of stock splits, or other corporate change, the trustee may retain only four shares of the new stock. Proceeds from sale of additional shares are placed in a "distributive fund" which will also include all undistributed regular and extra cash dividends, and interest received.

A reserve fund, consisting of cash initially deposited with each unit and payments from the "distributive fund," will be maintained to the extent of 60 cents per trust share. Payments will be made semi-annually at the minimum rate of 30 cents each from the "distributive fund."

Current offering price includes current market price of underlying stocks, plus brokerage, the share values in the reserve and distributive funds and a service charge of 8½ per cent of the total selling price. Compensation to distributors, depositor or trustee is included in service charge. It is stated that the depositor will maintain a firm bid for the shares, under normal market conditions, based on current market prices of stocks.

Sell Sherbrooke Bonds to Yield 4.75 Per Cent

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A new issue of $532,500 City of Sherbrooke 5 per cent serial bonds, maturing 1932—1961 has been awarded to a syndicate comprising Dominion Securities Corp. and the Royal Bank of Canada.

Maturities in 1922-1926 have been sold and the balance is being offered at prices to yield 4.75 per cent to maturity. It is stated that eleven bids were received in response to the call for tenders for the issue.

Bond Tenders

4 o'clock, March 2, Prescott—$94,000, 5%, 30-year, sinking fund debentures dated April 1, 1931; due April 1, 1961. Interest payable at Royal Bank, Prescott, Oct. and Apr. 1. W. J. Ranson, clerk (See announcement on page 17).

4 o'clock, March 2, Grand'Mere, Que. — $150,000, 5 per cent serial local improvement bonds, redeemable Feb. 1, 1932 to Feb. 1, 1961. Capital and semi-annual interest (Feb. and Aug.) payable at Banque Canadienne Nationale, Grand'Mere, Montreal or Quebec, or at Bank of Montreal, Toronto. J. E. Derziel, sec.-treas.

8 o'clock, March 2, Hawkesbury—$16,580, 5½ per cent, 20-installment debentures to redeem debentures falling due in 1931. Eug. Paquette, clerk. (See announcement on page 17).

Noon. Mar. 2, Port Colborne—$16,611, 5 per cent, 10-year local improvement debentures. H. F. Johnston, treas.

12 o'clock, Mar. 5, Chatham—$190,000, 5 per cent, 20-year installment debentures. Mayor Bedford, Chatham. (See announcement on page 17.)

Noon, March 7, Wilkie, Sask.—$5,000, 6 per cent, 20-installment debentures. J. A. Dinsley, Wilkie.

March 10, Township of Cornwall—$32,255, 5½ per cent debentures maturing as follows: $2,210, 20-installments; $29,185, 20-installments, and $860 5-installments. Vincent McDonald, township clerk, Mille Roches, Ont.

Authorizations by the Board of Public Utility Commissioners of Alberta:

School districts: Black Bear, No. 4485, $800; Colchester No. 452, $500; South Side, No. 4496, $3,000; Fitzsimmons, No. 4500, $1,500; Drostan, No. 398, $800; Nolin, No. 4461, $1,000.

We recommend

Abitibi Power & Paper Company
5½%
First Mortgage Bonds
Due 1953

Price: at the market to yield approximately
7%

H. R. BAIN & CO.
LIMITED
Investment Bankers
350 Bay Street, Toronto
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Montreal — London — Hamilton

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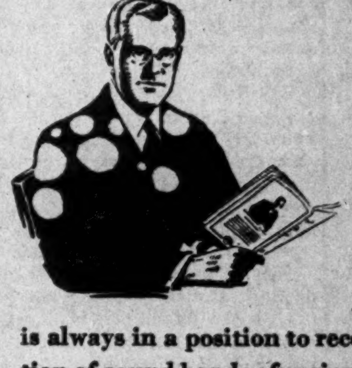

MAINTAINING close contact with investment developments everywhere, The National City Company is always in a position to recommend a broad selection of sound bonds of various types—governments, municipals, rails, public utilities, and industrials, both domestic and foreign. Through these offerings full opportunity for sound investment is afforded to all investors, and our representatives will gladly assist any one in making suitable selections based both on strict investigation of the security and analysis of individual requirements. We invite you to call or write.

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Summary of Week's Annual Reports

A brief analysis of common stock earnings per annual statements received since last week's issue. Earnings per share are shown in brackets when they are before depreciation or income tax, or both, as indicated against "net income." The market price is the close on Tuesday this week, or last sale. Company name in bold type indicates listed stocks. The net income shown, is before preferred dividend, if any.

Company	Year end.	Net income 1930	Net income 1929	Common share earnings 1930	Common share earnings 1929	Curr. divd.	Surplus after dividends 1930	Surplus after dividends 1929	Mkt.	Mkt. times earn.	Yield
Acme Glove	Dec. 31	§ 36,876	105,212	...	(2.38)	...	99,126	52,381	...	...	...
Asbestos Corp.	Dec. 31	d1,229,002	18,333	...	...	...	d1,229,002	18,333	...	...	...
Bell Telephone	Dec. 31	5,416,328	5,528,069	7.26	9.01	8	d264,744	668,126	148	20½	5.41
Brit.-Amer. Oil Co.	Dec. 31	2,648,033	3,235,926	1.01	1.23	.80	549,920	...	15	15	4.33
Can. Iron Foundries	Dec. 31	329,484	393,178	6.06	10.04	*3	48,849	112,543	68	11	4.41
Celtic Knitting Co.	Dec. 31	d28,831	13,295	...	.26	...	...	9,245	...	...	...
Chartered Trust & Executor	Dec. 31	78,211	88,373	7.82	8.95	6	18,654	30,836	103bid	13	5.82
Cons. Investment Corp.	Dec. 31	531,427	412,168	†.02	†.03	...	31,427	46,757	...	...	...
Dom. Engineering	Dec. 31	353,640	709,490	2.83	5.68	4	d146,360	209,490	33	11½	12.12
Fanny Farmer Candy	Dec. 31	340,999	444,120	2.45	3.45	1	‡142,952	‡30,873	17	7	5.88
Hamilton Cottons	Dec. 31	§ 45,390	82,451	(.31	(2.15)	...	6,238	43,091	...	...	...
Mount Royal Hotel	Dec. 31	202,635	422,555	...	.22	...	66,121	13,013	...	...	...
Sarnia Bridge Co. "B"	Dec. 31	d28,487	79,214	...	2.93	...	d59,987	51,464	7 Nov.	...	...
Standard Clay Products	Dec. 31	22,765	19,232	3.04	2.56	2	7,765	4,232	27 bid	9	7.41
Standard Steel Const.	Dec. 31	89,963	276,454	.51	2.09	...	60,593	246,612	9	18	...
Tamblyn, G., Ltd.	Dec. 31	170,067	184,312	4.53	4.91	...	126,807	137,412	46	10	...
Union Trust Co.	Dec. 31	110,051	116,658	11.01	11.67	7+1	30,051	36,658	98	9	8.16
Wright-Hargreaves Mines	Dec. 31	789,489	444,935	.14	.08	a.05	514,489	444,935	2¼	16	2.22

§All figures before income tax. *Appropriated, but paid following year. †Based on "cash income" only. ‡After cost of preference shares purchased & registered in company's name; 1930, $2,520; 1929, $214,058. **25 cents paid April & July, none since. a Resumed Jan., 1931, previous Nov., 1928. d Deficit or loss.

WEEKLY RECORD OF FINANCING IN CANADA

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal—	Date Sold	Sold To	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Basis
Toronto	Feb. 24	Bank of Montreal, McLeod, Young, Weir & Co., Fry, Mills, Spence & Co., Bell, Gouinlock & Co., Hanson Bros., First National Bank, Stone, Webster & Blodgett, Salomon Bros. & Hutzler	4½%	30 yr. ser.	$4,836,000	99.17	4.579%
Sudbury	Feb. 24	C. H. Burgess & Co. / Gairdner & Co.	5% / 5%	10-ser. / 20-ser.	42,844 / 776,475	99.55	5.08%
Walkerville	Feb. 23	Canadian Bank of Commerce	5%	20-ins.	40,734	100.16	4.98%
Harwich Tnp.	Feb. 21	J. L. Goad & Co.	5½%	10-ins.	27,040	102.705	4.95%
City and County of Saint John, N. B.	Feb. 20	Wood, Gundy & Co., Bank of Nova Scotia, Eastern Securities Co.	4½%	1971	1,300,000	96.537	4.69%
Woodstock, Ont.	Feb. 23	Bell, Gouinlock & Co.	5%	15-ins.	59,000	101.10	4.84%
Hanover, Ont.	Feb. 23	R. A. Daly & Co.	5% / 5%	20-ins. / 30-ins.	41,210 / 18,158	100.413	4.96%
London, Ont. (additional)	Feb.	A. E. Ames & Co., Bank of Nova Scotia	5%	10-ins.	136,000	....	4.78%
Ste. Genevieve de Berthier	Feb.	Ernest Savard Ltd., Credit Anglo-Francais Ltd.	5%	30-ser.	85,000	....	.....
Provincial—							
British Columbia	Feb.	Dillon, Read & Co., A. E. Ames & Co., Wood, Gundy & Co., Dominion Securities Corp., Canadian Bank of Commerce, Royal Bank	4¼%	Feb. 15, 1936	5,000,000	....	...
Saskatchewan Notes	Feb	Dominion Securities Corp., Wood, Gundy & Co., A. E. Ames & Co., Canadian Bank of Commerce and Royal Bank	3½%	Feb. 16, 1932	3,000,000	....	...

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Stock Issues—	Date Issued	Offered by	Rate	Due	Amount	Offered	Yield
United Fixed Shares	Feb. 24	Matthews & Co.	...	....	......	7.50	.....

LAYING THE BASIS FOR A FORTUNE

What Roger Babson Says

"A few years from now we will look back on 1931 as a year of outstanding opportunities. Those who have the wisdom and foresight to take advantage of those opportunities will lay the basis of independent fortunes in later years. On the other hand, those who can see no farther than today, next month, will have many regrets. Only once or twice in a lifetime do the various economic factors combine to force values to such low levels as now prevail. This applies to stocks, bonds, commodities, general business, building costs, farm lands and crops."

NOW it can be done

Common stocks remain the best type of investment for that share of an investor's fund which he wishes to dispose of in such a way that it will grow as the country grows. The purchaser of common shares becomes a partner in many lines of business as are represented by his selection of stocks. As business grows his investments grow in value. If they have been shrewdly chosen, if they are well managed, they may provide startling profits. Shares of common stock are being accumulated by shrewd investors at present levels.

To aid investors in taking advantage of the profit to be gained from such a policy of long-term investing, ten simple and fundamental rules are given in a booklet, "MAKING MONEY IN COMMON STOCKS," published by The Financial Post. Single copies may be obtained for 25 cents.

USE COUPON

THE FINANCIAL POST,
153 University Ave.,
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Attached is 25 cents. Please send me a copy of "Making Money in Common Stocks."
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STANDARD STEEL CONSTRUCTION CO. LIMITED

WELLAND, ONT.

BALANCE SHEET --- 31ST DECEMBER, 1930

ASSETS

Current Assets—		
Accounts receivable less reserve for doubtful debts	$149,631.20	
Stock on hand and work in progress as per certificate of Secretary of Company	205,763.01	
Marketable Securities at cost	83,016.82	
Cash on hand and in Bank	31,465.03	
Deposits on tenders	2,128.15	
Cash surrender value of Life Policy	6,910.14	
		$478,914.35
Deferred charges to operations		16,708.03
Fixed Assets—		
Lands, buildings, machinery and equipment, erection equipment, auto trucks and office furniture and fixtures	$583,346.76	
Less reserve for depreciation	135,115.94	
		448,230.82
		$943,853.20

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities—			
Accounts payable	$ 33,616.71		
Accrued payrolls	5,099.53		
Accrued sales tax	364.71		
Workmen's Compensation	579.29		
			$ 39,660.24
Reserve for income tax			5,953.40
Dividend Preferred Shares (Payable 1st January, 1930)			7,342.50
Capital—			
Class "A" Preference Shares: Authorized .... 10,000 Shares; Issued .... 9,790 Shares		411,130.00	
Common Shares of no par value: Authorized .... 160,000 Shares; Issued .... 118,418 Shares		165,601.69	
Surplus Account, per Schedule "A"		314,115.37	
			890,897.06
			$943,853.20

Approved on behalf of the Board, F. L. Haviland, Director; T. E. Wilson, Director.

SCHEDULE "A"

Consolidated Surplus and Profit and Loss Account

Balance as per statement 31st December, 1929		$246,611.64
Life insurance value per certificate		6,910.14
Earnings for year after deduction of operating costs, depreciation and cost of management, but not income tax		96,830.81
		$350,352.59
Deduct—		
Dividends	$29,370.00	
Life insurance premium	1,789.71	
Fire loss	1,793.03	
Income tax 1930	3,284.48	
		36,237.22
Balance as at 31st December, 1930		$314,115.37

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We have examined the books of the Standard Steel Construction Co. Limited, Port Robinson, for the year ended 31st December, 1930.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet attached hereto is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's affairs according to the information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

(Signed) C. S. SCOTT & CO., Chartered Accountants.

Hamilton, Ont.
6th February, 1931.

THE FINANCIAL POST

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

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Vice-President—HORACE T. HUNTER
Manager—GORDON RUTLEDGE
Editor—FLOYD S. CHALMERS

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TORONTO, FEBRUARY 26, 1931

FOREIGN BRANCH PLANTS WELCOME IN CANADA

DO WE want American or other foreign branch plants in Canada or do we not? If this question were posed in any assembly of average Canadians there would be an immediate chorus to the effect that, of course, we do. If we do and if we invite outside corporations to establish branch organizations in this country, thus to aid in creation of employment and prosperity for our citizens we should always treat all such firms fairly when they accept our invitation and come.

Often Canadian municipalities or other public purchasing bodies will place orders with some concern because it is supposed to be owned in Canada and pass by another concern because it is a branch of an American company. Often, too, we find bakeries, dairies, chain stores, etc., advertising to the public to deal with them because they are controlled in Canada and are not branches of a foreign company. There is one retail organization that makes much of its 100 per cent Canadian ownership and that is controlled by a man who has brought enormous amounts of foreign capital to Canada. He is permitting one of his Canadian-controlled enterprises to be inconsistent and unfair.

On this page The Financial Post publishes a letter from the president of a large American-controlled business corporation in Canada. He indicates the many advantages to Canada of having in operation in this country such concerns as his own. Not the least of these advantages is the technical knowledge that is imported into Canada with the branch establishment of the parent organization. This executive recalls the occasional protests heard in the United States in the days when that country was being opened up by capital from Britain and other countries and he rightly declares that no one today feels that anything but the greatest benefit resulted from the investment of such foreign capital, energy and brain power.

This is more than a question of hospitality. It is a question of good business.

PROFITS AS MEASURE OF PUBLIC SERVICE

THE greatest public service that any business firm can perform is to be a success—to earn profits. This is so contrary to the ordinary opinion of the man on the street, who is apt to be suspicious of any firm that makes money, that some extension of the remark is in order. The prosperous concern is so, usually because it is providing the public with a service or product people want, because it has learned to reduce costs, in order to sell at prices the public is willing to pay, because it is aggressive and business-like. Side by side with it in the same field are apt to be concerns that are losing money but that are at the same time giving less service and less value for the consumer's dollar. Nine times out of ten, or oftener, profits are the result of giving the public a square deal.

Profits, then, are the reward of good service to the public. They are also the assurance of continued good service, for the company that makes money is creating new capital with which to expand that service. Thus the consumer is interested in good companies earning good profits.

The example might be quoted of a retail organization that took the lead in seeing that its customers enjoyed the earliest possible reflection of the decline in basic commodity prices. While it slashed prices it made greater profits than its more laggard competitors. As a result, it is in strong financial position to continue its policy and extend its range of contact with the public.

But with many concerns profits are difficult to maintain when business slows up. When we run into a period of depression almost any firm is apt to lose money temporarily. As sales drop and profit margins narrow, the wise executive seeks to reduce costs. And the reduction of costs often means reduction in staff or lower wages. A social problem of some moment is faced; should a company attempt, even at great cost, to maintain its staff, keep up its level of wages and maintain the high character of its service to the public when by doing so it is going to dip deeply into its profit and loss surplus or even pile up a large deficit. Is it not, on the other hand, better for the public in the long run that the well-managed company should conserve its resources, even at temporary loss to others, in order that it can continue strong and financially entrenched.

Bell Telephone Company of Canada faced such a problem in 1930. Should it reduce its staff and lower standards of service in order to maintain profits or should it dip into surplus to pay dividends and thus hold its organization together and carry on its plans for expanded service. The company found a happy medium. It effected many economies but, in the main, it held its organization intact and went ahead with enlargement of services. As a result it did not earn its dividends in 1930. In the annual report, President C. F. Sise said:

"Your directors have borne in mind the company's stated policy 'The best telephone service at the lowest cost consistent with financial safety.' The test of such a policy comes in slack times rather than in times of general prosperity.

"The obligation to the public for adequate service requires that the high standard of operation be maintained and that extensions be made continuously to anticipate demand. It is essential that properly trained and competent forces be maintained. While these things are imperative, they must be done with due regard to the interests of shareholders—the owners of the property.

"While substantial economies were effected, your directors decided that it was preferable to draw upon the corporate surplus to make good any deficiency in the requirements for dividend rather than to apply more drastic measures of curtailment which would have tended to lower the standard of service to the public and have aggravated the general unemployment situation."

What will the shareholders say to that? For the moment it may appear to be poor business, but it exhibits that conception of public obligation that in the long run makes for popular goodwill and the continued prosperity of a great public enterprise.

It is not the first time that such a thing has happened in the history of the Bell Telephone Company. The years 1920, 1921 and 1925 also failed to produce earnings adequate for dividends, but the course the company then pursued, and has again taken in 1930, of safeguarding the public's telephone service on which so much now depends, makes for such unqualified public approval that even on the ground of ultimate profit it may prove, for the long view, the course of wisdom.

It is hoped that Bell Telephone Company will earn its divedends this year. It is essential in the public interest of Ontario and Quebec that their telephone company should be prosperous. Because of its peculiar position the company carried on with as few cuts as possible in expenses since such cuts would bear heavily on the staff and on those the company serves. But what was good business in one year may not be good business for two years in a row. If revenues do not rise this year Bell Telephone will have to do what other companies have done and what is usually in the public interest, reduce expenses drastically despite the temporary inconvenience caused many people by such a policy.

NEW AUTO TARIFF SHOULD AID CANADA

BENEFITS of the new plan for fixed maximum discounts on imported automobiles seem to outweigh the disadvantages. Objection, of course, has come from established motor car dealers selling cars not made in Canada. In many cases, real hardship is inflicted on these dealers, who will have to arrange new contracts or new contacts unless the companies manufacturing their cars establish plants in Canada. To the extent that the new arrangement increases selling cost of imported cars it will affect car buyers. The important point is that the duty will tend to encourage purchase of Canadian cars now made in Canada, the prices of which will not have to be raised, and to encourage establishment in Canada of additional branch plants of United States motor car companies. In any event, considerable new employment should result, distributed among old Canadian plants and new ones.

To tariff protection of this type, little objection can be taken by the general public and the government may decide to study the possibility of applying the principle of fixed maximum discounts to other specialty products, sold through exclusive franchise dealers, such as electrical refrigerators and radios.

The new order-in-council seems to be an act of simple justice to the Border Cities, which have suffered severe depression recently because some thousands of citizens of these communities, formerly holding jobs in Detroit factories and offices, have been technically deported from the United States and refused permission to live in Canada and work across the border. For many years, there has been a tacit understanding, a sort of gentlemen's agreement, between Canada and the United States, that commuting labor would not be disturbed at border centres. Under this practice, some 16,000 Canadians, supporting probably half of the population of the Border Cities area, resided in Windsor, Walkerville, and other towns in Ontario and worked in Detroit. The U. S. State Department has apparently never felt that there were any serious objections to the daily movement but the United States Department of Labor, operated very much as a branch of the American Federation of Labor, brought pressure to bear upon immigration authorities to end the practice and the 16,000 commuters have dwindled to less than 2,000 and the stream is being reduced daily As the new tariff principle in automobiles will increase employment in the Border Cities some of the prosperity of these communities will be restored.

BUSINESSS TRAVELLING NOT "JOY-RIDING"

THERE is a proposal to effect some minor changes in the legislation of the Province of Ontario which limits the amount that municipalities may spend on the reception and entertainment of distinguished guests, on celebration of events of national interest and on trips taken by council members in connection with civic business.

It may be necessary for a paternally-minded central government to prevent municipalities from riotously entertaining persons of distinction or from holding too many calithumpian parades on legal holidays. But it is difficult to see what connection there is between expenditures of this character and travelling expenses incurred in connection with civic business. Mayors and councilmen who attend meetings of municipal or waterworks associations or who join deputations to Ottawa are often the object of the jealousy of their fellow officials. Such trips, no matter how serious their purpose or how effective their accomplishments, are always in danger of being labelled as joyrides. And when the money to pay for them comes out of a fund that is, generally speaking, an entertainment fund they may even be considered as such by those who take them.

Travelling on city or town business should be charged as an ordinary expense out of the appropriation for the department or project in connection with which the travelling is undertaken and not out of a joy fund, valuable and necessary as the latter may be. The present Municipal Act in Ontario—and possibly in other provinces—confuses the nature of necessary travelling, and instead of restricting unnecessary travelling encourages it by setting up a fund for joyrides.

While the act is under revision it should be thoroughly revised.

WAR DEBT PROBLEMS

IN the world-wide discussion of the feasibility of war debt cancellation, now active, distinction should be made between the suggestions of business men that the entire question should be reopened from an economic standpoint and the political speeches of European statesmen who do not hesitate to misrepresent the situation.

A sufficiently large number of the world's banking and commercial leaders have suggested war debt revision to convince the man on the street that perhaps in these legacies of war we have a real obstacle to economic recovery. But war debt revision will have to be a comprehensive, well-planned affair and it cannot be satisfactorily brought about by any one nation saying, with reckless generosity, that it will write off everything owing to it. The sacrifices must be evenly distributed and the benefits too.

Statesmen in some European countries make flaming speeches, intended entirely for home consumption, that picture other nations, that are creditor nations, as over-exacting note-shavers. The purpose of this propaganda is to make the taxpayer at home think that the war debts are the sole reason for his own high public charges. These very nations, in some instances, are pressing their own debtors for repayment while they themselves are evading their own debts.

Even in Britain there is some misunderstanding of the question and it is customary for a certain type of propagandist to make it appear that the British taxpayer is bearing a crushing burden to enable the debt to United States to be paid. Sir Robert Horne, an able former chancellor of the exchequer, has published a statement in which he shows this viewpoint to be entirely erroneous. He points out that Great Britain receives from German reparations and from French and other payments on account of war debts fully as much as she pays to the United States and that the net draft on the British exchequer of the war debt is precisely nil.

Great Britain and European countries, if they are hard-up today, are not so because of the war debts. If the war debts are a world economic obstacle it is not because of the internal burden on public treasuries but because of the exchange problem created in transferring the sums involved. The misrepresentation regarding the war debts is encouraged by European industrialists who are ready to see ill-feeling between the United States and the British Empire.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Canadian National Railways has all of its permanent bond certificates engraved in Canada, The Financial Post is informed by R. P. Ormsby, secretary of the company. This assurance is given following comment in this column on the circulation of temporary certificates for the recent $70,000,000 C. N. R. loan, bearing the imprint of United States printing. The C. N. R. feels that where an issue is bought by New York bankers that economy and speed may be gained by having the "temporaries" printed in New York. Canadian printers and engravers may disagree with this, particularly in the case of an issue that is largely sold in Canada as was the C. N. R. issue referred to. No one expects the C. N. R. to sacrifice either dollars or time in having such certificates printed in Canada but where if it can be arranged that economy and speed will not be lost by having the work done in Canada, it should be done because Canadian government or guaranteed issues should, wherever possible, avoid a foreign imprint.

Calvin Coolidge Says:

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A MOVEMENT appears to be starting to authorize agreements and practices now prohibited as restraints of trade. It is proposed to safeguard the public by having such measures approved by some national board.

One of the main arguments favoring this policy is conservation of natural resources. It is also an attempt to stabilize trade. Under this method production could be limited, sales territory divided among different concerns and prices determined. The real object is to regulate competition.

It may be that something of this nature would be an improvement over present conditions. All the burden is on its proponents to show this, for in general experience commerce has been most healthy under free and reasonable competition. If producers combine, consumers will combine. The danger is that opportunity will be greatly restricted, and indirectly, if not directly, the government board will have to fix prices. Possibly we are moving in that direction. It is done in the case of public utilities. But because everybody is wiser than somebody, markets are no respecters of government prices. It will be a wise board that can substitute its judgment for competition. We can only curb selfishness. No law can eliminate it.

* * *

THE Boy Scout movement is just reaching its twenty-first birthday. The momentum of this organization has steadily increased. Millions of our young men have had the benefit of the physical, mental, and moral discipline that results from Scout training.

When the evil reports of a few gangsters make us wonder if society and government are about to disintegrate and revert to the law of the jungle, we can turn with assurance to the humanizing and civilizing effect of the Boy Scouts. Under the old life in the country every boy was something of a Scout. But in the modern city many boys live on a narrow street or alley. The buildings make it impossible for them to see; in the constant roar they cannot hear. With the lack of healthful and life-giving impulses from without they are turned back on themselves. When they need action and companionship in order to secure a natural growth of body and mind, they are unable to find anything but an artificial, dwarfing substitute.

The profitable and patriotic remedy for these conditions is the Boy Scout movement.

* * *

WE STILL have a small body of thought that considers the national debt has been reduced too fast. It is claimed that the surplus should have been applied to a reduction of taxes. By the same reasoning it would be proven that taxes should be kept down and money borrowed to meet running expenses. It was a great saving to the taxpayers to reduce the debt when the value of the dollar was low. It takes about twice as much cotton, corn, wheat, copper and other materials now to make the same payments as it did two or three years ago.

Sound finance calls for payment of debt and making the revenues of each year meet the expenditures.

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

U. S. Branch Companies Bring Valuable Experience As Well as New Capital

Recently The Financial Post has published a number of editorials discussing the benefits to this country of the establishment in Canada of branch plants or branch organizations of American, British and other outside corporations. The anomaly of the furious efforts, on the one hand, of industrial commissioners, boards of trade, Government departments, etc., to induce outside corporations to establish in Canada and the attempts, occasionally made by politicians and even by business groups, to arouse, on the other hand, resentment against such companies when they come to Canada, on the ground of their foreign sponsorship, has been referred to.

From the president of a very important Canadian company, that had its origin as a branch of an American business, the following very striking letter has been received:

I have been much interested in the editorials in "The Financial Post" dealing with enterprises, such as our own, having a foreign background. In our own experience, Canadians generally have appeared to accept the point of view expressed in your editorial "Who is Canadian?" and in the more recent one under the caption of "Foreign Branch Plants Welcomed in Canada."

Government Policy Encourages

The Government has undertaken a tariff policy for the avowed purpose of stimulating manufacturing in Canada and no less a person than Premier Bennett is an active emissary inviting the investment of foreign capital in productive enterprises in Canada. It is surely in the best interests of the country that the welcome accorded to those who respond be not an empty one. We have in only two instances encountered the attitude to which you refer in your editorials that we are ineligible for consideration because of our foreign extraction. Curiously enough, one of these was a United States company contemplating the erection of a Canadian factory and the other was a United States owned company which has been here for many years and is today staffed almost entirely by Canadians.

This invoking of nationalistic or local feeling is frequently inspired merely to eliminate competition and is not an unfamiliar phenomenon in any country, although perhaps less marked today in the United States than in any other country because of the cosmopolitan character of the population. It is often found in local communities with reference to outsiders within the country in the United States as well as elsewhere. It constitutes a more or less vicious form of competition which loses its influence on the buyer with the growing realization that no individual, city, province or nation can profit in the long run by attempting to oppose fundamental economics or sound business policy.

United States Experience

There is a striking parallel between the situation in Canada today and one which existed in the United States at an earlier stage of its industrial development. A wave of antagonism arose at the influx of foreign capital and foreign enterprises. The railroads were being largely built with English money and German, French and English corporations in many lines were entering the field to the dismay of the native business world. No one today in the States regards this influx as anything other than beneficial to the country. Its industries were developed; technical skill from the older countries was in time transmitted to the native population and in time the foreign capital was very largely replaced by native capital and no one now fears the domination of the foreign interests which hastened the industrial development of the country many years as compared to what would have been possible by a strictly domestic development programme.

Canada is seeking to become a self-contained and self-supporting nation—and properly so. It is also seeking to establish world markets for its products. It is in a transition stage and as an industrial country it is a lusty youth believing in itself and its destiny. With its youthful enthusiasm over the new vision, it is likely to commit many of the errors of inexperience unless it can be influenced to realize the danger that goes with ignoring the benefits of experience that are made available to it through the branch corporations from the older countries. One of the chief contributions of these branch organizations is experience. If the newcomer brings, in addition to capital and expert knowledge, a disposition to seek and train competent Canadians, it can be only a question of time until the imported personnel will either become assimilated as desirable Canadian citizens or replaced by Canadians. There is no other reasonable basis of procedure open to the firm which expects to build a permanent institution here.

Benefit from U. S. Link

We naturally see this situation largely from the point of view of our own particular line of endeavor. It seems to us obvious that the industrial development in the States is much farther advanced than it is in Canada and there, therefore, has been relatively less opportunity to train men in the intricacies of producing efficient manufacturing plants and in the design of many types of structures for the specialized purposes of many industries. Our own ability to draw on one of the strongest firms in the industry in the States for expert help as needed ensures the Canadian industrialist experience and skill equal to the best available in the States while, at the same time, our growing staff of Canadians has the opportunity of working side by side with the experienced men borrowed for short intervals and, therefore, to acquire at firsthand the benefit of more than two generations of experience in the industrial upbuilding of the United States.

It is difficult to see how the best long term interests of our field in Canada could be more effectively served than by making rational use of such organizations. From the standpoint of Canada as an exporter of manufactured goods, one of the cardinal requirements is that the manufacturing establishment shall be as efficient in its productive capacities as those of its competitors in the same line in other countries. Surely this can best be realized by making use of all of the skill and knowledge and experience that has been developed in those countries which may be available to the Canadian manufacturer.

It, therefore, seems to us that you are by your editorials expressing a point of view which needs to be kept clearly in mind in a period of transition such as the present when enthusiasm for economic independence is quite likely to lead to over-emphasis along ultra-nationalistic lines.

Other People's Views

English Catholic in The Cabinet

Catholic Record—"As a general rule the Roman Catholics have been worthily represented in the Cabinet since Confederation; but we thank nobody for putting in the Cabinet as our representative a man who is not thoroughly capable of holding up his end. Indeed this is a sort of insult to us which we warmly resent. It is not true that there are not Catholics eminently fitted to represent us in the Federal Cabinet or anywhere else. But to appoint an incompetent Catholic to any position is not something for which we should be grateful, but something for which we should show our resentment.

"And, brilliant as Dr. Manion's career has been so far, he has still his spurs to win as a great executive. But we feel grateful that our representative in the Cabinet is a man that measures up to the best of them; and we shall be delighted if he proves his worth in the high Cabinet position in which the new Prime Minister has placed him."

Anti-Trust Laws Stay

Hardware and Metal.—Canadian business from now on must adjust itself to the knowledge that anti-trust legislation is definitely and inescapably fixed in Canada. The loophole of anti-trust legislation being ultra vires of the powers of the federal parliament has been closed for all time. From now on business combines must stand or fall on the facts of their operations. Constitutional evasions such as have held in the past will no longer avail. There can be little doubt that the judgment of the Privy Council in the appeal taken by the Proprietary Articles Trade Association and others against the rulings of the Canadian courts will meet with popular approval. The public in Canada is of like mind with the people of the United States in feeling that legislative restriction is necessary to curb the monopolistic and price fixing tendencies of business groups.

Under the Canadian law the sane enforcement of the anti-combines legislation depends more or less upon the personnel of the Government in power. There is the danger that some day a Government of extreme radical tendencies may let its sympathies run away with its judgment and allow the Combines Investigation Act to become a most disturbing factor to the conduct of orderly and legitimate business. No one can deny that continuously business groups of one kind and another make agreements that under various opinions would technically warrant investigation under the terms of the act. Generally speaking, however, these agreements make for stabilization in prices and practices which are beneficial to general conditions. Continual needless harassing of such groups would quickly bring about chaotic conditions calculated to slow up progress without bringing benefit to anyone.

So far there has been little, if any, room for complaint in this regard. It is to be hoped there never will be. But it is well for us to remember that the danger exists and that after all the best guarantee for public welfare in Canada is the fact that Canadian business itself is, on the whole, law-abiding, is anxious to do what is right and is genuinely desirous for the good of all.

Cut Tobacco and Snuff Show Gain in Consumption

Cut tobacco and snuff taken for consumption during January, 1931, show some increase over the figures for the corresponding month of 1930 but plug tobacco, cigarettes, cigars and foreign raw leaf tobacco all show reduction. With the exception of snuff and foreign raw leaf the January figures are also well below those of the preceding month.

Cut tobacco taken for consumption in January amounted to 1,057.507 lbs., compared with 1,024,650 lbs. in January, 1930, while snuff taken was 82,161 lbs. as against 78,409 lbs. Cigarettes to the number of 319,553,340 were taken in January, 1931, as compared with 333,553,455 the year previous. Cigars decreased to 7,259,572 from 9,334,795 and plug tobacco to 366,785 lbs. from 434,600 lbs.

Warehouse stocks of foreign leaf tobacco were reduced to 10,689,919 lbs. on January 31, 1931, as compared with 11,090,594 lbs. on hand at the first of the month.

Climate and Character

Effect of Climate

St. Catharines Standard.—Has climate any effect on the relations between capital and labor? This interesting issue is raised in a story in The Financial Post, about an Australian business man who remarked that he wished they had some of our snow and ice down under to help keep down labor troubles.

There is no doubt that in proportion to population, Australia has provided about as much real labor trouble as any other country in the world, if not more. Time and time again the spirit of revolt against authority has asserted itself with disastrous consequences. Australia is decidedly British and if a Britisher believes he has a grievance,—he may only fancy it—he is persistently assertive of his rights. If the Australian climate is enervating, there never would have been those fine Anzac battalions in the Great War.

Supineness in government may be the root of trouble. Sometimes the politicians are overlooked when they are most responsible.

Nevertheless it is unquestionable that climate does exert a powerful influence on the character and habits of a nation.

Climate and Strikes

Kingston Whig-Standard.—It may be thought that climate and strikes have not much relation to each other, but The Financial Post would seem to prove that they have.

There is a good deal of truth in this, but it cannot have appeared to many people that the Canadian climate acted in this way. But we are inclined to doubt its efficacy in the hot days of July here. Experience does, however, show that racial characteristics are profoundly influenced by climate.

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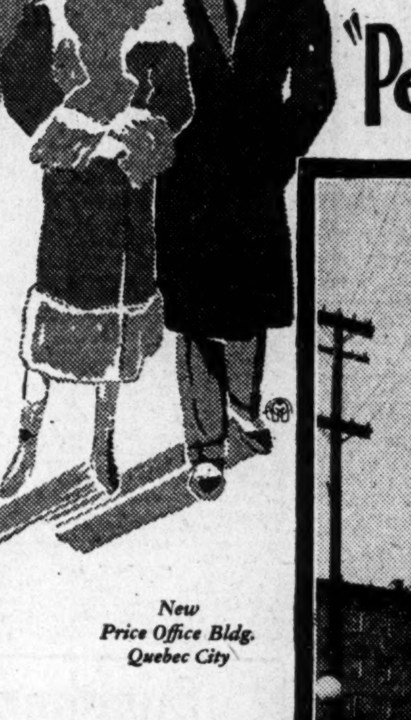

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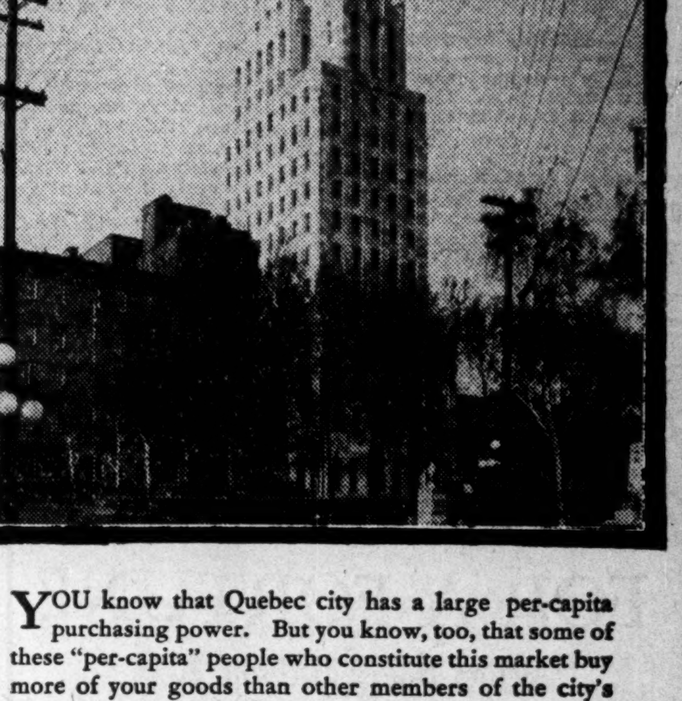

New Price Office Bldg. Quebec City

YOU know that Quebec city has a large per-capita purchasing power. But you know, too, that some of these "per-capita" people who constitute this market buy more of your goods than other members of the city's family who make up the per-capita average.

By far the greatest part of the city's buying power is concentrated in the hands of a relatively small group of persons . . . and especially among business executives and professional men and their families.

Their value to you as customers lies not only in their individual spending ability, but also in the fact that their tastes and choice influence thousands of per-capita people. What these *leaders* buy . . . that is the buying choice of the city. Then, too, they are the deciding factors in the buying policies of stores, offices and factories . . . which further extends their influence.

The Chronicle-Telegraph is not a "per-capita" advertising medium. It reaches these buying *leaders,* regardless of the language of their birth, because it keeps pace with the business world of new Quebec. Sell the leaders of your per-capita family through the advertising pages of the Chronicle-Telegraph.

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Business Conditions in Canada

WHEAT MARKETINGS ALREADY BENEFIT NORTH. PRAIRIES

Prairie Points Feel Effect of Winter Movement of Carry-over

86,500,000 BUSHELS

Is Amount of Wheat Estimated on Prairies in December—Hogs Are Also Important

Improvement in buying power in certain areas in the West due to the availability of large stocks of wheat held over from the 1930 crop, has already begun to make itself felt, according to special information collected for The Financial Post by the W. Sanford Evans Statistical Service of Winnipeg.

It will be remembered that preliminary estimates of buying power on the prairies, prepared for The Financial Post last December made particular reference to the much reduced buying power of the farming community during 1930-31. It was also indicated at the same time that several factors were evidently working toward an improvement in certain specified areas during the late winter and spring months of 1931. The period of improvement in these areas appears to have begun.

Hogs and Wheat

The two factors of importance were the larger than normal quantities of wheat being held back on farms in some areas and the expected heavy increases in hog production.

Of the two factors the marketing of the wheat stocks will provide the most immediate extra revenue to the farmers concerned.

On the basis of a direct questionnaire to practically every shipping point in the West there was estimated to be about 86,500,000 bushels of wheat remaining in farmers' hands to market on December 1, 1930 (not including seed and feed). This in itself is a fairly large quantity considering the size of the 1930 crop, but as pointed out below its significance lies in the concentration of stocks in certain areas.

Marketings Fairly Regular

In ordinary years there is a fairly well marked regularity in the proportion of the wheat crop marketed previous to December 1. The following table shows the percentage of the marketable crop delivered by farmers in the four months August, September, October and November, during the past ten years.

Deliveries of Wheat by Farmers to Country Elevators, August, September, October and November

(In percentage of total crop year's deliveries)

	%		%
1929	81.4	1924	69.0
1928	76.2	1923	70.8
1927	61.2	1922	77.9
1926	71.5	1921	68.9
1925	72.8	1920	71.6

In comparison, on the basis of the official Government estimate of the prairies' wheat crop and allowing for seed, feed and country mill requirements, 72.1 per cent of the crop was marketed this season from August 1 to November 30.

But the location of these stocks of wheat is of the greatest significance to Western Canada business prospects. The accompanying map shows by districts the average number of bushels of wheat still held by farmers to market on December 1, 1930. The shaded areas have the important quantities and it is these areas which are already beginning to improve. Advances may already have been made on some of this wheat but extra revenue is nevertheless certain when it is marketed. The movement from these northern areas was very substantial in both December, 1930, and January, 1931, which means that additional income of importance is even now being received by farmers in these areas.

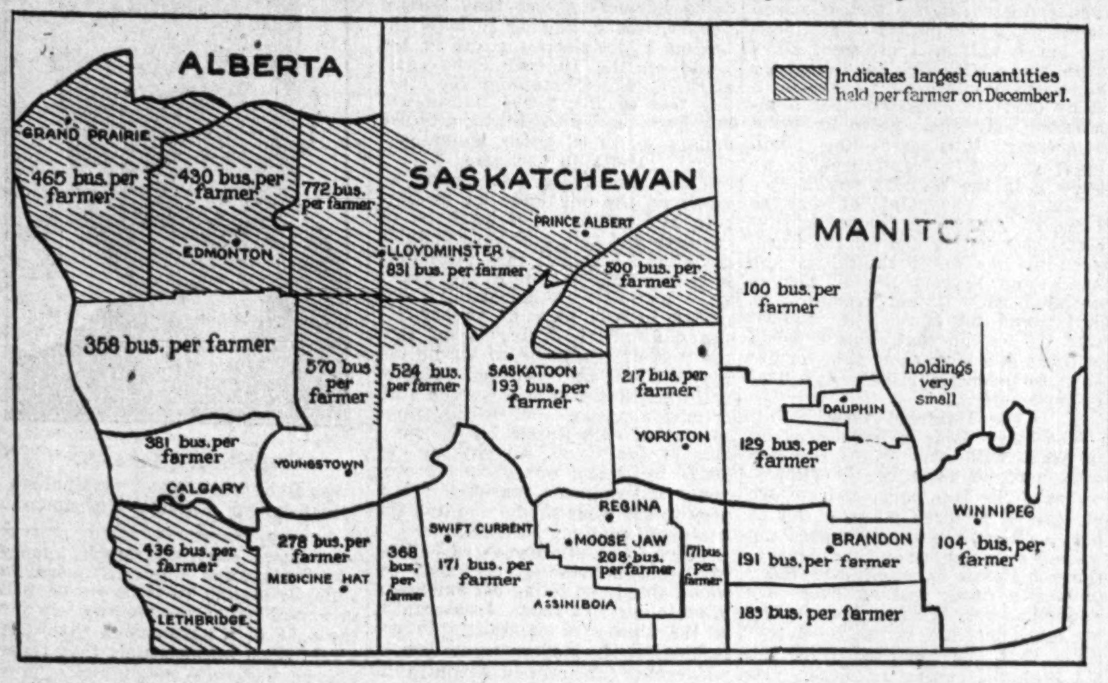
Significance of Hogs

Enlarged activity in livestock raising is a tendency the effect of which will be spread over several years and its ultimate result will be toward stabilization of farm income. Hogs, however, are capable of rapid multiplication, and they offer a specially profitable source of income this season. The price of barley is low and the price of hogs, so far, stable and at a relatively high level.

A very large spring increase of hogs is likely. These will not be ready for market until the fall of 1931, but during the growing period they will provide collateral of good standing for loans.

The expected increase in hog production will again force Canada to re-establish her position in the British bacon market. It is probable that in this process moderate reductions in prices may be necessary, but with prices of feedstuffs at such low levels a fair margin of profit should still remain for hog raisers.

Spring Buying Power Increased by Carryover



A detailed examination of crop districts in the Prairie Provinces reveals that already the effects of an unusually large carryover of wheat in farmers' hands are making themselves felt in somewhat increased buying power. The figures show the average number of bushels of wheat in farmers' hands still to market as at December 1, 1930, and not including seed and feed requirements.

Business Briefs

Butter Imported during January amounted to 448,447 lbs. valued at $134,172 as compared with 404,902 lbs. valued at $120,781 imported in December, 1930, and 7,537,192 lbs. valued at $2,609,874 imported in January, 1930.

Cheese Imported during January amounted to 83,138 lbs. valued at $24,879 which compares with 167,413 lbs., valued at $47,982, imported in January, 1930.

Meat Exported from Canada in January was valued at $357,513 against $978,121 in January, 1930, and $451,832 in December, 1930. Decrease was principally in fresh beef and bacon and hams.

Raw Rubber Imported in January totalled 3,828,530 lbs., valued at $356,858 as compared with 6,364,995 lbs., valued at $1,026,300 in January, 1930, and 3,016,171 lbs., valued at $290,821 in December, 1930.

Pig Iron Production during January of 35,592 tons was 7 per cent below the December total of 38,293 tons and 59 per cent below the production of January, 1930. Three blast furnaces were operating at 33 per cent capacity.

Business Indicators Fail To Reveal Upward Trend

But Severity and Duration of Decline in Itself Augurs Recovery Soon—Fifteen Out of 26 Factors Recede in January

By SYDNEY B. SMITH

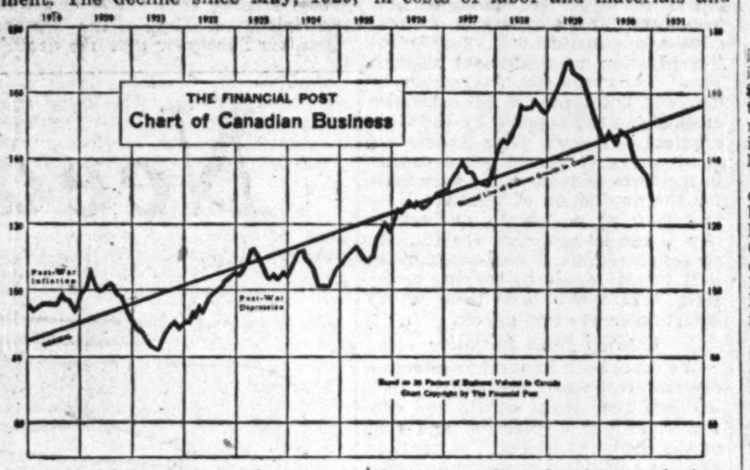
Although the physical volume of business in Canada reached a new low point in the present movement in January, the severity of decline in the past 20 months and the strong undertone in evidence on the stock exchanges tends to inspire confidence in future prospects.

Gold and copper production were greater in January and the meat packing industry was more active. Steel and automobile production were well maintained. The construction industry was relatively more active for the season. Railway freight movement showed some improvement in January, while external trade remained at depressed levels. Industrial employment showed a decline at the first of February.

Fifteen Factors Recede

Of the 26 factors used in the construction of The Financial Post index of business, fifteen after seasonal adjustment showed recession in January from the preceding month. While no spectacular changes were in evidence the tendency toward recession was uppermost. The index was 126.7 in January compared with 131.0 in the preceding month.

Owing to the further decline of the index in January, a new low point was reached on the present movement. The decline since May, 1929, when the historical maximum was reached, has been no less than 26.4 per cent. The index in January was at a lower level than at any time since September, 1926, when the compilation was 126.0. The decline of the last twenty months has counterbalanced the marked business expansion from the latter part of 1926 to the late spring of 1929.



Gold Production at Peak

Judged by the exports and receipts at the Royal Mint, the production of gold in January surpassed all preceding records during the period of observation. The Kirkland Lake and Porcupine districts have been sharply expanding operations under favorable circumstances. The exports of copper from Canadian mines showed a gain over the low level of December. The indicated output of other metals and minerals showed a recession with the result that the mining sub-index showed a decline of about 7 per cent.

In the foodstuffs division, flour production showed reduction in the last month for which statistics are available, while sugar refining continued in good volume. The slaughtering industry was more active in January than in December, due allowance being made for seasonal tendencies. Inspected slaughterings of cattle and calves were 68,576 head, which was larger than in January of last year, and also shows a gain over December after seasonal adjustment. The slaughtering of hogs at 165,902 head also showed a gain over the adjusted total for December. The index of inspected slaughterings was 105.9 in January compared with 95.6 in December.

Cotton Textiles Reviewed

The imports of raw cotton showed a decline in January from the moderate level of the preceding month. While the imports of raw cotton indicate prospects in the cotton textile industry, the actual amount imported in any particular month may reflect price conditions. It is held that prices have been firm in recent weeks owing rather to lack of offerings than because of extensive demand. Owing to the substantial holdings of raw cotton in the South by non-co-operative parties it seems probable that offerings will increase as the planting season approaches. According to this consideration, it appears that the upward movement of cotton prices has very nearly reached its culmination. The imports of raw wool showed considerable expansion in January, being in greater volume than in any other month since March, 1930.

The lumber industry experienced a quiet month at least as far as the export trade was concerned and the output of newsprint reached a lower level in January than in the preceding month.

Many Divergent Trends

Operations of the steel industry were well maintained in January, the output of steel ingots and castings showing a gain. While the production of pig iron was less than in December, there was no change in the number of blast furnaces in operation. The output of cars and trucks was 6,496 compared with 5,622 in December, part of the gain being explained by seasonal tendencies. The imports of crude rubber indicating prospects in the tire industry, showed a marked gain in January. The imports of crude petroleum were not so heavy as in December. The total imported in January was 58,970,000 gallons compared with 69,390,000 gallons in December, the decline being consiedrably greater than normal for the season.

Both of the indicators generally used for measuring the trend in the construction industry showed gains in January after seasonal adjustment. Construction contracts awards were $20,299,000 compared with $24,542,000 but adjustment for changes in costs of labor and materials and for seasonal tendencies result in a favorable intimation. A slight gain was also shown in adjusted building permits.

Carloadings were in better volume in the eastern division, resulting in a substantial gain over December, after seasonal adjustment.

Employment measured by returns from employers showed a decline at the first of February. Before adjustment the index was 100.7 compared with 102.4 at the first of January. As a gain is normal for January, the adjusted indexes would appear even less favorable.

Canadian Business Indicators

Compiled Weekly by The Financial Post

	Weekly Latest 1930	1929	Cumulative Jan. 1, to date 1930	1929
C. P. R. Gross earn. (Feb. 14, '31)	$ 2,564,000	$ 3,083,000	$ 16,644,000	$ 19,192,000
C. N. R. Gross earn. (Feb. 14, '31)	$ 3,303,797	$ 4,285,993	$ 20,297,562	$ 25,772,990
Car Loadings (Feb. 14, 31)	48,157	51,172	317,295	384,459
Common Stock Index (Feb. 19, '31)	111.4	162.4	......	......
	Monthly			
Production—				
Pig Iron, tons (Jan., '31)	35,592	87,079	......	......
Steel, tons (Jan., '31)	57,598	115,200	......	......
Newsprint, tons (Jan., '31)	184,339	206,305	......	......
Automobiles (Jan., '31)	6,496	10,388	......	......
Boots and Shoes, pr. (Dec.)	1,064,192	1,317,756	17,087,382	19,547,832
Flour, bbls. (November)	1,170,025	1,073,908	16,594,345	18,554,059
Mineral Production—				
Gold, oz. (November)	197,186	150,418	1,877,515	1,758,657
Silver, oz. (November)	2,361,778	1,519,883	24,233,060	20,988,082
Nickel, tons (November)	3,545	7,545	49,187	49,720
Copper, tons (November)	10,868	12,060	140,603	111,350
Lead, tons (November)	11,707	12,072	150,236	147,103
Zinc, tons (November)	11,916	7,225	122,128	89,282
Coal, tons (November)	1,315,420	1,534,190	13,496,982	16,011,519
Natural gas, M. cu. ft. (Nov.)	2,841,803	2,722,461	25,483,805	24,638,430
Petroleum, bbls. (November)	160,726	114,337	1,370,827	1,019,328
Automobile Financing—				
Used Cars (October)	$ 2,475,741	$ 2,971,643	$ 29,666,142	$ 35,723,222
New Cars (October)	$ 1,266,065	$ 3,869,531	$ 27,054,381	$ 44,267,656
Construction—				
Building Permits (Jan., '31)	$ 7,510,745	$ 7,217,397	......	......
Contracts (Jan., '31)	$ 20,299,100	$ 37,529,900	......	......
Labor—				
Employment Index (Dec.)	108.5	119.1	......	......
Trade—				
Imports (January '31)	$ 50,413,895	$ 84,662,377	......	......
Exports (January '31)	$ 44,682,883	$ 73,507,327	......	......
Imports of Key Products—				
Rubber, lbs. (Jan., '31)	3,828,530	6,364,995	......	......
Cotton, lbs. (December)	12,343,000	13,029,000	100,483,000	196,838,967
Sugar, lbs. (December)	42,954,700	45,025,900	812,654,100	837,862,900
Petroleum, crude, gal. (Dec.)	69,387,926	67,060,193	529,477,372	1,062,649,576
Coal, tons (December)	1,223,032	1,484,436	17,619,974	18,190,055
Exports of Key Products—				
Newsprint, cwt. (October)	3,896,395	4,024,998	34,631,795	45,933,076
Automobiles, No. (Jan., '31)	3,095	2,997	......	......
Wheat, bush. (January '31)	9,608,852	4,994,054	......	......
Wheat, flour, bbls. (Jan. '31)	392,256	502,888	......	......
Electric Power—Output—				
M. Kilowatt hours (December)	1,541,918	1,535,332	17,720,583	17,626,228
Population—				
Emigration (November)	1,476	6,089	40,365	65,332
Immigration (Dec.)	2,909	4,943	104,806	164,992
Finance—				
Failures, No. (Dec.)	239	224	2,402	2,167
Failures, Liabilities (Dec.)	$ 4,202,599	$ 3,581,338	$ 48,164,065	$ 38,747,638
Bank Debits (December)	$3,012,000,000	$3,805,000,000	$37,491,301,766	$46,670,481,838
Bond Sales (Jan., '31)	$ 122,270,638	$ 44,146,499	......	......
Insurance Sales (Jan., '31)	$ 41,188,000	$ 46,788,000	......	......
Wholesale Prices (1913=100)—				
General Index (Jan. '31)	76.7	95.4	......	......
Iron and its products	88.7	93.0	......	......
Cottons, raw	58.8	98.5	......	......
Grains	37.9	90.5	......	......
Live stock	91.2	124.0	......	......

BUSINESS TEMPO NOW REFLECTED BY BANK DEBITS

Financial Transfers in 1930 Dropped 20 p.c. Below 1929 Level

Canadian bank debits declined by $9,179,000,000 in 1930 from the 1929 total, a drop of some 20 per cent, according to the annual survey just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Decline is attributed to moderation in business activity and in speculation as well as lower prices prevailing in 1930.

With the exception of Moncton, which gained 1.5 per cent, decrease was general in all clearing centres. Montreal showed a drop of 21.2 per cent; Toronto, 22.4 per cent; Winnipeg, 22.4 per cent and Vancouver, 23.4 per cent. Percentage decline was less in the Maritimes with a drop of 11.2 per cent, while other provinces show decreases of from 19.1 to 20.4 per cent.

Form Good Index

Statistics of Canadian bank debits as appended below are limited to returns from 33 clearing house centres throughout Canada but it has been determined that total debits outside clearing house centres amounts to only 14.5 per cent of the debits in clearing house centres. Bank debits are an important indication of the amount of business transacted since it is estimated that 85 to 95 per cent of business is effected through exchange of cheques.

Bank debits are gradually superseding bank clearings as an index of business activity in the United States as well as in Canada. Clearings, however, are still compiled but carry less weight than formerly. A comparison of Canadian figures of monthly bank debits with bank clearings for 1930 and 1929 with the percentage of debits to clearings is as follows:

	Bank Debits $	Bank Clearings $	% of Bank Debits to Bank Clearings p.c.
1929			
Jan.	4,095,329,745	2,203,078,403	185.7
Feb.	3,427,281,316	1,971,513,744	191.1
March	3,982,171,069	2,021,644,868	197.0
April	3,623,303,192	1,960,824,286	184.9
May	4,127,674,286	2,181,917,035	189.0
June	3,579,847,707	1,899,740,896	188.5
July	4,003,861,147	2,192,246,390	182.5
August	3,667,069,533	2,019,272,476	181.8
Sept.	3,469,571,806	1,965,343,777	176.5
Oct.	4,713,472,771	2,558,359,305	184.5
Nov.	4,176,748,612	2,352,924,449	177.5
Dec.	3,804,648,764	1,958,412,688	194.6
Total	46,670,481,838	25,105,178,317	185.9
1930			
Jan.	3,211,421,766	1,745,944,765	184.1
Feb.	2,815,024,273	1,511,133,798	186.4
March	3,092,042,070	1,695,587,395	182.5
April	3,082,071,979	1,617,742,296	190.7
May	3,426,869,070	1,844,778,353	186.0
June	3,397,740,656	1,745,420,145	194.5
July	3,093,985,410	1,686,191,611	183.5
August	2,801,606,985	1,525,946,607	184.0
Sept.	2,967,181,800	1,579,489,431	188.0
Oct.	3,617,506,967	1,956,463,114	184.9
Nov.	2,973,627,955	1,577,807,898	188.5
Dec.	3,012,223,835	1,605,369,045	187.9
Total	37,491,301,766	20,091,874,458	186.5

SEASONAL SLACKNESS APPEARS IN BUILDING

Total of Permits Ahead of Volume in January, 1930

Seasonal decline in January is noted in the total value of building permits issued by 61 Canadian cities but at $7,510,745 greater activity is evidenced than in January, 1930, and in the corresponding month from 1920 to 1927, inclusive. The total is 51 per cent below the December figure of $15,440,281.

New Brunswick, Saskatchewan showed increases over the December figures but the other provinces all reported losses with that of 79.8 per cent in Quebec the most pronounced. Compared with the corresponding month of 1930, there were increases in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto show decreases in January, 1931, as compared with the preceding month but Montreal and Vancouver had larger totals than in January, 1930. Winnipeg issued permits to a greater amount in January than in December but less than in January, 1931.

The following comparative figures give the monthly record in 1929 and 1930 with the January, 1931, total.

Building Permits Issued By Months

	1931 $	1930 $	1929 $
Jan.	7,510,745	7,189,741	14,688,682
Feb.	....	8,827,870	10,465,330
March	....	13,352,640	24,068,018
April	....	16,276,443	29,656,709
May	....	19,621,302	24,185,738
June	....	17,935,478	27,816,592
July	....	16,730,964	17,935,478
August	....	13,817,745	21,582,221
September	....	11,081,706	17,117,017
October	....	12,723,789	18,073,378
November	....	11,791,478	16,166,385
December	....	15,439,964	14,688,682
Total	7,510,745	163,799,670	234,944,549

Radio Licenses Issued Gain 16.2 p.c. in 10 Months

Private radio receiving licenses issued in Canada in the 10 months ended January 31 total 493,176 or 16.2 per cent greater than the 424,146 licenses issued in the preceding fiscal year. Saskatchewan is the only province to show a decline which amounts to only 4.6 per cent on the 32,951 licenses issued last year. North West Territories also shows a decrease to 132 from 148.

Greatest proportional increase in licenses issued appears in New Brunswick with 11,279 an increase of 28.4 per cent. Prince Edward Island gained 19.4 per cent to 1,177 and Nova Scotia, 17.9 uer cent to 15,813. Quebec with 90,571 licenses issued gained 26 per cent on the preceding year and Ontario with 247,442 licenses increased 16.7 per cent. Manitoba shows an increase of 20.3 per cent to 31,782; Alberta a gain of 6.75 per cent to 22,927 and British Columbia a gain of 12.6 per cent to 40,633.

A majority of the principal towns and cities are shown with an increased number of licenses, the chief exception being Montreal with 41,378 against 43,054 in the previous year. The Toronto area leads in density with 77,194 licenses issued. Halifax has 5,524; Quebec, 5,913; Hamilton, 16,932; London, 9,257; Ottawa, 11,386; Windsor, 10,505; Winnipeg, 19,433; Regina, 4,116; Calgary, 4,602; Edmonton, 4,262; Vancouver, 19,530 and Victoria, 6,599.

Castings and Forgings Production Was Record

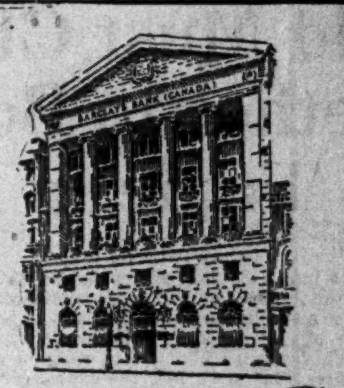
Production in 1929 of the castings and forgings industry in Canada had a value of $91,575,146, an increase of 12 per cent on 1928 output according to Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This represents a new record for the industry.

A total of 336 firms reported, of which 189 were in Ontario, 71 in Quebec, 31 in British Columbia, 16 in Nova Scotia, 11 in New Brunswick, 7 in Alberta, 6 in Manitoba, 3 in Prince Edward Island and 2 in Saskatchewan. Principal products included heating and ventilating equipment, automobile parts and accessories, miscellaneous iron and steel castings made for sale, drop forgings, cold rolled and drawn, steel pumps, etc.

The principal statistics of the industry in 1929 and 1928 are as follows:

	1929	1928
No. of plants	336	327
Capital employed	$102,900,796	$95,326,911
Aver. No. employed	23,443	20,782
Salaries & wages	$30,854,654	$26,769,016
Cost of materials	$35,994,441	$31,530,148
Sell. value of prod.	$91,575,146	$81,904,852
Value added by manufacture	$55,580,705	$50,374,704

Car Loadings gained 2.56 p.c. in the week ended February 14 as compared with the previous week but remain 15.8 p.c. below the corresponding week in 1930. The gain in the week is due to heavier movement of grain, coal, pulp and paper, other forest products, ore and miscellaneous loadings. Livestock, lumber and pulpwood shipments are lower. Grain is the only item to show increase over that of the corresponding week in 1930.



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Growth of Company

	Assets	Interest and Premium Receipts	Insurance in Force	Surplus and Special Funds
1920	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1925	1,020,509.00	327,040.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
1930	2,205,998.00	433,426.00	14,421,229.00	[illegible]

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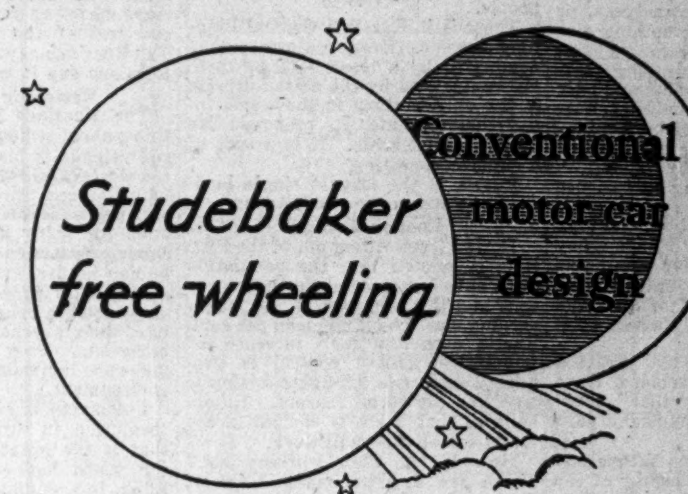
The great eclipse of 1931



To the motorist thinking of buying a new car now, the attention the entire industry is giving to Free Wheeling means a great deal. Pierce-Arrow and Lincoln, noted for engineering excellence and conservatism, have adopted—intact and unmodified—the same Free Wheeling mechanism that is built into Studebaker's three great Eights and brilliant new Six.

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World Must Choose Whether to Boycott Or Trade in Russia

(Continued from page 1)

people never went into a bookshop; they had no rights. One of my people went into a bookshop and wanted a picture of the heroes of the revolution. They showed him a great many pictures that were not what he wanted. Finally they showed him a portrait of Lenin lying in the Catafalque in the Red Square in Moscow, and he said he would take this. The clerk asked him if there were any other pictures he would like of the heroes of the revolution and, with a twinkle in his eye, the customer said, "I would be very glad if you could give me a composite picture of the heroes of the revolution like this one."

I think that sizes up the attitude of my people toward Bolshevism, although some very favorable things can be said about the attitude of the government toward my people.

Start Without Prejudice

To understand Russia it is essential to take an objective view of the whole situation. Perhaps we ought to adopt the attitude of the artist who goes into a place to find out what is happening and what he sees, and tries to represent it as accurately as he knows how. To go into Russia with a viewpoint and a prejudice is to be false to oneself, and certainly false to Russia. When one goes into this strange country one must abandon the yardsticks by which we are accustomed to measure things in the western world. I discovered in Russia that everything that we believe in, they deny; everything we affirm, they refuse. Russia has completely broken with the past; she has no roots there at all; she is concerned only with the future.

Another feature that bore strangely on me is this, that things are constantly changing in Russia.

Down With Property

The Bolsheviki are determinists only in theory, in their ideology. When it comes to methods and practices they are opportunists. That is the only way to explain the success of their present leader, Stalin. They are pragmatists; their great question is, 'Will it work? And if it does not work, what will work?" The present trends in Russia are not to the right, they are to the extreme left; from the western world to the eastern point of view.

The western civilization rests on private property, on religion, on the stability and the maintenance of the individual and the family. Russia seeks to destroy private property, to uproot religion as we understand and practise it. The Communists believe that everything that curses mankind —war, hatred, religious prejudice, national bitterness—all these are due solely to private property; and therefore it is their intention to bleed private property and capitalism white, to knock it on the head, and bury it so deep (without a monument over it to mark its resting place), that no one will ever find it again.

If you look at the movies in Russia you have a reflection of their attitude. We are all accustomed to the villian. The villains in the Russian movies are three—the clergyman, the bootlegger and the capitalist—a strange and interesting fact. Russia is trying hard to make the country dry. They have watched the United States experience, and they are afraid of it.

Enter the "REP"

The Bolsheviki object to anybody owning income-yielding private property—what the economists call functional property. They do not object to anyone having his own boots, or his own underwear, but nothing else of a functional income-yielding character. They are centring their attack on the business man, and only recently the "NEP"—the New Economic Policy introduced by Lenin—has been replaced by the "REP"—the Reconstructive Economic Policy.

I had an interesting experience with a Rabbi who was working with a cartel or co-operative, making boots. He said to me, "I have a boy of thirteen years, and for months he did not speak to me. Finally I managed to get a word out of him, and all he would say was—"Father, I am ashamed of you!"

The father said, "Why? I am a scholar, I try to be a scholar. Have I ever done anything that should give you cause to be ashamed of your father?"

The lad turned on his father and said, "Yes; you are an enemy of the Russian State; you are a counter-revolutionist; you are a hang-over from the old capitalistic régime; you don't produce anything."

The father, wanting to keep the love and affection of his boy, abandoned the Rabbinate and went into a cartel and learned how to make shoes, and became a shoemaker so that his son might not be ashamed of him! You get something of their attitude in that.

Churches Open Yet

I was much interested, of course, in religion and what was happening there. The Russians have substituted atheism for religion, but there is a religion in Russia, and that religion is social service, as they call it. Everybody has to engage in some form of service for his fellowman. Atheism is taught to the students in schools, and the whole generation has grown up intolerant of every form of religion. Yet the government is tolerant of worship if one wishes to worship. Churches and synagogues are open, although many of them have been converted into cinemas and workmen's clubs. But religion is dying, and the church is dying, particularly in the rural sections, because with the collectivistic farming system the farmer does not need God any more!

A very dear friend of mine, who is a great authority on Russia—Maurice Hindus—tells a story in his book, "Humanity Uprooted." He went among a crowd of peasants at a mass meeting and asked them the question, "How many of you have Bibles?" And not a single hand went up. He asked, "How many of you had Bibles?" and quite a number of hands went up. He asked, "What happened to your Bibles?" And they replied that during the civil war in Russia, when the enemies were on them for four years, they could not get any cigarette paper, so they used the leaves of the Bible for wrapping cigarettes. Religion meant nothing to those people, or they would have respected their Bibles.

If you want to know why religion is dying in Russia you have to understand the Greek Orthodox Chruch and what it did to the people of Russia. It was never a teaching church; it was a ritualistic, mummified religion that meant nothing in the experience of the people, excepting that it bled them white. There is nothing inconsistent between revolution and religion. All the great religious prophets have always been great revolutionists. The Hebrew prophets were great revolutionary teachers. There is something in the spirit of revolution that makes for religious sentiment, and I believe that the time is coming in Russia when, out of this welter, a new religion will emerge, because nobody can live with historic materialism; nobody can find comfort in economic determinism, which is the basis of the doctrine of Communism. We must be patient, and I am prepared to be patient with religion in Russia.

Touching the life of the family, despite the fact that the Russian Government has tried to do everything to break up the individual family, especially among the Collectivists on the farms, I have faith in the family because I believe, with Havelock Ellis, that family life as we know it has a strength ingrained in the biology and in the psychology of man. Despite free-love, despite companionate-marriage which is practised in Russia, they love children. See their attitude toward the waifs, who look like little hungry wolves around the railway stations and through the streets of Russia. All over Russia you find a great, a passionate love for children. I have faith in the family because I know that the Russian women take romance and love—the great basic emotion—too seriously to philander with it; and I have a feeling that, despite the activities of the government, morality and the family life will remain. It may change a bit, but remember it is changing all over the world, under the stress of mechanization and urbanization of our life.

The Five Year Plan

Now, I want to address myself more specifically to the Five Year Plan. All phases and all facts of Russia's life are interwoven with the Five Year Plan. It is the outgrowth of the whole system of thought of the Russians.

What is the Five Year Plan? Well, briefly, it is an attempt to industrialize the country. Russia is to be all remade like the city of Detroit. That is the ambition of the leaders of the Plan. I discovered that, next to Lenin, the greatest hero whom the Russians worship is Henry Ford, not because of his intelligence, but because of what he represents. The Plan has gone a little more than two years. I think it has succeeded in many of its branches. Now they are trying to make out of it a sort of a Four Year Plan; but that is purely for speeding-up purposes, for the Plan cannot be reduced to a Four Year Plan. In fact, it is not a Five Year Plan at all; it is the first installment of the Twenty-Five Year Plan.

Now, what are the basic objectives of the Plan. There are several. To more than double the basic capital of the country; to double the industrial output; to double the agricultural output; to double the national income; and to produce coal, oil, wheat, iron ore, in the greatest quantities possible. The plan seeks also to improve the standard of living of the people, to reduce the cost of living, and to make power and food available for the masses of the people.

There is in Russia a Central Planning Agency. Every major aspect is dominated by a trust. All of them are centralized by the state. Russia is the only country in the world today that regulates its economic life on a national basis. It is a sort of a super-corporation.

Russia is the largest single business concern in the world today.

Enough For All

During the working out of the Plan it is calculated that the population shall have increased about twelve per cent and the members of the wage-earning class about nineteen per cent. Russia does not fear increase of population. Birth control is prohibited in Russia, though abortion is legalized for social reasons. Russia believes that there is enough in the world for all who will work.

How is the Plan working out? There are a great many ways of testing that. I refer you to a recent book by Professor Kountze, Columbia University, on the Five Year Plan. I refer you further to "The Economist," of London published last November, which contains a 40,000-word report which I think is impartial.

What are some of the results? Unemployment has been completely eliminated in Russia in the face of widespread and growing unemployment all over the world. In Russia there is a terrific shortage of skilled labor. There is what we call a compulsory labor movement (what they call a volunteer labor movement) in the mines, the oil wells and lumber camps. In the last, convict labor also is used. But in the mines and in the oil wells there is what they call the volunteer movement. The need of labor is so keen and the migration from place to place and from industry to industry is so great that an attempt is made to recruit workers. The union leader goes into his union and appeals to the workers of the union to go into mining and oil-well work (which, of course, is difficult), for the sake of the state; and he calls for volunteers. Not to be a volunteer means to be pegged down in the list; to be a volunteer means patriotism, and the result is that we have a great draft movement in Russia directed by the state, under the pseudo name of volunteer, into what are called the heavy industries of the country.

Shortage of Necessities

The people in Russia work at from $31.90 a month for unskilled labor to $41.95 for skilled labor. Wages are low; the cost of living is high. Everything is rationed. When you meet a Russian in Moscow he wants to know whether you have scraps of anything to sell—socks, or shirts, or anything —for he cannot buy much for his money; the stores are empty and the lines are long, and only the patience of a people such as the Russians could endure standing in line hour after hour, and then to come to the counter and find that the thing wanted is exhausted, even milk or bread or meat. In fact, meat is not to be had, and even bread is largely lacking. The only people that get much to eat are the skilled workers, whom Russia must have, and to whom it gives a fair food supply.

The trade unions in Russia are the largest and the strongest in the world with over 12,000,000 members, embracing over 95 per cent of all the productive workers. Russia leads the world in social insurance and security for workers. In other words, it builds up its low-wage with many other factors which would be included in wages in other parts of the world. The Russian worker is on a five-day week instead of a seven-day week. He gets one day in five off—six days a month—and he has from two to four weeks vacation.

Uneven Progress Noted

At the end of the first year of the Plan, the fixed capital of industry had been increased over 18 per cent, and a great many new factories had been built. The progress was very uneven. Some industries like oil, agriculture, machinery and electrical goods, copper and the non-ferrous metals turned out more than the specification that the Plan called for. In building and the chemical trade, in sugar and fertilizer, it fell behind; and what was worse, there was a deterioration in the quality of the output, due to inferior material and the lack of sufficient skilled workers.

The second year saw the plan advancing. The government raised the goal of production from 21 per cent to 31 per cent, and came out on top. But the workers are restless. They are pulling their belts every month one notch tighter. They are getting restless, working terribly under this high-pressure system. They are restless, and they say so; but they are told that while they are walking in the rain now without umbrellas, the time is coming when there will be no rain and they will not need umbrellas and galoshes, and that then they can release their belts and have everything.

Finding The Goat

However, the irritation is very noticeable, despite the great advances that have been made in the building up of transport and in coal mining. The Russians wish to have a goat to blame, and so the managers blame it on the shortage of raw material, the shortage of capital, and the shortage of fuel. The Central Committee of Communists blame it on autocratic methods and inability to mobilize the creativity of the worker. They are doing everything to speed up the process, by giving bonuses and social honors to the workers. They have directors who go from factory to factory to check up the standards of the workers. There is a red and a black chart in every factory. Unless a worker produces according to standard he goes on the black chart; if he produces according to standard he goes on the red chart.

There is one word in Russia that is the great curse of all this industrialization, and that is the Russian word, "Nichevo"—which means, "I should worry." It is not really a word, it is a shrug of the shoulders and an expression of the hand and the face. The average Russian is dominated by that word "Nichevo." Recently an emissary for the railroads said that a dollar should be the fine every time a Russian used that word, because there had been an increase in the percentage of what they call "unfortunate incidents"—what we call railroad accidents. They don't seem to be able to understand that it does make a difference whether a switch is shut or open, whether signals are red or green, whether a locomotive goes at one or another speed, or whether an automobile or truck has or has not been greased. Whether the Russian Government will be able to teach the science of speed and the accuracy of handling of machinery, and the "feel" for machinery to this great horde of Slavs and Mongols, and the conglomerate Russian element that has lived in the Middle Ages up to ten years ago, is the crucial test of the whole proposition. The Russians say it can be done. The Russians say it will be done.

Remaking Humanity

The Russians say that the only thing about a human being that you can remake is his human nature. In the western world we think that perhaps you can remake human nature, and perhaps you cannot. We have tried for many hundreds and thousands of years to do something with human nature, and we have found it a very slow process. But the Russians are materialists and determinists; their psychology is that of Behaviorism. They think they can remake the individual by reshaping his environment.

I want to say a word about the revolution in agriculture. I think that is the greatest revolution that the world has ever known. Just think, in a population of 146,000,000 there are 120,000,000 peasants who are abysmally ignorant, peasants who are poor farmers. You know what the Russian diet is—a pickle and a piece of soggy black bread. The farmers have been eating that for thousands of years, and you would think that by this time they would have learned to grow cucumbers properly, because they are the national diet; but the samples of cucumbers I saw in Russia were the scrawniest I ever saw.

"Kulaks" Arise

In 1917 there were only 200,000 land owners. They owned over a quarter of the arable land, and yet because of their efficient methods, they made Russia the great granary nation of the world. What happened was this: When the Bolsheviki came into power those great estates were divided up among the peasants on the old feudalistic plan. Every farmer got so many acres for himself and his family, but instead of laying out the land in squares they laid it out in this old-fashioned method, so that a man's farm was perhaps half a mile from end to end, and between the farms there were those great ditches. When the farmers started to grow their wheat they grew it on both sides of the ditch, but it grew over the ditch. The "Kulak" was the clever farmer who, when the division took place, had some livestock, some machinery and a little grey matter in his head, and after a while he said to the peasant on the other side of the ditch, "Why don't you let me lend you my livestock and tractor, and we will divide?" For a while he became a very powerful and rich farmer, and he was called a "Kulak" or "Fist."

Trotsky said, "We are building up a new capitalistic system in Russia; ever against three and a half million proletarians we have a hundred and twenty million farmers, peasants, land owners, and they will swamp us." He was exiled because he was two years ahead of his time, that was all. He said, "Let us have Collectivism," Stalin said, "No, it will starve Russia; you cannot drive him.

Advises Trade

RABBI B. R. BRICKNER,
who advises capitalist nations to trade with Soviet Russia.

He will kill his livestock." That is what he did last year; the farmer, driven into Collectivism in the brutal and stupid way Communists go about such things, killed his cattle rather than give it away, with the result that there are no fats and meats in Russia today.

Collectivize Farms

If Russia was to live, and have grain to live on, the economics of the situation demanded that they should give up this primitive method of farming the land, and do away with the ditches so that they could run tractors over the land. They have gone about doing that, and all Russia is becoming collectivized. The old folks don't want it; they say it means standardization, it means crushing everything individualistic out of life. But the young people, under the inspiration of the Chautauqua lecturers, who go about boasting that they are giving them community houses, nurses, clubs and schools, giving them the things they want, are making it work out.

If the Russian agricultural plan works out—and it is working out—it seems to me that it means the end of dollar-a-bushel wheat for us in the United States and for you in Canada. Before the war Russia exported 150,000,000 bushels a year. If the plan works out, Russia can export 300,000,000 bushels annually. This year Russia grew as much wheat as the United States. Last year Russia exported 40,000,000 bushels; this year she will export 110,000,000. Last year Canada exported 175,000,000, and the United States 125,000,000. This year the Canadians are ready to export 250,000,000 bushels, and the United States 160,000,000. But what happens? Recently the Farm Board in the United States negotiated for the sale of 75,000,000 bushels to Mussolini's government at seventy-three cents a bushel, subsidizing it from the Farm Fund. The Russians offered it at fifty-three cents a bushel, and offered to take it out in machinery. So you see what a tremendous competitor Russia is with the rest of the world. Russia also expects to produce cotton and tobacco and flax to the world's capacity to absorb it. How can they do this? Because, the Russian cost is simply in man-hours of labor; they have no rent, no interest; the standard of living is low; the workers are trained on the farms; the stuff is there to establish credit and buy machinery and raw material.

Price Unimportant

Compare that with the American farmer. The difference between seventy-five cents and dollar wheat is the difference to him between failure and prosperity; whereas to the Russians it simply means a difference in so much credit against which they can buy; that it all.

Collectivization will succeed. Why? Because it offers the farmer a new and higher standard of life. The Russian peasant hated the government; now he comes in contact with the government agents, and the government is doing everything to encourage collectivization; it offers the farmer all sorts of advantages, and he becomes governmentally-minded. What is more, he has discovered the need of organization, because collective farming cannot work without organization. If the peasants had been organized when the Bolsheviki came into power there would not have been any Bolsheviki revolution.

The peasant is one of the most interesting factors in all Russia. The Russian peasant is the great mystery of the Revolution. He is a rising, sturdy fellow, developing a new independence and understanding of social and political problems. The Russians think, so far as the government is concerned, that they can control the individualism of the peasant and the agricultural worker, and coordinate the proletarian with the peasant. That is another great speculation, and we must wait to see whether or not they can actually coordinate the peasantry, which has always been individualistic, with the proletariat.

Are We Helping?

I want to ask a question: Is Western capitalism helping, because of its greed for profits, to build up this Nemesis of capitalism? Of course there is no doubt in my mind, and I hope there is none in yours, that the aim of Communism is the spread of Communism all over the world, though they may retard that process for diplomatic purposes, and they may accelerate its speed when necessary, Communism represents the antithesis of the things for which the Western world stands. Are we helping to build up that Nemesis?

As I said, this plan is really a Twenty-Five-Year Plan, and it has this test to stand; when the people learn that they will not be out of the rain in 1933, that it will still be pouring in 1933 and in 1938, will they be willing to stand for it? They have stood for it thirteen years; they are standing for it now; they expect something millennial to come in 1933; but it cannot come in 1933, and the best Russians know that. If the government cannot control the people, something will happen.

Can Russia train the technical personnel? They need this year over half a million trained technicians, but in their schools they are training only some 30,000. Where are they going to get the balance? The United States is sending them a great many technicians, and so is Germany.

If the Five-Year-Plan does work and can produce at the end of that time enough for home demand, and if it gives the people more than they have today, then the spirit of acquisitiveness may grow; then some folks will have the good sense to save, and some of the rest will not. Some will have automobiles and silk stockings, and others will not. As long as no one has anything, well and good; it is a sort of a consecration, a sublimation of mediocrity, but it will be a different story when there is enough for everybody and some people begin to save for a rainy day. It is possible that Communism may then grow to social democracy. It is my feeling it will never go back to capitalism, as we know it in the Western world.

There are two points of view, as I see it. One urges economic boycott; let America and all the European nations under capitalism join hands and boycott Russia, not do business with it, not recognize it, just stand up against it, without war. If we did that, Russia would collapse in a very short time, or get back to primitive Middle Age type of husbandry.

The Unafraid View

The other point of view says, let us treat with her, let us compete with her; we have the machinery, we have the technique, and we are at least a hundred years ahead of her, no matter how she speeds up. Then it goes further and says, everything in Russia is rotten, everything in Russia needs making over—her buildings, her bridges, her factories, machinery and railroads—everything that she inherited from the old regime is going to pieces, and needs to be replaced and rebuilt. Let Russia sell timber, grain, manganese; and the more Russia sells, the more she will have to buy. England and Germany and Canada are the leading competitors of the United States, and yet they are also her very best customers.

For the next twenty-five years Russia will be a great competitor; there is no doubt about that. But can we afford, in times of such appalling unemployment and depression, to forego, during the next twenty-five years, this tremendous trade opportunity? Sir Henry Deterding said one of the great causes of the depression was the fact that we had removed from the markets of the world 150,000,000 customers. Remember, that last year the United States did a business with Russia totalling over $145,000,000; that U. S. exports to Russia were over six and a half times her imports from U. S.; that there were over 44 of the largest American companies doing business with Russia on a long-term credit plan; that Russians now owe these 44 large concerns over $170,000,000; that the United States government does not recognize Russia, but our business men are investing their capital and doing business there; that Colonel Cooper, who is helping to build the largest hydro-electric plant in the world on the Dnieper River—said at the Senate Commission the other day that in five years Russia will buy from the United States a billion dollars worth of goods annually.

Unite to Compete

There are these two points of view; on the one hand let us boycott, and on the other hand, let us compete and sell, and have faith in ourselves. I believe that ultimately it is inevitable that if Russia grows and prospers industrially, and makes herself over in twenty-five years, as she is trying to do, that the rest of the world, if we do not boycott, will be compelled to form a United States of Europe and America for purposes of world trade, competing with Russia for the markets of the world. Divided by our tariff walls and our exclusive economic nationalisms, we shall fall a prey to the mass production and the non-profit motive of Moscow.

There is an alternative. I believe we ought not to boycott; that we would simply be biting off our noses to spite our own faces. I have faith in the ability of capitalism to re-fashion itself. Modern capitalism is undergoing the severest strain in all its long history. In the face of the persistence of unemployment and these great depressions—which fall heaviest on the shoulders of the great masses of the people and breaking down their morale—the imminent war in Europe, if it comes, will be followed, I fear, by Communism in most of the countries of Europe, particularly Germany. Capitalsim needs to re-establish itself, to re-make itself.

The leaders of business need to bestir themselves and re-think the whole economic situation. Industry has to be democratized. There will have to be a much wider distribution of the benefits and profits of industries to the masses of the people, so that they may become increasingly able consumers. But I belleve that capitalism is re-shaping itself, and a re-shaped capitalism can compete with Russian Communists for mastery of the markets of the world, and the increased increments to human happiness.

Soviet Experiment Challenges Belief In Private Freedom

(Continued from page 1)

nation, in order to secure both in Russia and in outside countries, tools, machinery, plant and equipment, and also the human capital represented by technicians, mechanics, experts and skilled labor. Not only are there large contributions from state funds towards the constitutions of capital, but additionally, the various industries now being organized must, out of the proceeds of the sale of their products, retain a profit of 20 per cent to 25 per cent to be used for the extension of these mills and manufactures, that is for the creation of additional capital. These facts are not judgments or opinions, but appear in the schedules of development adopted by the Government of Russia. The Soviets are endeavoring to create more capital in the form of more and better tools for the production of wealth. I am therefore at a loss to understand how it can be said that the Russian economic régime is anti-capitalistic; if it was, it would be seeking to destroy that which it is using every effort to create and develop.

Conflict With Initiative

We must seek in another direction the manifest opposition which exists between the ideals, politic and economic, of our civilization and that of the Soviet republics. The conflict, or if you prefer, the misunderstanding, lies in the fact that, whereas we believe in the merits and the stimulating qualities of personal interest, private initiative and individual capital, they are the apostles of communistic ownership and collective capitalism.

It seems important to fully understand that capital is not involved in this struggle, but solely individual liberty as against a new form of serfdom. The people's Commissars, Messrs. Lenin and Trotsky, have clearly outlined their aims in the following words: "When they had reached a more advanced stage of socialistic development, to direct all enterprises from a central point, having in view a rational plan of distribution of the available energies and resources co-ordinated along the lines of a pre-established national programme." If this means anything, it indicates that, in the minds of the leaders of the revolution, who by the way were intellectuals, every man would be utilized in accordance with a pre-ordained plan in such a way as would appear to the leaders of Russia to ensure the greatest yield and the utmost efficiency.

The logical outcome of such a concept is a system whereby every man would be subjected to a series of tests, mental and physical, to determine what are his aptitudes and what cog he is to become and remain in a vast mechanism set up by other men who would be the sole judges of what life he would live.

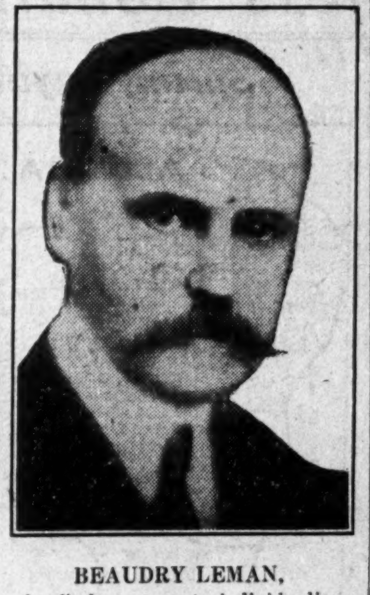
Our so-called capitalistic civilization with its various systems, whether they be called Taylorism, standardization or rationalization, has never dreamed of such coercion, of such destruction of individuality and of such annihilation of self-determination. For centuries and generations, men have fought and suffered to secure more liberty, and it is doubtful that the results achieved would be surrendered and abandoned in exchange for more material efficiency or for a more than questionable increase in comfort and ease.

Our Ills Being Righted

We must acknowledge that everything is not perfect in our civilization and that considerable progress has yet to be made, particularly as capital is now distributed in so many hands, not always trained or prepared to utilize it to the best advantage of the community. As capital is now apportioned amongst a larger number, the solution must be sought in the direction of spreading sound notions of economics, in order that better use be made of the tools placed at our disposal. The tragedy of unemployment of labor, bringing in its wake suffering, unrest, and recrimination, is correlated to unemployment of capital with its railroads, steamship companies, automobile factories, pulp, paper and textile mills, working at 40, 50 or 60 per cent of capacity. This situation will be righted under the régime of freedom, better and more rapidly than under any system of coercion and of stifling of personal ambition and initiative. Unless the words: "Give me liberty or give me death" were mere sonorous sounds, empty of meaning, and unless the words in Rule Britannia "Britons never will be slaves" were inserted merely for the sake of a harmonious rhyme, it would seem inconceivable that those who have risen to the dignity of free men, whether they be of Anglo-Saxon or Latin origin, would retrace their steps and revert to a condition whereby they had lost the right of calling their soul their own and surrendered the inalienable control over their person and families. These remarks apply not so much to those whom fortune may favor, but more so to laboring classes.

A leading socialist statesman of Belgium, after travelling through Russia, summarized his impressions by stating that "the dictatorship by the proletariat was more than anything else a dictatorship over the proletariat."

Challenge to Freedom



BEAUDRY LEMAN,
who finds menace to individualism chief danger in Soviet experiment.

Cape Breton Bondholders Take Action

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Protective committee of the bondholders has applied for a writ of foreclosure against the Cape Breton Electric Co. The writ asks for foreclosure of the mortgage to the State Street Trust Co. It is alleged that there was a default by the company when interest due on January 1, 1931, was not paid. The Royal Trust Co. is depositary of the bonds, of which about $400,000 are held in the Maritime Provinces.

An application is expected to be made for the appointment of a receiver, as one of the claims is that there is a state of jeopardy existing now in the security of the bondholders.

Several months back the city notified the company that it would not renew franchise and that it intended to enter into competition with the company. Subsequently a franchise was extended to the Royal Securities Corp., which is understood to have made an offer to Cape Breton Electric for certain of its assets. Apparently it was not possible to arrive at any arrangement.

PENMANS PROFITS FAILED TO COVER JUNIOR DIVIDEND

Earnings Equalled $1.93 a Share Against $4 Requirements

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Profits of Penmans Ltd. in 1930, reflecting a decline of 12 per cent in sales and a drop in commodity values, amounted to $332,977 as compared with $675,728 in 1929. No provision for depreciation or taxes was made last year and after interest charges and provision for bad debts, net earnings totalled $189,262 as opposed to $413,006 in the previous year.

While the preferred dividend was covered by a comfortable margin, earnings fell short of common dividend requirements by $133,310, being equal to $1.93 a share as opposed to dividend requirements of $4 a share. In 1929 earnings were equal to $5.40 a share on the common.

Encroached on Surplus

Following is a comparison of profit and loss figures for the past three years:

	1930 $	1929 $	1928 $
Profits	332,977	675,728	785,919
Bond int.	110,000	110,000	110,000
Deprec.	......	100,000	150,000
Taxes	......	25,000	35,000
Bad debts	33,714	27,722	23,958
Net earnings	189,262	413,006	466,962
Pref. div.	64,500	64,500	64,500
Balance	124,762	348,506	402,462
Com. divid.	258,072	258,072	258,072
Surplus	*133,310	90,434	105,236
Prev. bal.	1,774,656	1,684,222	1,538,831
P. & L. bal.	1,641,346	1,774,656	1,684,222

*Debit balance.

Working Capital Reduced

Working capital is lower at $2,481,850 as compared with $2,772,744. Current assets include inventories valued at $2,332,009 a reduction of $487,000 from the previous year's figures. Accounts receivable are also down from $839,059 to $781,959 while cash is higher by $32,000 at $129,055. Investments are unchanged at $10,050 while fixed assets are higher at $5,043,142 as compared with $4,908,557. Goodwill is still carried at $1.

In liabilities a reduction of $200,000 in bank loans is noted, these now total $650,000. Accounts payable are about $16,000 higher at $127,916 while the income tax reserve of $25,000 in 1929 was not set up last year. During the year, $23,000 of 5½ per cent bonds were redeemed leaving $1,916,000 outstanding. Reserve accounts still stands at $742,046. Capital stock is unchanged.

Judgment Handed Down in C. P. R. Telegraph Case

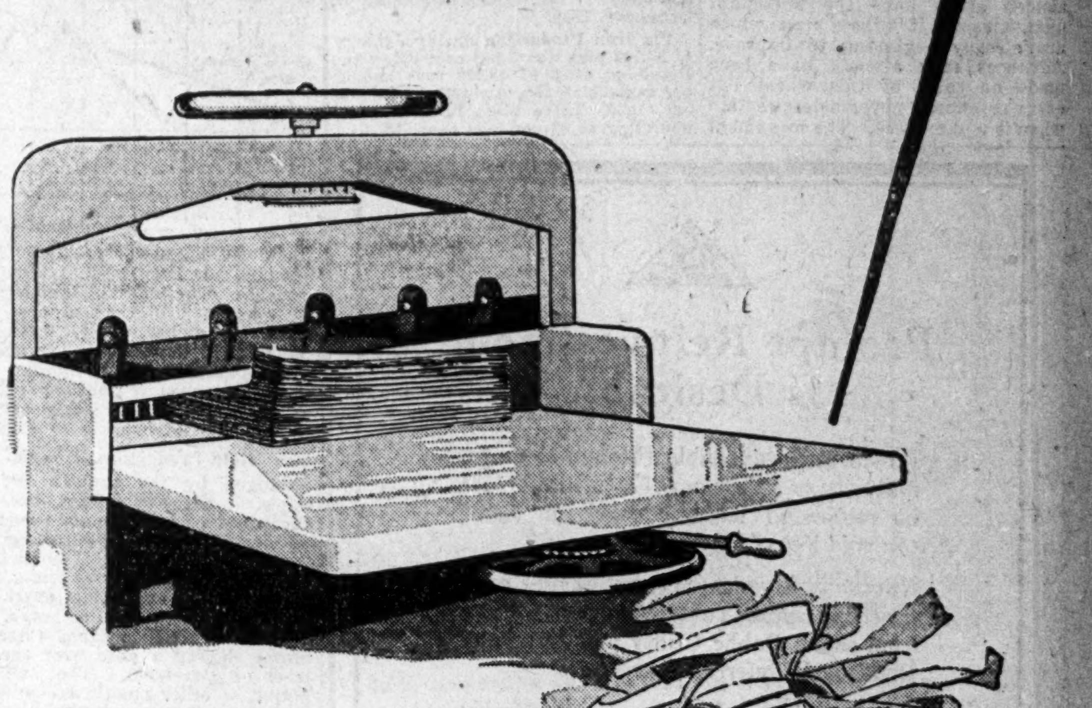
From Our Own Correspondent

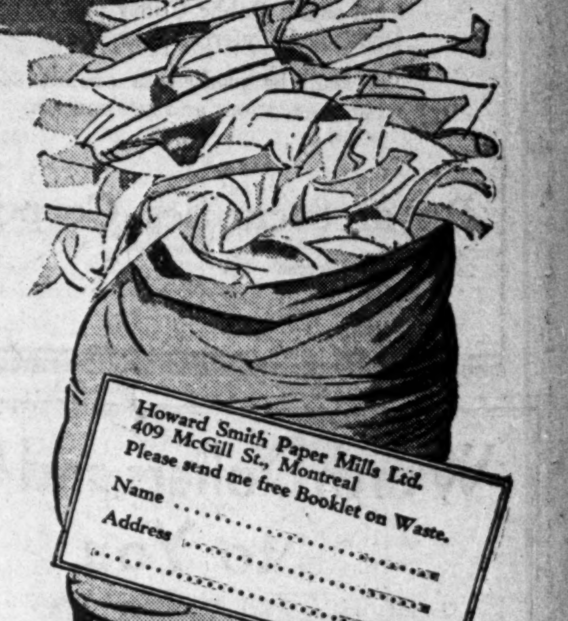
MONTREAL.—Appeal of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in a dispute in which the Canadian Government, on behalf of the Canadian National Railways, sought to compel the C.P.R. to remove certain telegraph lines succeeded in part and failed in part, according to a recent judgment.

It was established that the appellant at the present time is not a trespasser in respect to any section of telegraph lines, but the company's appeal failed in so far as it sought to establish that its license was irrevocable as regards the whole telegraph lines.

The portion of the telegraph system concerned is that running into Nova Scotia over the old Intercolonial now Canadian National, right-of-way.

Needless Waste





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If you prefer, send the coupon direct to us and we will mail you this helpful Booklet.

54

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Your Investments

Questions and problems on Canadian investments submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered by letter and those of general interest will be published on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers nor do we answer enquiries relating to American stocks or foreign securities generally. A two-cent stamp or stamped envelope must always be enclosed to cover the direct reply. Write mining and insurance enquiries on sheets separate from other investment enquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram.

First C. G. I. Trust

Do you know what position will be taken by directors of the First Canadian General Investment Trust regarding dividends during the current year? Is there any recent information available regarding this trust?

The annual report of the First Canadian General Investment Trust is to be issued some time during the early part of March and may be expected to show the company as being able to continue dividend payments at the same rate as in 1930.

We understand that the present market for the shares is around $47 but that the demand is very small.

Western Grain

I would like your opinion of the 6 per cent bonds of Western Grain Co. Do you think that any compulsory pooling arrangement would seriously affect this security? I should like your opinion on the general outlook of the company.

The position of Western Grain Co. so far as earnings are concerned is believed to be much better than in the previous year. Its fiscal year ends July 31, and the larger crop in 1930 will be to its advantage. The company failed by $102,545 to meet its bond interest in the last fiscal year, but nevertheless it paid its preference dividend of $130,000. On the whole it is the expectation that interest on the bonds will be forthcoming this year and probably something on the preferred stock as well.

Abitibi Bonds

Would you consider the 5 per cent first mortgage bonds of Abitibi Power & Paper Co. a safe investment? Is it safe to buy this security at present quotations?

There is little doubt that Abitibi Power & Paper Co. has earned in 1930 enough to pay preferred dividend and the good part of one dollar a share on the common stock. It is paying preferred dividends, its working capital position is good, and on the past record Abitibi Power & Paper five per cent first mortgage bonds can be judged a reasonably safe investment. You are able to get such bonds at present quotations because the whole position of newsprint companies is at present regarded as unsafe.

The American Newspapers Publishers' Association is endeavoring to get even lower newsprint prices for 1931 than obtained in 1930. Evidently newsprint demands for the first half of 1931 are less than for the similar period in 1930. Abitibi is one of the strongest Canadian companies financially, but naturally is feeling the strain just as the others are.

Bonds Should Improve

I should like your opinion of six bonds. While present prices may not be encouraging it might be better to hold now rather than selling, especially in respect to the bonds of the paper companies. The list is as follows:

Arnold Bros., 6 per cent first mortgage, due 1947.
Western Grain Co. 6's due 1949.
Port Alfred Pulp & Paper Corp., 5½'s due 1957.
Great Lakes Paper Co. 6's, due 1950.
Sin Mac Lines Ltd. 6's, due 1949.
Queen's Park Plaza 6½'s, due 1939.

Arnold Bros. 6 per cent first mortgage sinking fund bonds, series "A," are fairly well secured, and it is reported that the company is at present earning bond interest requirements. In the year ended March 29, 1930, bond interest was earned 1.28 times after depreciation and in 1929 was earned 1.83 times.

The 6 per cent first mortgage, series "A," bonds of Great Lakes Paper Co., due 1950, have a market at present of around $72. No earnings figures are made public by the company which is understood to be operating five days a week at the present time. During the first six months of 1930 it is understood that the company earned its bond interest by a wide margin, i.e., somewhat over 2½ times. The company apparently has not suffered to the same extent as some others in the newsprint industry.

The 5½ per cent first mortgage sinking fund bonds, series "A," of Port Alfred Pulp & Paper Corp. are well secured as to principal, but the parent company, Canada Power & Paper Corp. may pass payment of interest on its debentures and also the dividends on the preferred stocks of its subsidiaries.

Western Grain Co. failed to earn its bond interest in the year ended July 31, 1930, after meeting bond interest charges 6.05 times after depreciation in the previous year. The company is reported to have handled more grain during the first 3½ months of the current fiscal year than it handled during the fiscal year ended in 1930. While it may take some time for the company to improve its position, and in the meantime the market for the bonds will not be good, the security behind the bonds appears to be sufficient and eventually they should regain a good position.

Sin Mac Lines Ltd., experienced a difficult year during 1930 which was reflected in the passing of the preferred dividend last October. Shipping conditions were bad in 1929 and improved but slightly during 1930, and the position of the company largely depends on conditions it will meet in 1931. The annual report of the company is due in April. The bonds appear to be well secured.

The 6½ per cent first mortgage serial bonds of Queen's Park Plaza have no market and a doubtful value. The building remains uncompleted and attempts to secure additional money for completion of building have not been successful to date. Eventually first mortgage bondholders may realize something on their investment, but to what extent is entirely problematical.

Canada Dry

Do you consider Canada Dry Ginger Ale Co. stock in the speculative or investment class? I see that at current prices the stock is yielding a high return? Has the dividend been paid regularly?

Canada Dry dividends have been paid regularly, but there was a reduction recently from the rate of $5 a year to $3 a year. In the first quarter of the present fiscal year, ending Dec. 31, 1930, the company only earned 44 cents a share whereas it had to pay 75 cents a share in dividends. In the present quarter earnings may not exceed that of the last quarter by very much, if at all. January revenue has not been so bad when compared with January of 1930.

The company's big earning time is from April 1 to Sept. 30, the end of its year. It expects to make up in that period for what it fails to earn on the common stock in the winter months. At present prices and in view of the fact that the dividend is not being earned, we would place the stock in the speculative class, though the speculative attractions are considerable in view of past earnings of the company when seasonal conditions are propitious and business more active than at present.

United Grain Growers

I am considering investing in 5 per cent bonds of United Grain Growers. What is the position of this company? Are the bonds attractive at the present market?

On the basis of every year's earnings except that for the 11 months ended July 31, 1930, United Grain Growers 5 per cent first mortgage bonds, due 1948, would have appealed to conservative investors as safe. In 1928, United Grain Growers earned 7.72 times the interest necessary after depreciation, and in 1929, 4.70 times. In the last year, however, the company had a net loss of $139,714 before it paid the interest of $249,644. But it also provided for depreciation, paid dividends of $190,835 and encroached on surplus to some extent.

The bonds are amply guarded by fixed assets and, though they have some speculative features until the wheat situation of Western Canada is straightened out, this company should be one of those best able to withstand the hard times. If the company's earnings returned to the level experienced in former years, there should be appreciation in the bonds.

Loblaw Groceterias

I understand that class "A" shares of Loblaw Groceterias are redeemable at the option of the company on 30 days' notice at a price not exceeding $50 per share and accrued dividends.

What is to prevent the stock being driven down to a low figure at which it might be bought up by the company in the open market? If bad news was circulated it would depress the stock for the company's gain.

The actual terms governing the issue of class "A" no par value common shares of Loblaw Groceterias Co., are that they may buy these shares on the open market or redeem "at the option of the company on 30 days' notice at a price not exceeding $50 per share and accrued dividends."

The point you bring up is an interesting one. We asked the company's lawyer for an explanation and he says that the intention is that they should buy on the open market unless in the course of time the stock got to be worth more than $50 a share, in which case the company had the right to call at $50 a share. He stated it was not the intention to redeem except under these circumstances; purchases on the open market in the meantime would rather support the stock than let it drop.

Union Natural Gas

We hold fairly large blocks of Union Natural Gas Co. stock and should like your advice as to whether we should sell or hold. What is the financial position of the company at the present time? What is the present difficulty over the gas situation in Hamilton? Is there any possibility that the company may discontinue payment of dividends in the near future?

We are informed authoritatively that directors of Union Natural Gas Co. have not so far even discussed the matter of reducing or cutting off the dividend on their common stock.

The company has been expanding rapidly during 1930, and among others secured United Fuel Investments which owns several companies with important franchises in Hamilton. A competing subsidiary of Cities Service, Dominion Natural Gas Co., supplies one corner of Hamilton under a franchise given to Barton Township before this portion of the township was taken into the city. However, Union Natural Gas Co. has made extensive leases in every important gas producing section of Ontario and the question of future supplies for any expansion in the Hamilton activities of Dominion Natural Gas Co. does not seem at the moment to have been arranged for. Among the leases taken up were leases formerly owned by the Dominion Natural Gas Co. which were expiring.

Two Strong Lists

I have been asked to suggest a list of investments to cover a capital of $5,000. The investor has no other resources than this amount and his salary and the investments must possess ready marketability and the highest yield compatible with safety.

I have drawn up two lists on which I should like your criticism. The first lists are as follows:

$1,000 Dominion of Canada, 5 per cent, due 1943	$1,037
$500 bond, Simpsons' Ltd., 6 per cent, due 1949	500
$500 B. A. Oil debenture, 5 per cent, due 1945	495
$500 Montreal L. H. & P. Cons. bond, due 1951	510
$500 Canada Cement, series A, 5½ per cent bond, due 1947	500
20 shs. Canadian General Electric preferred at 60	1,200
5 shs. Bell Telephone common at $142	710
Yield 5.40 per cent annually or $267.50	$4,953

The other list includes more stocks as follows:

$1,000 Dominion of Canada bond, due 1943	$1,037
20 shs. Canadian General Electric preferred at 60	1,200
5 shs. Bell Telephone, common	710
5 shs. Goodyear Tire, preferred	515
5 shs. Power Corp.	505
5 shs. Canadian Canners, first preferred	460
$500 Simpsons' Ltd. 5 per cent bond, due 1949	500
Yield is 5.78 per cent annually, or $285	$4,927

Both lists possess the characteristics of ready marketability and as high a yield as is compatible with reasonable safety. We would favor the first list, though the yield is somewhat down, as having the greater safety.

Canadian Canners first preferred is a good investment stock and so is the Goodyear Tire preferred. Power Corp. preferred position will fluctuate with earnings of companies whose stocks are held in the portfolio of the corporation. The bonds mentioned, however, in the other group are subject less to market fluctuations.

Sovereign Finance

We should like your opinion of Sovereign Finance & Discounts Ltd. Would you feel that this is a good industrial issue for a business man's purchase?

The company is not a very large one, but apparently has been soundly conducted in view of the fact that the company has been able to pay eight per cent on its preference shares since commencing operations on November 1, 1927. There should be income statements provided to show that this dividend has been earned and more than earned during this period and that there has been no trenching on capital to pay it.

You ask if we consider this a good industrial security for a business man's purchase. We would not consider it an industrial security at all. The shares are sold to acquire money with which to discount first and second mortgages and negotiate paper of all kinds as well as to deal in listed and unlisted securities. Its success is dependent on sound as well as enterprising management, but the stock will be speculative until, over a period, the company's financial statements indicate a strong position and income well above dividend needs. It will not be listed anywhere for a considerable time at least and, therefore, it would not be an easily marketable stock at prices which business men would probably be asked to pay. It really seems to us the class of stock which should be bought by business men in the district where it operates, who know the directors well, and who believe that they will get regularly sufficient income to justify their making the outlay.

Prairie Cities Oil

I hold 20 shares of class A stock of Prairie Cities Oil Co. bought at $25 per share. What is your opinion of the probable success of this company in the next year or so? Would it be wisest to sell this stock now and invest the proceeds elsewhere?

We feel that Prairie Cities Oil Co. took the proper conservative action in passing its dividend on class "A" shares due August 1, 1930, because of the depressed conditions in Western Canada. A. E. Lewis, president, in suspending the dividends stated that the company's earnings for 1930 would probably have warranted the continuance of the dividend, but the directors decided that the uncertainties of the economic outlook in general and of the 1930 crop in particular rendered it sound policy to conserve the company's liquid resources.

Those uncertainties referred to last fall by Mr. Lewis still continue into 1931 and the purchasing power of Western Canada can still be considered as likely to be badly affected during 1931 unless the present lack of moisture in the United States and failures in crops elsewhere bring the price of Western wheat up to a position which allows the majority of farmers a profit. Up to nearly the end of 1929 the company's profits had shown steady increase for some years.

There is real reason for hope in considering the history of the company, that it will be able to survive all the present difficulties and some years later, resume its progress. There is also the possibility with smaller oil companies that they may be purchased by larger companies desiring an outlet for their products.

Second Diversified

What do you think of Second Diversified Standard Securities? Do you expect it will come back or should I sell out at what I can get for the stock?

The outlook for Second Diversified Standard Securities depends upon market conditions and the ability of the management to make profitable investments. The company originally confined its investments to the Standard Oil group of securities, but its charter was recently amended to allow the company to invest in all securities. There is no market for the shares, so there is nothing you can do except hold to your stock. Market conditions at present are not favorable toward profitable operation of an investment trust; the financial statement of Second Diversified for 1930 will reveal the extent to which earnings were affected last year. This statement is expected shortly.

General Steel Wares

I note both the common and preferred shares of General Steel Wares are at a low figure and would like your opinion as to whether this condition is brought about by lower sales or a change in the financial position of the company. Is the stock an investment today?

The present quotations on the preferred and common shares of General Steel Wares can be attributed to both causes you mention, namely, depression of sales and a change in the financial condition of the company. During 1930 earnings were on a lower scale while the decline in commodity prices has necessitated a writing down of inventories. Due to lower profits the management has decided to defer dividends on the preferred stock until the outlook for the company is improved. Until a betterment in earnings becomes apparent, the shares cannot be considered in the investment class.

Investment Terms In Every Day Use

Common Stock

The ownership of a corporation is represented by the common stock, so called because of the common interest of all such shareholders, there being no discrimination by law between one common shareholder and another regardless of the amount of stock held.

Convertible Bond

A bond which may, at the option of the holder, be converted into some other security of the company under certain conditions and within a certain time. Usually bonds, when convertible, are convertible into common stock.

Corporation

When a company applies to the government for a charter—the right to do business as a limited company—it becomes incorporated (if the application is accepted), and is then known as a corporation. A company may be incorporated either under Dominion or Provincial laws. If a concern is local in nature, it will likely secure a provincial charter, while if its scope is nation-wide, it will secure a Dominion charter.

Coupon

The interest on a bond is paid through coupons attached to the bond certificate. If the bond is registered, the bondholder receives the interest by cheque. Few corporations, however, arrange for the registration of bonds as far as the interest is concerned, although the bond itself (the principal amount) may usually be registered.

Cumulative

This term refers to the condition frequently attached to preferred stocks by which the corporation agrees to pay all arrears of dividends on the issue before dividends are paid on the common shares.

Current Assets

The assets of a corporation which in the ordinary course of business will be turned into cash within a short time (not over one year). These assets include cash, merchandise, accounts receivable, etc.

Current Liabilities

The liabilities of a corporation which must be paid within a short period (not over one year). These include bank loans, accounts payable, accrued wages, bond interest, dividends declared (but not yet paid), etc.

Debenture

A term used in this country to denote a security possessing most of the features of a bond but, unlike a bond, not secured by a specific mortgage.

Definitive Bonds

The final form of bond certificate issued in lieu of temporary certificates. The latter are used in the first instance to avoid delay in delivering the bonds to the purchaser. A bond certificate with coupons attached requires from three to eight weeks for printing.

Denomination

The face value or principal amount of a bond. This is usually $1,000, although many issues call for denominations of $500 and $100.

Depreciation

The sum which a corporation should deduct from earnings as a reserve against a decrease in the value of its machinery and other properties due use, wear and tear, etc. The annual depreciation figure should be a certain percentage of the value of the properties as shown on the company's books. On buildings a usual depreciation charge is 2 per cent; on machinery and equipment, 10 per cent; on motor cars and trucks, 25 per cent, etc.

Discount

The difference betwen the price of a security selling below par, and par. Thus, if a bond is quoted at 98, and par (or face value) is 100, the discount is 2, or 2 per cent.

External Bonds

Bonds issued by a government as security for a loan made abroad.

First Mortgage Bond

The bond issue secured by a first mortgage on the property of a company is known as a "first mortgage bond." When an existing mortgage is to be paid off or refunded by the proceeds of a new issue, that issue is known as a "refunding mortgage bond" issue.

When Women Invest

A WEEKLY FEATURE

Balfour Building

I should like your opinion of the bonds of Balfour Building Ltd., Stock Exchange Building Corp. and Great Lakes Paper Co.

The 6 per cent first closed mortgage bonds of Balfour Building and Stock Exchange Building are investments in real estate bonds on buildings which are both reported to be earning first mortgage bond interest amply during their second year of operations. The sinking fund on the Balfour first mortgage bonds became operative on October 1, 1930, and to February, 1931, there have been $5,000 of the bonds retired. Interest is reported to be earned 1.66 times during the past year.

The Stock Exchange Building, Vancouver, is reported to be practically fully rented. First mortgage bond interest is being earned more than three times and the sinking fund became operative on February 2, 1931.

Great Lakes Paper Co. is reported to be doing well, and during the first six months of 1930 there was $900,000 available for bond interest and depreciation. Interest charges amounted to $342,000 for the period. Despite the general depression in the newsprint industry this company appears to be more than holding its own, and this gives an added security to its bonds.

We should judge from your enquiry that you are considering the purchase of these bonds. We assume that you already hold Government or municipal bonds in large amounts in proportion to your entire capital.

Canadian Car

I noticed in one of your recent issues that you mentioned that there was a possibility of the common dividend being passed on Canadian Car common and am wondering if you have any more up-to-date information in this regard. I noticed that the stock has not been following the market trend, but has been hanging around 18 for some time.

The mention of the Canadian Car common dividend, to which you refer to, was to the effect that orders received for the next two or three months would determine largely whether or not the company would earn its dividend this year. As far as we know, there is no intention of passing the dividend. The financial position of the company is sufficiently strong to warrant the payment of this dividend during the current year, even if it is not earned. While the volume of business received by the company to date is below that recorded a year ago, officials of the company anticipated that they will secure sufficient contracts to enable the company to show common dividends earned.

Though the financial position of the company at present is satisfactory, the point should not be overlooked that its business is subject to fluctuation and on that account the stock should be judged accordingly.

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A New Phase is Opening

Bull market, bear market, recovery. With the third phase of this cycle in course of development in the investment markets, it is opportune that investors review their holdings so that maximum advantage may be derived from the new conditions.

We shall be pleased to supply a special form on which your holdings may be entered for analysis.

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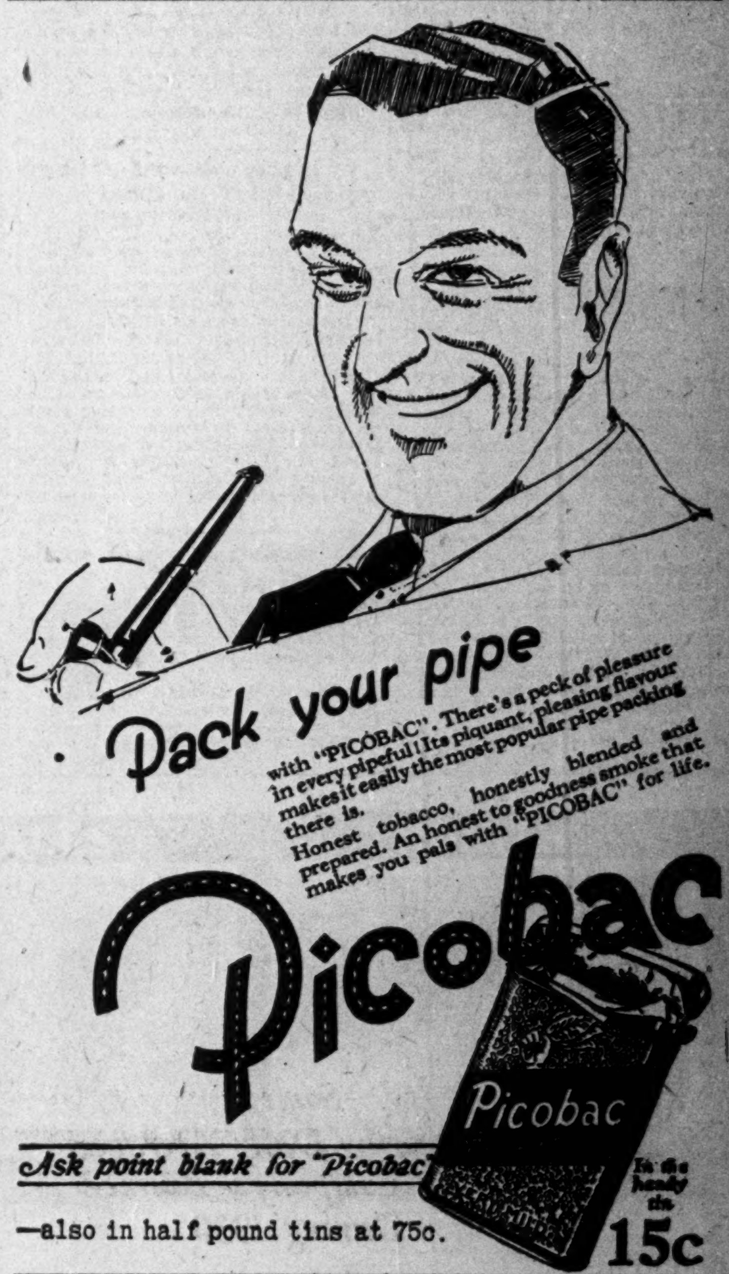

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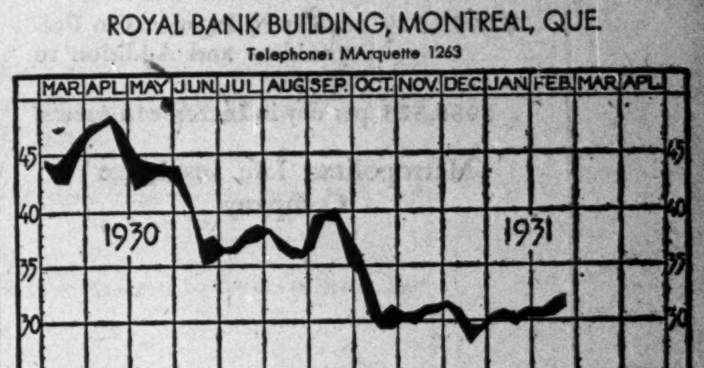

AVERAGE PRICE (WEEKLY HIGH AND LOW) 20 CANADIAN LISTED STOCKS

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Assets over Three Billion Three Hundred Million Dollars

(The assets of Metropolitan Life are the largest of any financial institution in the world)

Insured and Assured

Metropolitan policyholders—including about one-fifth of the total populations of Canada and the United States —have built up their reserves from millions into billions.

THE financial story below is a record of achievement by men and women who are planning to avert want or to build estates. You may admire their steadfastness of purpose last year under handicaps which tested courage.

These people—policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company —are building for their future. They would like to know what the future holds in store for them and for their countries as a whole.

Let them, and other citizens, examine any chart of the unparalleled prosperity of Canada and the United States over the past hundred years. It appears not merely as a jagged line, but as a series of towering steps which rise steadily onward and upward.

It is heartening now to recall that, after each depression, our countries have always gone forward to greater heights of prosperity and better, sounder standards of living. Today our countries have more riches and better facilities than ever before with which to commence our next great period of development.

A review of the financial history of both Canada and the United States should turn any pessimist into an optimist.

Some Noteworthy Daily Averages of the Company's Business During 1930

2,144	per day in Number of Claims Paid.
19,639	per day in Number of Life Insurance Policies Issued and Revived.
$10,907,716	per day in Amount of Life Insurance Issued, Revived and Increased.
$2,093,529	per day in Payments to Policyholders and Addition to Reserve.
$988,323	per day in Increase in Assets.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

Financial Report to Policyholders for Year Ending December 31, 1930

Assets . . . . *(Larger than any other financial institution in the world)*		$3,310,021,818.17
Liabilities		
Statutory Reserve		$2,870,453,034.00
Reserve for Dividends payable in 1931 upon		
Industrial Policies	44,568,156.00	
Ordinary Policies	48,028,166.72	
Accident and Health Policies	2,029,150.00	
Total Dividends .		94,625,472.72
All Other Liabilities		142,783,551.75
Unassigned Funds		202,159,759.70
		$3,310,021,818.17
Income in 1930		863,230,995.31
Increase in Assets during 1930 .		299,461,766.79
Paid-for Life Insurance Issued, Revived and Increased in 1930 *(Excluding Increase on Group Policies)*		3,305,037,927.00

Total Bonuses and Dividends to Policyholders from 1897 to and including 1931	622,966,910.29

Life Insurance in Force

Ordinary Insurance	$9,286,568 051.00
Industrial Insurance (premiums payable weekly or monthly) .	6,821,768,687.00
Group Insurance	2,702,629,646.00
Total Insurance in Force . . *(Larger than any other life insurance company in the world)*	18,810,966,384.00
Policies in Force . . . . . *(Including 1,492,052 Group Certificates)* *(More than any other life insurance company)*	44,826,363

Accident and Health Insurance in Force

Principal Sum Benefit	$1,402,110,601.00
Weekly Indemnity	15,172,026.00

Growth in Ten-Year Perioas

	Number of Life Insurance Policies in Force at End of Year	Life Insurance in Force at End of Year	Assets at End of Year
1870	9,331	$13,335,108	$833,914.19
1880	117,088	19,167,349	1,947,821.79
1890	2,099,882	235,037,926	10,781,173.01
1900	5,494,057	923,877,917	62,158,034.33
1910	11,288,054	2,215,851,388	313,915,172.39
1920	24,176,752	6,380,012,514	980,913,087.17
1930	**44,826,363**	**18,810,966,384**	**3,310,021,818.17**

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

Canadian Head Office *Ottawa, Canada*

Metropolitan Life

Insurance Company Home Office: New York

This Company is a mutual organization. It has no stock and no stockholders. All of its assets are held for its Policyholders.

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LEROY A. LINCOLN, *Vice-President and General Counsel*

HENRY E. NORTH, *Third Vice-President and Manager for Canada*

SECOND SECTION

THE FINANCIAL POST

SECOND SECTION

Vol. XXIV | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, FEBRUARY 26, 1931 | 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year | No. 9

DOMINION STORES PROFITS FOR YEAR $1.91 PER SHARE

Compares With $2.17 for 1929 on Smaller Number Issued

IS STRONGER IN CASH

Growth in Tonnage Recorded Though Prices Lower—Operates More Units Than in Previous Year

Dominion Stores for 1930 reports net profits after all reductions of $1.91 per share on 277,715 shares, compared with $2.17 per share on 272,269 shares outstanding at the end of the previous year.

Balance sheet reveals a stronger position, while working capital is a trifle lower, inventories are less and cash and marketable securities have grown and exceed current liabilities by some $400,000.

Sales Decline Moderate

Gross sales were $24,118,582, compared with $24,641,183 a year ago, a decline of about 2.1 per cent. In view of the lower prices obtaining, W. J. Pentland, president, points out that the decline in dollar volume actually means that tonnage was considerably greater than in the year previous. This was true, he adds, even after subtracting the meat sales from the total. Sale of meat is a new departure for Dominion Stores, such departments having been installed in a number of stores in the last year.

The results are viewed with satisfaction, Mr. Pentland says, when the difficulties of the year are realized. He points out that the business depression has caused consumers to buy a larger proportion of staple goods than formerly and on these staples a grocery company has a smaller margin of profit than on what are sometimes termed the luxury lines.

Net profit per dollar of sales was 2.39 cents, compared with 2.6 cents for the previous year. There were 530 stores in operation as at Dec. 31, compared with 517 at the end of the previous year. With more stores in operation and a larger tonnage handled, the company now employs more persons than previously; wages have not been reduced.

Gains in Shareholders

The company has approximately 2,000 registered shareholders, a gain from 1,400 as at Dec. 31, 1929.

Mr. Pentland remarks that the dollar volume has increased in January and so far in February. Figures already published showed an increase of 3 per cent in December over December, 1929, which increase followed six months in each of which a decrease had been recorded.

The decline in net profits, while occasioned in part by the smaller dollar volume, was contributed to by the investment in equipment for fresh meat departments in about 50 stores, this making expedient a greater charge for depreciation. The total deduction for the year was $167,157. Depreciation reserve now stands at $503,356 on $1,986,820 invested in store, head office and bakery fixtures and warehouse and factory buildings, $58,986 on $97,525 invested in motor vehicles. Real estate, warehouse and bakery properties are carried at the former figure of $111,600.

Following is the income and surplus account for three years:

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended December 31

	1930 $	1929 $
Gross sales	24,118,586	24,641,183
Less: Oper. exp.	*†23,517,323	24,146,933
Net earn. from oper.	601,263	494,250
Add: Other income	142,703	147,299
Total earnings	743,966	641,549
Less: Prov. for inc. tax	46,000	51,000
Inc. tax for prev. yr.	......	......
Depreciation	167,157	......
Net profits	530,809	590,549
Less appropriations:		
Dividends	329,990	313,076
Stock div.	5,446	......
Res. for fire losses	......	20,000
Goodwill writ. down	......	252,066
Surplus for year	195,373	5,408
Add: Prev. year surp.	1,071,149	1,113,996
Less: Inc. tax prev. yr.	......	48,255
Add: Tax adjust.	481	......
Bal. carried forward	1,267,003	1,071,149

*Including merchandise cost, selling and administrative expenses and depreciation.
†Depreciation deducted below.

The working capital is shown as follows:

	1930 $	1929 $
Current assets	3,786,374	3,871,617
Current liabilities	1,131,147	1,038,236
Working capital	2,655,227	2,788,833
Ratio	3.1—1	3.58—1

While the working capital is lower, and the ratio of current assets to current liabilities somewhat reduced, the company's holdings of cash or its equivalent have grown by $411,851. A year ago, the company had $316,116 in cash and $964,547 in demand loans; at present cash totals $650,514, call loans are $750,000 and government bonds are $282,000, making a total of $1,682,514 in cash or its equivalent against current liabilities of $1,131,147. At the same time, inventory is reduced from $2,506,838 to $2,029,782, a reduction of close to $500,000.

New Equipment Investments

The company's capitalization consists simply of its common shares and there are no bank loans or prior charges of any kind except a deferred liability in the form of a mortgage on a warehouse, which in the last year has been reduced from $99,000 to $56,000.

Investment in store, head office and bakery fixtures in last year has grown from $1,183,113, to $1,571,134, while warehouse and bakery buildings are up a trifle less than $2,000 to $415,686. The depreciated value of these properties and equipment is $1,483,463, compared with $1,209,129 a year ago.

The following table is the record of progress of the company since 1921:

Year	Stores	Gross Sales	Net Profit‡	Profit per $ of Sales
1921	122	$3,461,153	$ 58,245	1.68c.
1922	191	5,059,509	100,092	1.98c.
1923	285	7,663,658	131,206	1.71c.
1924	364	10,348,233	187,899	1.81c.
1925	386	12,616,588	291,849	2.31c.
1926	423	15,256,877	412,245	2.70c.
1927	510	19,280,715	531,145	2.75c.
1928	493	23,257,508	598,128	2.57c.
1929	517	24,641,183	641,649	2.60c.
1930	530	24,118,586	576,809	2.39c.

‡Before deducting income tax.

Say Twin City Proxies Go to Management

According to individuals familiar with Twin City, not many Canadian shareholders have forwarded proxies to the committee, headed by Mark Wolff, of New York, which would elect four members of the board at the annual meeting of the company.

In a statement issued in New York, Mr. Wolff said that 42 per cent of the $22,000,000 of common stock was owned in Canada, although represented by only one director. This one director is A. E. Ames, of Toronto. There are other inequalities in the distribution of the directorate, Mr. Wolff claims.

HIGHER EARNINGS FOR VIAU BISCUIT; ARREARS PAID OFF

Second Preferred Stock Payments Brought Up to Date

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Operations of Viau Biscuit Corp. in 1930 were featured by higher profits, a strengthening of working capital position and liquidation of 7 per cent dividend arrears on the second preferred stock. After all charges, but before payment of dividend arrears, earnings on the common stock were equal to $3.50 a share as compared with $1.32 a share in 1929.

Gross profits totalled $732,623 as compared with $649,301. After larger write-offs and provision for all charges net income was $190,611 an increase of $54,000. Dividends on the second preferred stock were seven per cent in arrears. This disbursement, amounting to $32,900, was deducted from surplus, leaving a balance forward of $110,798 as opposed to $63,068 in the preceding year.

Profit and Loss Figures

Following is a comparison of profit and loss accounts for the past three years.

	1930 $	1929 $	1928 $
Gross profit	732,623	649,301	640,589
Expenses	422,601	413,501	400,952
Total	310,021	235,799	239,637
Sundry rev.	5,445	7,637	......
Net earnings	315,466	243,337	239,637
Bond int., etc.	33,474	39,330	46,488
Deprec.	40,000	35,000	33,000
Tax res.	12,381	8,000	7,000
Bad debts res.	20,000	20,000	12,000
Write off	†19,000	5,000	......
Net income	190,611	136,007	141,149
1st pfd. div.	70,000	70,000	75,833
2nd pfd. div.	32,900	32,900	35,642
Balance	87,711	33,107	29,674
Prev. surplus	*63,783	*29,961	......
Totals	151,494	63,068	29,674
§2nd pfd. div.	32,900	......	......
Balance	118,594	63,068	29,674
Loss	‡7,796	......	......
P. & L. bal.	110,798	63,068	29,674

*After adjustments.
§For year ended Dec. 31, 1929.
‡On sale of assets.
†Including organization expenses, provision for old tins, and deferred advertising.

Higher Working Capital

The balance sheet reveals a reduction in current assets, which total $671,115 as compared with $714,847 at the end of the previous year. Current liabilities, however, are lower by $96,000 at $246,233 leaving a net working capital of $424,882 as contrasted with $372,013 at the end of 1929.

Cash is about $11,000 lower at $19,260. Accounts receivable and inventories are both slightly lower at $364,875 and $283,356 respectively. Fixed assets are higher by $10,000 at $1,785,500.

Reduces Bank Loans

In liabilities, bank loans have been reduced from $150,000 to $20,000. Accounts payable have dropped $3,000 to $136,696 while income tax reserve is higher by $4,000 at $12,381. During the year $26,500 of 6½ per cent bonds, were redeemed leaving $349,400 outstanding.

In his report to shareholders, Theophile Viau, president of the company, said in part:

"Dividends of 7 per cent were paid on the first cumulative preference stock, and since the close of the year, your directors have authorized the payment of 7 per cent for the year on the second cumulative preference stock out of profit and loss account, and all the arrears of dividends on this stock totalling 7 per cent out of surplus account.

Sold Dufresne Warehouse

"The amount charged for loss on sale of fixed assets represented almost entirely the loss taken on the sale of the Montreal warehouse of Jos. Dufresne, Ltd., which was no longer necessary to the business.

"Your directors feel that the showing for the year is a creditable one. Sales for the year were at new high figures, at but slight increase in selling and administration expense. Production costs were substantially reduced and full benefit was obtained from equipment installed late in 1929. Further economies are being steadily effected. Competition during the year was most severe, but was satisfactorily met.

"The current year has opened well."

Windsor Official Recalls Bank Criticism of 1918

Commenting on current criticism that Canadian banks are not furnishing adequate credit facilities, James Moreton, manager of the Windsor branch of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, recalls that back in 1918 or 1919 when the large banks were similarly criticized on the grounds that they were unnecessarily restricting credits the Manitoba Rural Credit Society had been formed.

"The society set in to lend money where the banks stopped," said Mr. Moreton. "I think records will show that the society lost about one third of the money it loaned." Obviously if the chartered banks lost one third on their loans they would soon be in an unsound position. "They can't expect the banks to lend more freely than they have done," he continued, "they have gone as far as it is safe for them to go in supporting the West. The banks have supported the West liberally, up to the point where it is not safe for them to go any further."

CAN. RAIL & HARBOR HAS BUSINESS GAIN; INCREASES DEFICIT

Loses in General, But Gains in Cold Storage Department

Canadian Rail & Harbor Terminals in 1930 had an operating profit of $358,267 as compared with $318,137 in 1929 and $175,227 in 1928. This led to a deficit before depreciation and bond interest of $32,127 as compared with $74,150 in 1929 and $209,653 in 1928. The accumulated deficit as of January 1, 1930, was $833,332 which was increased by $490,695 for financial charges and depreciation, including interest and amortization of bond interest, less the operating profit of $358,604, making the total deficit $965,423.

Frank Kennedy, president and general manager, states that during 1930 a number of the company's customers reduced their storage requirements considerably due to general adverse business conditions and Customs' tariff changes. This affected earnings slightly in general storage department. It affected mainly two large accounts. Many new customers with wider diversity of holdings were secured.

There was a good improvement in the cold storage department, revenue increasing by 49 per cent. Chief among new features developed was the panning, freezing and glazing of fresh fish and the paraffining of cheese. Tons of fresh fish reached the company for this service not only from Lake Ontario but also from the Eastern Coast and from Lake Athabaska in the northwest.

Net Gains 24 Per Cent

While the gross revenue of the company from all sources was only improved 3⅓ per cent, net result was improved by 24 per cent.

Current assets on Dec. 31, 1930, were $258,412 against $381,865 a year earlier, while current liabilities were $98,846 at the end of 1930 as against $188,098 at the end of 1929. Working capital of $159,965 compares with $193,767 at the end of 1929. Cash is down from $258,907 to $133,147. On the other hand, the 1929 balance sheet showed an item of $80,884 for city of Toronto taxes and there is no equivalent item in the 1930 balance sheet.

The chief liability of the company is the funded debt consisting of $3,500,000 6½ per cent mortgage bonds due March 1, 1951, and $2,000,000 7 per cent bonds due Dec. 1, 1945, and $305,000 7 per cent debentures due March 1, 1956, making a total funded debt of $5,805,000. This requires in interest alone, $388,850. Preferred and common stocks have so far had no earnings available.

STANDARD STEEL EARNS PREFERRED THREE TIMES OVER

Profits Are Down from 1929 But Working Capital is Intact

Standard Steel Construction Co. earned in 1930, $89,963, not counting an item of $6,910 for "life insurance value per certificate," as compared with $276,454 in 1929. This is equivalent to $9.19 on the preferred stock which pays $3 annually as compared with $28.23 earned in 1929, and to 51 cents a share on 118,418 no par value common shares as against $2.04 in 1929.

Current assets are shown in the 1930 statement at $478,914 and current liabilities at $39,660, leaving working capital at $439,254 as against $441,436 a year earlier when current assets were $528,072 and current liabilities $86,636. Chief differences are in accounts receivable which dropped from $222,945 to $149,631 in the course of the year, and in cash which fell from $82,969 to $31,465 but there is an item of marketable securities at cost of $83,017 which was not shown at the end of 1929. The chief item in the decline of current liabilities is the drop of accounts payable from $68,962 to $33,617.

Fixed assets, shown at the end of 1929 at $439,269 with a reserve for depreciation of $34,745, are shown on December 31, 1930, at $583,347 with a reserve for depreciation of $135,116. After depreciation fixed assets have therefore advanced from $404,524 to $448,231 in the interval.

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Year Ended Dec. 31

	1930	1929
Earnings	$96,830	$303,954
Less: Income tax	3,284	27,500
Fire loss	1,793	......
Life insur. prem.	1,790	......
Net profit	89,963	276,454
Less: Pref. dividends	29,370	29,842
Surplus for year	60,593	246,612
Add: Prev. surplus	246,612	......
Life insur. value	6,910	......
Bal. carried forward	$314,116	$246,612
WORKING CAPITAL		
Current assets	$478,914	$528,072
Current liabilities	52,956	114,136
Working capital	$425,958	$413,936
Ratio	9.04—1	4.63—1

Newfoundl'd Cod Exports Meet Strong Competition

Keen competition is threatening to reduce demand for Newfoundland codfish in several foreign markets according to an interview with Captain Da Rocha carried in the St. Johns Daily News. The Newfoundland Board of Trade has started a movement for the standardization of codfish and a general improvement in quality of fish exported.

Two chief competitors in the Oporto market are Norway and Iceland, the former being represented by a trade commissioner. Norwegian fish are shipped under a government guarantee and find ready sale at good prices while recent shipments from Newfoundland have been below grade and had a poor sale. Scandinavian shipments are made in packages of weight to suit the purchaser and agents keep close watch on the requirements of importers.

Captain Da Rocha stressed the need for standardization of fish and also Newfoundland trade commissioners at Oporto and in Brazil. Proper exploitation of the latter market would result in demand sufficient to absorb all the fish Newfoundland could supply, in his opinion.

Municipal Bankers Corp. Proposes Lower Interest

New Bonds Would Pay $2 For One Year, $4 For Four and $5 For Each $100 Thereafter—Assets Largely in Second Mortgages

Municipal Bankers Corp. bond and debenture holders of every class are asked to accept a proposed reorganization plan whereby they accept equal par value for their holdings in general mortgage bonds of a newly created company, Municipal Bankers Corp. (1931) the new bonds bearing interest at 2 per cent for one year from March 15, 1931 to March 15, 1932, 4 per cent from March 15, 1932, to March 15, 1936, and 5 per cent from March 15, 1936, to March 15, 1946, when they will mature. Present rates run from 5¾ per cent to 7 per cent.

The sales agreement provides for consolidating all the bond and debenture indentures including $115,200 10-year 7 per cent bonds falling due in July next and $201,600 debentures as well as what the company has called its dollar-for-dollar bonds, aggregating $2,080,000, in one issue secured by one trust deed amounting to $2,396,800.

Say Generosity is Best Policy

While it is admitted that the 7 per cent bonds and the debentures are not protected as well as the dollar-for-dollar bonds, the company's officers believe that the holders of dollar-for-dollar bonds would be well advised to consent to a dilution of their security by 13.25 per cent in order to keep the company as a going entity. It is argued that such a company can do much better for its bondholders in the end than could possibly be done under liquidation. These dollar-for-dollar bonds are covered dollar-for-dollar by government and municipal bonds and by mortgages, but the greater part of the security consists of second mortgages which would not fare so well under liquidation.

The company also faces a situation created by the fact that it has about $500,000 tied up in foreclosures on second mortgages. It is in the position that under the dollar-for-dollar provision it cannot sell properties except for 100 cents on the dollar even where such a procedure has become obviously impossible. Under the new company the dollar-for-dollar provision will no longer obtain, the company will take whatever measures appear best to realize on doubtful assets and will reinvest the balance. This, it is felt, will in reality be best for the company as increasing its revenue and improving the quality of securing assets.

Must Clear Current Liabilities

Municipal Bankers Corp. had gross earnings in 1930 of $178,000; the requirements for bond interest were $150,000 and for other expenses $37,000, so that interest and expenses together exceeded income by $9,000. Under the new plan the requirements for interest at $2 for each $100 bond and debenture would take $48,000 in interest and there would be $51,000 which the company proposes to use to pay interest coupons on present bonds falling due next month. This will require $99,000, but it will give the company a leeway of $42,000 with which to meet the present critical situation. After March 15, 1932, interest requirements under the new plan would be $96,000, and after March 15, 1936, $120,000.

There are current liabilities of $95,000 which it is hoped to clear off the books, and it is the hope of officers that in from eight to ten years by careful conservation of assets and elimination of doubtful items all the bonds may be restored to a basis where assets behind them will conservatively be on a dollar-for-dollar basis including 7 per cent mortgage bonds and debentures whose present position is doubtful so far as securing assets are concerned.

Voting Trustees Proposed

While the willingness of holders of dollar-for-dollar bonds to accept these proposals has yet to be tested, seeing that these involve dilution of their security, it is stated that many of these bondholders also hold 7 per cent mortgage bonds or debentures. They want to see something done to protect their investment. Others have been appealed to on the ground that there is a moral if not legal obligation, and others on the ground that, by yielding an apparent legal advantage, the practical advantage of preventing bankruptcy will more than offset any loss from such a concession.

This company has been regarded as a subsidiary of Canadian Terminals, Ltd., and the latter does possess some of its bonds and common stock. However, the new proposals emanate from the company itself, and it is understood that Canadian Terminals will not be in charge of future conduct. All of the capital stock of the new company is to be vested in five voting trustees to be selected by security holders who will assume responsibility for the management of the new company through such directors "as they, in their sole discretion, shall think fit to appoint."

The letter to bondholders outlining the new proposals is signed by G. C. Lawrence, general manager.

COMMERCIAL FLYING FORGES AHEAD IN '30

New Records Rolled Up By Air Services, Report Shows

Good progress was made in 1930 in civil aviation in Canada, particularly in commercial flying. A total of 87,453 hours were flown, an increase of 7,667 hours over the flying time of registered aeroplanes in 1929. A total of 135 operators were engaged in commercial flying in Canada last year or 50 more than in the previous year.

Returns from the 19 principal commercial operators, three mining companies, and the Ontario Provincial Air Force, show that a total of 52,621 hours were flown by these concerns, a mileage of 4,350,970 covered, and 55,961 passengers and 1,449,337 pounds of freight carried. An estimated total of 20,000 hours was flown by 115 other commercial operators and 23 light aeroplane clubs, with 14,832 hours, accounted for the remainder of the flying time.

Three additional air-mail routes were established in Canada during 1930, bringing the total to 19. These were operated by seven companies under contract with the Post Office Department. Of the 4,998 trips scheduled approximately 4,401 trips were performed, 295 partially completed, and 309 cancelled. The total length of Canadian air-mail routes last year was approximately 6,487 miles, of which 1,200 miles are now lighted for night flying. In 1929, the air-mail routes measured 5,139 miles. Weight of mail carried in 1930 amounted to 447,088 pounds as compared to 430,636 pounds in the previous year.

Forest fire patrols, air photography, air-mail investigations, etc., are important operations carried out by the Directorate of Civil Air Operations for the Canadian Government. Approximately 13,546 flying hours were spent in connection with these activities in 1930. Numerous fires were detected and suppression action taken as required. Air photography, principally in connection with surveys, was carried out by eleven detachments of two aircraft each, in various parts of the country, and a total of approximately 4,336 hours was spent on this work.

Private pilots in Canada at the end of 1930 numbered 309 and commercial pilots 402. There were 370 air engineers, 495 aircraft and 69 airharbors.

Robert Mitchell Holds Good Volume of Orders

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Orders on the books of Robert Mitchell Co. are reported to be sufficient to keep the architectural and bronze divisions of the company operating at capacity until June, 1931.

It is also stated that the Garth Co., a subsidiary, is enjoying good business.

Robert Mitchell is completing installation of an additional electric furnace unit at its St. Laurent foundry. This unit was recently included in the company's structure as an operating division; formerly it was segregated as to operations.

The annual report of Robert Mitchell Co. will be published shortly and is expected to reveal earnings equal to $2 a share on the common stock. A dividend of $1 a share is presently paid on these shares.

CANADA MALTING ERECTING ADDITION MONTREAL PLANT

Will Increase the Storage Space by 600,000 Bushels—Maintains Dividend

Canada Malting Co. has decided on the erection in Montreal of a 600,000-bushel addition to its present elevator, induced so to do by the present very favorable low building costs and the desire to own all the storage capacity needed to supply its malting plant in Montreal. There will be no new financing to aid in the building of the elevator addition, and it is believed that relief from the need of paying rates for outside storage will be sufficient to cover all carrying costs of the additional capital expenditure to be made.

The addition will bring storage capacity of the company in Montreal to 1,000,000 bushels. It adds nothing to the company's capacity for making malt which will stand still at 5,000,000 bushels per annum for all plants in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Calgary.

The Toronto plant which was comleted in April, 1929, has a malting capacity of 1,000,000 bushels per annum and a storage capacity of 750,000 bushels. The storage capacity in Montreal will therefore now be greater than that in Toronto but the malting capacity is not greatly different, probably a little less in Montreal.

Earnings of Canada Malting Co. currently are far from the company's capacity. They are, however, sufficiently high to make the management continue hopeful that in the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1930, there will prove to have been enough to cover the $1.50 dividend on the no par value common shares. It is too soon to be sure of that fact, but the directorate has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 37½ cents a share, payable March 15 to shareholders of record February 28.

Montreal Realty Sales Grow

During the four weeks from December 29 to January 24, there were 586 realty sales registered on the Island of Montreal, with a value of $7,049,791. In the city proper there were 424 such sales, at a value of $6,110,627—an increase of $315,058 over the corresponding period of last year.

Named General Manager

E. T. B. PENNEFATHER, who has been appointed general manager and a director of Capital Trust Corp. Mr. Pennefather has been assistant general manager of the company since it began business in 1914.

Halifax Location Sought for Neon Tube Gas Co.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Neon Tube Gas and Electric Sign Co. plans to erect a manufacturing plant in Halifax. It is reported that several possible sites have been inspected for the location of the plant. The company has no connection with Claude Neon General Advertising Ltd., it is stated.

Halifax has recently secured two other manufacturing plants which will erect factories in the city. Hinde & Dauch has announced their intention of locating in Halifax and Lawson & Jones, in affiliation with the Royal Print & Litho, will establish a plant to be known locally as the Maritime Container Co.

Area Mines Acquires Claims in Pascalis

A report from Rouyn states that Area Mines has suspended operations at its property in the Rouyn area, following the completion of the diamond drilling campaign.

Len Smith, manager of the company, has left for Pascalis township, Quebec, where the company is said to have acquired an option on the Smith-Wray gold discovery.

CANADIAN ASSETS OF METROPOLITAN SHOW GOOD GAIN

Business Issued in Canada Was Increased to $994,252,441

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. had total assets of $3,310,021,818 at Dec. 31, 1930, with $18,810,966,384 of life insurance in force on 44,826,363 policies. Business issued during 1930 amounted to $3,305,037,927 or 2 per cent less than in 1929 but an increase on the business issued in 1928.

The new business issued by the company in Canada showed a larger decrease in comparison with 1929 than did the total business written by the company, but the total insurance in force in Canada was increased to $994,252,441 as against $947,927,397 in 1929. The new business issued, revived and increased during the past two years has been as follows:

	1930 $	1929 $
Ordinary	107,965,848	121,831,635
Industrial	83,763,756	82,828,381
Group	4,399,000	27,654,950
Total	196,128,604	232,324,966

The total of insurance the company has in force in Canada is nearing the $1,000,000,000 mark. The totals in force at the end of the past two years are as follows:

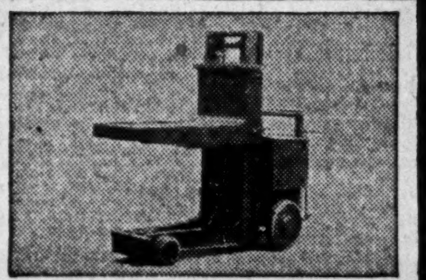
	1930 $	1929 $
Ordinary	533,703,719	499,689,064
Industrial	393,393,570	381,469,334
Group	67,155,152	66,768,999
Total	994,252,441	947,927,397

The company had 2,823,974 policies in force at December 31, 1930, which included 39,704 group certificates. Payments made to Canadian policyholders during 1930 totalled $18,589,814. In 1929, payments to Canadian policyholders totalled $15,967,379.

The company has increased its Canadian investments to $210,523,790 which compares with $189,300,437 in 1929. Of the company's investment in Canada, $36,098,468 is in Dominion guaranteed bonds, $99,527,345 is in provincial and municipal guaranteed bonds and $74,897,977 is in other investments.

The welfare division of the company reported a total of 377,732 free nursing visits to industrial policyholders in Canada and some 4,000,000 pamphlets on health subjects were distributed in the Dominion. During the year 6,700 economic and business reports were distributed.

TRUCKS



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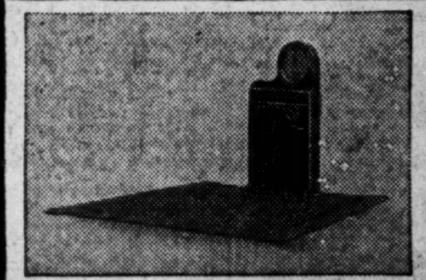

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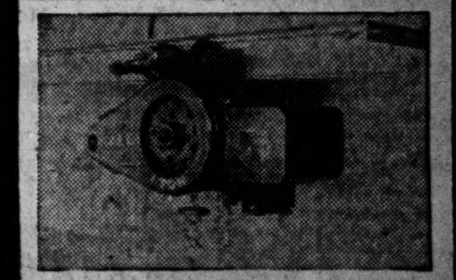

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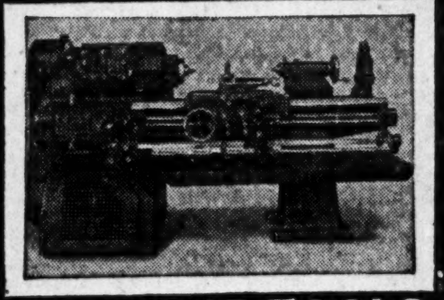
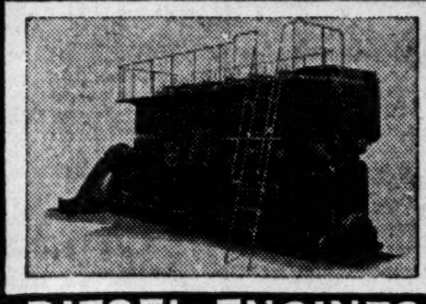
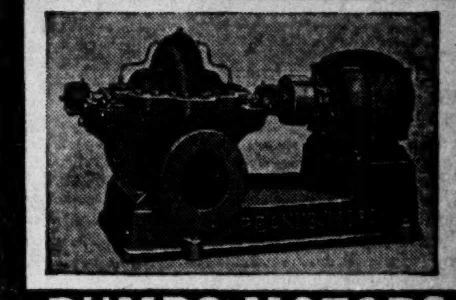


MACHINE TOOLS



DIESEL ENGINES



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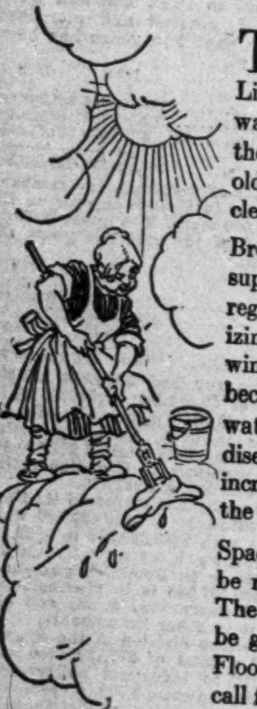
GUELPH WINDSOR KITCHENER

The Sun Life — Montreal's Dominant Office Building

Air that is *washed* and *scrubbed*



THE perfected system of ventilation is an important health feature of the Sun Life Building. At the supply, new air is washed and scrubbed by a special process, then placed in circulation; at the exhaust, old air is ejected. All offices are filled with clean, fresh air—no draughts!

Breathing pure air throughout the office day, supplied with sufficient moisture thanks to regulated humidity, benefiting by the vitalizing rays of the sun through "Vita" glass windows, enjoying an even temperature because of thermostatically controlled hot water heating, employees find their vitality, disease-resistance and efficiency materially increased. The sick list comes down and the output goes up.

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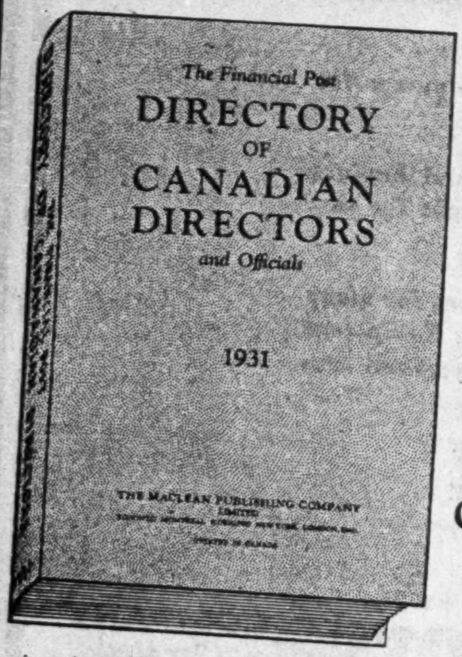
3-31

The Sun Life Building on Dominion Square



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533

WEEK'S CANADIAN STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

Montreal, Toronto & Curb Stocks

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 23

Range 1931 High	Low	Divd. Rate $	Yield in % Feb. 21	Stock	Close Feb. 16 (or last)	Week Ending Feb. 23 High	Low	Close
12¼	8¾	.	...	Abitibi, c.	10	11	10	10¾
x110	103	7	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
46	39½	6	14.62	Do. pref.	40½	41	39½	41
8	7	.	...	Agnew Surp., c.	8	..	..	..
88	87	7	7.95	Do. pref.	88	..	..	..
6¼	5	.	...	Alta. Pac. Grain	6	5	5	5
30	25	.	...	Do. pref.	25	..	..	..
3½	3	.	...	Amal. Elec.	3	..	..	..
18	18	3	16.66	Do. pref.	18	..	..	..
3½	2½	.	...	Anglo-Nor. Hold.	2½	3½	3½	3½
½	¼	.	...	Asbestos, c.	¼	¼	¼	¼
1½	1	.	...	Do. pref.	1	1	1	1
8	6	1	13.33	Assoc. Brew.	7	7½	7½	7½
70	67	7	10.37	Do. pref.	67½	..	..	..
10	8½	1.50	15.00	Assoc. Can.	10	..	..	..
87	65	6	9.02	Assoc. Telephone	65	67	66½	66½
31¾	12¾	.	...	Atlan. Sugar	26	31¾	25	31¼
100	79¾	.	...	Do. pref.	92½	100	92	100
170½	168¼	10	5.86	Bk. Can. Nat.	170½	170½	170¼	170½
297½	279	12+2	4.71	Bk. of Montreal	293	297½	294½	297
325	315	16	5.01	Bk. of N. Scotia	318	320	318	319
235	217	12+1	5.57	Bk. of Toronto	230	235	230	235
23½	22½	1.50	6.66	Barcelona Tr.	22½	23½	23½	23½
5¼	5	.	...	Bathurst Pr.	5	..	..	..
4	3	.	...	Do. (B)	3	..	..	..
x26	26	.	...	Bawlf Grain	26	..	..	..
20	20	.	...	Do. pref.	..	20	20	20
12	12	40c	3.33	Beath & Sons	12	..	..	..
20	16	2	12.50	Beatty Bros.	17	16	16	16
80	75	6	7.79	Do. pref.	77	..	..	..
8¼	7	.	...	Beauharnois	7½	7½	7½	7½
90	90	7	7.77	Belding Cort.	..	90	90	90
x110	98½	7	7.00	Do. pref.	100	..	..	..
55	40	.	...	Belgo C. B. pf.	44	40	40	40
151⅞	141	8	5.35	Bell Telephone	151	151½	148	148
x10½	1½	.	...	Biltmore Hats	1½	..	..	..
x85	65	7	10.76	Do. pref.	65	..	..	..
x22	14	.	...	Bissell	14	..	..	..
x97	88	7	7.95	Do. pref.	88	..	..	..
13	12	2	15.68	Blue Ribbon Cp.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
34½	30	3.25	9.55	Do. pref.	33½	34	34	34
22½	19½	2	9.09	Brant. Cd. pf.	22	22	22	22
27⅝	20¾	2†	...	Brazilian	25⅞	27⅝	25¼	27¼
x2	⅞	.	...	Brew. & Distil.	1¼	..	..	..
16½	14⅛	80c	5.33	Brit. Amer. Oil	14⅝	15	14⅛	14⅞
3½	2	.	...	B. C. Packers	3	3	3	3
22	15	.	...	Do. pref.	16	20	17	20
42⅛	34¼	2	4.87	B.C. Power	38¼	42⅛	38	41½
18	11½	.	...	Do. (B)	13⅜	18	13¼	18
2	1	.	...	B.E. Steel	2	1	1	1
x41	21	.	...	Do. 1st pref.	..	..	..	..
3⅜	2½	.	...	Do. 2nd pref.	3¼	3	2⅞	2⅞
x31½	10	2	...	Brompton	10¼	..	..	..
8	7	.	...	Bruck Silk Mills	7½	8	7½	7½
25½	22½	2	8.04	Building Prod.	25	25	24¾	24¾
44¼	40	3	7.14	Burt, F. N.	43	43½	42	43
146	145	6	4.11	Calgary Pr.	146	..	..	..
7⅞	7	50c	6.66	Can. Bread	7½	7¾	7	7½
100	95	7	7.14	Do. pref. (A)	98	98	97	98
80	62	7	8.75	Do. pref. (B)	80	77	77	77
10¼	8¾	1	9.88	Canada Bud.	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10¼
13⅛	11⅞	.	...	Can. Cement	12½	12⅞	12	12½
94	91	6.50	6.95	Do. pref.	92⅞	94	92¼	94
b38¼	29⅞	3	7.84	Canada Dry	35⅝	38¼	34⅝	37½
x20	10	1.50	...	Can. Forg. (A)	15	..	..	..
x16	5	.	...	Do. (B)	5	..	..	..
68	67	3	4.41	Canada Iron	67	68	68	68
75	75	6	8.00	Do. pref.	75	75	75	75
16	12½	1.50	9.91	Can. Malting	15	16	14½	15½
17	15	80c	5.16	Can. Nor. Pr.	15½	15½	15½	15½
106	104	7	6.60	Do. pref.	106	106	106	106
5	2	.	...	Can. Paving	4	5	5	5
50	50	7	14.00	Do. pref.	50	..	..	..
214	206	12	5.71	Can. Perman.	211½	211	210	210
4½	2¼	.	...	Can. Pr. & Pap.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2½
9	4⅞	.	...	Can. Steam.	7⅞	8	8	8
27	16	.	...	Do. pref.	26	25¾	25½	25¼
20	18	1.60	8.88	Can. Vinegar	18¾	18½	18	18
70	65	4	6.06	Can. W. Cable	65	66	66	66
30	28¾	1.75	6.03	Do. (B)	29½	29½	28¾	29
16	10	.	...	Can. Bakeries	10	..	..	..
x99	72	7	9.72	Do. pref.	72	..	..	..
232	225	12+1	5.72	Can. Bk. of Com.	227	228	226	227
9	[illegible]	1	...	Can. Brewing	9	..	..	..
36	34¼	2.50	7.14	Can. Bronze	35	35¼	34¼	35
110	110	7	6.36	Do. pref.	110	..	..	..
13¼	10¼	50c	4.54	Can. Canners	11	11	10¾	11
92¼	89½	6	6.61	Do. 1st pref.	89½	91¼	90½	90½
14	12¾	80c	6.09	Do. 2nd pref.	13	13¼	12⅝	13
19	17½	1.75	9.45	Can. Car & Fdy.	18	18⅞	17½	18¾
25¼	24¼	1.75	7.00	Do. pref.	25	25	24¾	25
12	10	.	...	Can. Celanese	10	..	..	..
62	59	3.50	...	Do. pref.	60	60	59½	60
x76½	64	5	...	Can. Convert.	64	..	..	..
50	45	.	...	Can. Cottons	50	..	..	..
55	55	6	10.90	Do. pref.	55	..	..	..
36½	25¼	3	9.09	Can. Dredge	35	35½	33	34
92	92	7	7.60	Do. pref.	92	..	..	..
80¾	80¼	6	7.43	Can. Fairb., pf.	80½	80¾	80¾	80¾
[illegible]	9	.	...	Can. For. Inv.	9	..	..	..
90	74	.	...	Do. pref.	74	..	..	..
[illegible]	246	3+1	1.60	Can. Gen. Elec.	250	250	246	250
62½	59½	3.50	5.73	Do. pref.	61	61½	61	61
80	70	6	7.50	Can. Hyd. E. p.	80	80	78	80
5¼	3	.	...	Can. Ind. Alc.	4½	4½	4	4
3	2¼	.	...	Do. (B)	3	3	3	3
[illegible]	5	.	...	Can. Int. I. Tr.	5	..	..	..
[illegible]	69	5	7.24	Do. pref.	69	..	..	..
[illegible]	15	1	...	Can. Lt. & Pr.	18	25	25	25
[illegible]	25	.	...	Can. Locomo.	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	23	.	...	Do. pref.	..	23	23	23
[illegible]	1⅞	.	...	Can. Marconi	3¾	4¼	3⅜	4⅛
[illegible]	18	1	4.87	Can. Oil	21⅞	21½	20	20
[illegible]	120	8	6.66	Do. pref.	120	..	..	..
[illegible]	38¾	2.50	5.55	Can. Pacific	44¼	45	43½	45
[illegible]	4	.	...	Can. Vickers	4¼	4¼	4	4
[illegible]	22	.	...	Do. pref.	26	25	25	25
6	3½	50c	8.33	Can. Wineries	4½	6	5	5½
16	13	1.50	10.34	Can. Wire Box	14	14½	14	14
3	1⅞	.	...	Carling Brew.	2½	..	..	..
x27	12	.	...	Catelli Mac. A.	12	..	..	..
x10	9	.	...	Do. (B)	10	..	..	..
301	290	12+3	4.97	Cent. Can. Loan	301	..	..	..
4.95	2.70	.	...	Chem. Research	3.15	4.95	3.10	4.95
20.25	16.00	30c(c)	...	Cities Service	20.25	20.25	20.00	20.00
61	57	2	3.27	City Dairy	61	61	61	61
x155	120	7	...	Do. pref.	130	..	..	..
x48	38	.	...	Claude Neon	..	..	..	..
x89	86½	7	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
10	8⅞	60c	6.31	Cockshutt	9½	9¾	9⅛	9½
3⅛	3	.	...	Comm. Alco.	3⅛	..	..	..
x18	13	1	7.14	Conduits	14	..	..	..
94	90	7	7.60	Do. pref.	90	..	..	..
12⅞	8	1	8.33	Cons. Bakeries	11½	12	11	11½
3	1¼	.	...	Cons. Food Prod.	1½	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6	4½	.	...	Do. (A)	5	4½	4½	4½
30	28	2	6.66	Cons. Press	30	30	30	30
80	73	7	9.33	Cons. Sand, pf.	75	..	..	..
183¼	133	12.50	6.90	Cons. Smelters	151	183½	148	181
186	180¾	10	5.37	Consumers Gas	185¼	186	185¼	186
x35	30	.	...	Cooksville Co.	30	..	..	..
x85	85	4	...	Do. pref.	85	..	..	..
20	16½	.	...	Corporate Steel	20	20	19	20
x90	90	.	...	Corr. P. Box, p.	90	..	..	..
[illegible]	1.25	.	...	Cosgrave Br.	2.00	2.00	1.75	2.00
9	6	.	...	Cosmos Imp.	8	8	8	8
93	88	7	7.95	Do. pref.	88	90	88	88
5	4½	.	...	Crown Dom. Oil	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
15	12	75c	...	Crow's N. Coal	12	..	..	..
.60	.59	.	...	Curtiss-Reid	.59	..	..	..
x8	5	.	...	Do. pref.	6½	..	..	..
5	4	.	...	David & Frere B	5	..	..	..
17	10¼	80c	4.70	De Forest	16⅞	17	16	16¾
16	12	.	...	De Havilland	12	..	..	..
15	8	.	...	Disher Steel	9	..	..	..
18	17	1.50	...	Do. pref.	17	..	..	..
12⅞	9¼	1	8.33	Distill-Seagram	12	12¼	11⅝	12
[illegible]	219½	12+1	5.82	Dominion Bank	222	223	222	222½
55¾	47⅜	3.60	7.20	Dom. Bridge	52	52½	47⅝	49
[illegible]	40	.	...	Dom. Coal	40	..	..	..
[illegible]	31	2.40	7.27	Dom. Engineer.	38	38	31	33
[illegible]	10	.	...	Dom. Foundries	10	..	..	..
90¼	76	.	...	Do. pref.	90¼	..	..	..
[illegible]	110	7	5.73	Dom. Glass	118	123	122	123
[illegible]	119	7	5.88	Do. pref.	119	..	..	..
[illegible]	18	.	...	Dom. Iron, pf.	18	..	..	..
[illegible]	10	.	...	Dom. Pr. Stubs	12	..	..	..
[illegible]	24	.	...	Dom. Steel, pf.	24	..	..	..
[illegible]	5	.	...	Dom. St. & C. B.	6	6	5¾	5¾
[illegible]	13¾	1.20+4a	6.00	Dom. †Stores	18¾	21	18½	21
[illegible]	8¾	.	...	Dom. Tar & Ch.	10	10⅛	10	10
[illegible]	85	6.50	7.47	Do. pref.	86½	87	86	87
[illegible]	79⅞	5	6.25	Dom. Textile	82	82	80	80
[illegible]	120	7	5.78	Do. pref.	121	..	..	..
[illegible]	10½	.	...	Donnacona	10½	..	..	..
[illegible]	4	.	...	Dryden Paper	5¼	5	5	5
[illegible]	6	.	...	Duff. Paving	7½	..	..	..
[illegible]	80	7	8.75	Do. pref.	80	..	..	..
[illegible]	4	40c	6.15	Durant Motors	5½	6¾	5	6⅝
[illegible]	19	1	5.26	East Dairies	20	19	19	19
[illegible]	26	1+1	...	East. Steel	28	..	..	..
[illegible]	97½	7	7.17	Do. pref.	98	97½	97½	97½
[illegible]	18	.	...	East Koot. Pr.	18	..	..	..
[illegible]	94⅝	7	7.21	Do. pref.	95	97	97	97
[illegible]	28½	2	...	East. Theatres	28½	..	..	..
[illegible]	80	7	...	Do. pref.	81½	..	..	..
[illegible]	8¾	.	...	Easy Washer	..	3¾	3¾	3¾
[illegible]	34¾	2.50	6.75	Economic Inv.	34¾	37	37	37
[illegible]	15	1	...	Edmonton Da'y	15	15	15	15
[illegible]	80	6.50	8.12	Do. pref.	80	..	..	..
[illegible]	6¾	1	14.80	Enamel & Heat.	6¾	..	..	..
[illegible]	30	3	9.09	Eng. Electric	33	..	..	..
[illegible]	16	.	...	Do. (B)	16	..	..	..
[illegible]	35	2	5.26	Fam. Players	35	38	38	38
[illegible]	37	2	...	Do. Vot. Trust	47	..	..	..
[illegible]	11	1	5.88	Fanny Farmer	12	17	14	17
[illegible]	28	2.40	8.00	Do. pref.	30	..	..	..
[illegible]	96½	7	...	Farmers' D'y p.	96½	..	..	..
[illegible]	.10	.	...	Federal Distil.	.25	..	..	..
[illegible]	75	7	...	Firstbrook Box	75	..	..	..
[illegible]	21	1.20	4.36	Ford Motors A.	26¾	28	25½	27½
[illegible]	10	.	...	For. Pr. Secs.	10	..	..	..
[illegible]	8	1	...	Foundation Co.	8	..	..	..
[illegible]	1½	.	...	Fraser Cos.	2¾	2½	1½	1½
[illegible]	6	.	...	Frost Steel	6	..	..	..
[illegible]	95	7	7.36	Do. pref.	96	95	95	95
[illegible]	4½	.	...	Gen. Ste. Wares	5¼	5	4½	5
[illegible]	90	5+2.50	7.50	Goodyear Tire	97½	102	97½	100
[illegible]	101¼	7	6.66	Do. pref.	104	105⅝	104	105
[illegible]	93¾	7	7.50	Gould Pumps, p.	93¼	..	..	..
[illegible]	½	.	...	Gt. W. Saddlery	¾	..	..	..
[illegible]	6	.	...	Do. pref.	..	6	6	6
[illegible]	26	2	6.66	Gurd, Chas.	28	31	28	31
[illegible]	108	7	...	Do. pref.	108	..	..	..
[illegible]	10⅜	80c	6.80	Gypsum, Lime	11⅞	11¾	11⅝	11½
[illegible]	14½	2	12.12	Ham. Bridge	16	16½	15⅝	15¾
[illegible]	73	6.50	8.66	Do. pref.	74¾	75	75	75
[illegible]	15	2	12.50	Ham. Cot., pf.	16	..	..	..
[illegible]	3½	.	...	Ham. Un. Theat.	3½	..	..	..
[illegible]	56	7	11.66	Do. pref.	56	60	56	60
[illegible]	4	.	...	Hayes Wheel	6	12	6	12
[illegible]	80	.	...	Do. pref.	80	..	..	..
[illegible]	50	.	...	Hillcrest Coll.	50	..	..	..
[illegible]	91	7	...	Do. pref.	91	..	..	..
4	4	.	...	Hinde & Dauch.	4	..	..	..
x120	120	.	...	Holt Renfrew	120	..	..	..
x96¼	90	7	...	Do. pref.	90	..	..	..
7	7	.	...	Honey Dew	7	..	..	..
56½	55	7	12.72	Do. pref.	55	..	..	..
6	5	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	5	5½	5	5
x84	58	6	...	Do. pref.	58	..	..	..
19	18	2	10.52	Humberstone	19	..	..	..
28	18	1+50	6.52	Hunt (A)	21	23	22	23
23	19	1+50	6.52	Do. (B)	20	23	23	23
150	150	8	5.33	Huron & Erie M.	150	..	..	..
x31	29	.	...	Do. 20% pd.	29	..	..	..
29½	22	2	6.78	Hydro Electric	28½	29½	29½	29½
225	217	12+1	5.85	Imperial Bank	222	222	221½	221½
18⅝	16½	50+50c	5.88	Imperial Oil	17¼	17⅜	16½	17
10¼	9	35c	3.41	Imperial Tob.	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10⅛
29	25	2	6.89	Int. Hyd. E., A.	29	..	..	..
103	101	7	6.86	Inter. Mill., pf.	103	102	102	102
x92	88	6	...	Do. Series A.	88	..	..	..
19¼	13⅞	60c	3.15	Inter. Nickel	16½	19¼	16	19
10	10	1	10.00	Inter. Paints A	10	..	..	..
b9⅛	6⅞	.	...	Int'l Pap. & Pr.	9	8½	8	8
b6	5	.	...	Do. (B)	5¼	5½	5	5
b4⅛	2⅜	.	...	Do. (C)	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3⅜
b40	26⅛	7	...	Int. Pap., pfd.	36⅞	38	35½	35½
15½	13⅞	1	6.89	Inter. Pete.	14¼	14½	14	14½
7	6	.	...	Inter. Power	7	7	7	7
70⅛	68½	7	10.14	Do. pref.	69	70	69	69
45	38	3.50	7.77	Int. Util. (A)	40	45	40	45
10⅞	5¾	.	...	Do. (B)	9⅝	10⅞	9⅛	10¾
x43	33	1	2.50	Jam. Pub. Ser.	40	..	..	..
x110½	107	7	6.54	Do. pref.	107	..	..	..
5	3¾	.	...	Kelvinator	4½	4½	4½	4½
79	79	7	8.86	Do. pref.	..	79	79	79
x40	40	.	...	King Ed. Hotel	..	..	..	..
24	12	.	...	Lake of Woods	17	16⅞	15¼	15⅝
x122	110	7	...	Do. pref.	110	..	..	..
8¾	5	.	...	Lake Sup. Corp.	8	..	..	..
x190	180	10	5.34	Landed Banking	187	..	..	..
46	38	3	7.14	Laura Secord	44¼	45	42	45
15	10	1	7.40	Lindsay, C. W.	12	15	11¾	15
72½	69½	6.50	9.28	Do. pref.	69½	70	70	70
13	11	80c	6.33	Loblaw (A)	12⅝	13	12½	13
13	10	80c	6.40	Do. (B)	12¼	13	12¼	13
x2¾	2¾	.	...	Loews, London	2¾	..	..	..
25	10	.	...	MacKin. Steel	20	..	..	..
95	92	7	7.60	Do. pref.	92	..	..	..
x36	20	.	...	Manitoba Pr.	20	..	..	..
8	7	.	...	Maple Leaf	7	..	..	..
37	32	.	...	Do. pref.	35	34¾	32	32
32	30	.	...	Marcus Loew's	30	..	..	..
71	71	7	9.85	Do. pref.	71	..	..	..
10¼	6	.	...	Massey-Harris	9	9¼	8¾	9
22½	17	60c	2.66	McColl. Fron.	18⅝	22½	19	21¼
80	73	6	8.00	Do. pref.	75	75	75	75
45	43	.	...	Mexican L. & P.	45	..	..	..
x25	25	.	...	Mercury Mills	25	..	..	..
x89	58½	.	...	Do. pref.	58½	..	..	..
x41	40	.	...	Mitchell, J. S.	40	..	..	..
x104	104	7	...	Do. pref.	104	..	..	..
17½	15	1	5.88	Mitchell, Robt.	17	17	17	17
‡20	20	.	...	Monarch Knit.	..	..	..	..
x65	54	.	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
95½	95	6	6.31	Montreal Cot.	95	..	..	..
100	100	7	7.00	Do. pref.	100	100	100	100
3½	3	.	...	Montreal Ex.	3½	..	..	..
x39	25	.	...	Mont. Is. Pr.	25	..	..	..
61⅝	54¼	1.50	2.52	Mont. L. & P.	57⅞	61⅝	57	61½
49½	49½	3+25	6.56	Montreal Loan	..	..	..	..
50	48	3.20	6.53	Montreal Tele.	49	49	49	49
168	165	10	6.02	Mont. Trams.	166	..	..	..
17¾	16	1	5.71	Moore Corp., c.	17	17½	16	17½
108½	101	7	6.93	Do. (A)	102	102	101	101
126	115	7	5.83	Do. (B)	120	..	..	..
x10	10	.	...	Mt. Royal Hotel	10	..	..	..
x49	49	2	...	Do. pref.	49	..	..	..
3¼	2	10c	...	Muirheads	3¼	3¼	3	3
8½	6	75c	8.82	Do. pref.	6	8½	8½	8½
35¾	26	1.60	4.56	Nat. Brew.	32¼	35¾	31¼	35½
33	29	1.75	5.30	Do. pref.	32	33	31	32
x10	3	.	...	Nat. Brick	3	..	..	..
19	10	.	...	Do. pref.	15	15	10	10
.50	.25	.	...	Nat. Distilleries	.25	..	..	..
42	33½	2	5.12	Nat. Steel Car.	35½	42	36	41¼
360	335	14	4.18	National Trust	335	..	..	..
x21	17	1.50	...	Niag. W. Weav.	17	..	..	..
x45	35	3	...	Do. pref.	35	..	..	..
x90	89¾	.	...	Nor. Mex. Pr.	..	..	..	..
x90	69½	7	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
6.00	5.00	.	...	North Star Oil	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
4.90	4.75	35c	7.37	Do. pref.	4.80	4.80	4.75	4.80
x25	22¼	.	...	N.S. Steel, pref.	22½	..	..	..
285	258	8+5	4.72	Ogilvie Flour	275	275	275	275
127½	125	7	5.49	Do. pref.	127½	..	..	..
21	•19	6	2.85	Ont. Eq. 10% p.	20½	21	21	21
118	118	6	5.08	Ontario Loan	118	..	..	..
x22	7½	.	...	Ont. Silknit	7½	..	..	..
16	13	1.60	10.00	Ont. Steel	13	16	16	16
x105	105	7	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
1	1	.	...	Orange Crush	1	..	..	..
60	56½	7	11.86	Do. (A)	59	..	..	..
x15	4	.	...	Do. (B)	4	..	..	..
98	92	6	6.45	Ott. L. H. & Pr.	93	93	93	93
104	103	6.50	6.25	Do. pref.	104	104	104	104
x34	30	.	...	Ott. Traction	30	..	..	..
92⅞	82	5	5.42	Page Hersey	88	92⅞	88	92⅞
41½	41½	4	9.63	Paramount	41⅛	..	..	..
x50	25	.	...	Paton Mfg.	32	..	..	..
x95	95	7	...	Do. pref.	95	..	..	..
x3	½	.	...	Pelissiers	..	..	..	..
x68¾	50	.	...	Do. pref.	½	..	..	..
73	69½	4	5.75	Penmans	50	..	..	..
101	100	6	6.00	Do. pref.	69½	..	..	..
.55	.50	.	...	Perfection Glass	100	..	..	..
25	18	2	8.00	Photo Eng.	.50	.50	.50	.50
40	27	.	...	Port Alfred, pf.	25	25	24½	24½
x92	84	7	...	Porto Rico P. p.	27	28	28	28
b39½	25	7	...	Postal Tele.	84	..	..	..
55	50¾	2	3.67	Power Corp.	52¾	55	51½	54¾
102	98	6	6.00	Do. pref.	100½	100	100	100
4½	4¼	.	...	Prairie C. Oil	4½	..	..	..
16	10¾	50c	3.12	Pressed Metals	15	16	15¼	16
42¾	37½	2	5.12	Price Bros.	39	39	37½	38¼
99	95	6.50	6.80	Do. pref.	95	95½	95	95½
x16¼	12	1	...	Pub. Util. Inv.	12½	..	..	..
45¾	40	2.50	5.88	Quebec Power	42	45¾	41	45¾
110	105	7	6.36	Real Estate L.	110	..	..	..
3	2½	.	...	Regent Knit	3	..	..	..
10	5½	.	...	Reliance Grain	9	9	9	9
16	13½	2	13.33	River. S. Mills	15	..	..	..
x26	15	1.50	...	Robinson Cone	20	..	..	..
286	272	12+2	4.91	Royal Bank	281¼	286	281	286
16½	15¾	1.20	...	Rogers Majestic	..	16½	15¾	15¾
83½	80	7	8.38	Ruddy, E. L. p.	83½	..	..	..
x96	79¾	5+1	...	Russell Motor	79¾	..	..	..
95	92¼	7	7.58	Do. pref.	93	92¼	92¼	92¼
x24½	7	2	...	Sarnia Br. (A)	7	..	..	..
x12	5	.	...	Do. (B)	7	..	..	..
36	31	2.60	7.27	Serv. Stn. Eq.	33½	36	33	36
90½	87	6	6.74	Do. pref.	89	90	89	89
56¾	49¼	2.50	4.52	Shawinigan	52⅛	56¾	52½	55¾
29½	26¾	1.80	6.20	Sher.-Wms.	29⅛	29½	28	29½
119	118	7	5.93	Do. pref.	119	118	118	118
22	20	2.50	11.90	Simon & S.	21	21	20¾	21
92	90	7	7.77	Do. pref.	92	90	90	90
92¼	88⅝	6½	7.34	Simpson Ltd.	90½	90½	88⅝	89¼
55	45	2	...	Do. (A)	45	..	..	..
35½	33⅛	.	...	Do. (B)	33½	..	..	..
106	104	6	5.71	Simpson, R.	106	105	104	105
4	2¾	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	3	3	3	3
12	9¾	2	...	Do. (A)	10	10	9¾	9¾
17	16¼	.	...	St. Law. Flour	16½	..	..	..
85	82	7	8.23	Do. pref.	82	85	85	85
13	2	.	...	St. Law. Paper	2	..	..	..
30⅛	20	6	...	Do. pref.	23	22	20	20
30	19	.	...	St. Maur. V. pf.	28	19	19	19
31½	30	1	3.17	So. Can. Pr.	30	31½	31½	31½
106¼	104¾	6	5.66	Do. pref.	105½	106¼	106	106
4	3	.	...	Sprucolite	3	..	..	..
[illegible]	14	2	12.90	St. Pav. & Mat.	15	16	15	16
[illegible]	77	7	8.77	Do. pref.	77	79¾	79	79¾
[illegible]	1	.	...	Stanfords	4	..	..	..
[illegible]	8	1	...	Stand. Chem.	15	8	8	8
[illegible]	7	.	...	Stand. Chem.	8¼	9½	8⅛	9
[illegible]	36½	3	...	Do. pref.	36½	..	..	..
[illegible]	37	1.75	4.49	Steel of Can.	39⅛	39¼	37	39¼
[illegible]	35	1.75	4.86	Do. pref.	35½	36	35½	36
[illegible]	3½	.	...	Sterling Coal	3½	..	..	..
[illegible]	28⅛	80+50	4.25	Super. Pet. Ord.	30	31½	30¼	31½
[illegible]	100	7	6.79	Do. pref.	103	..	..	..
[illegible]	28½	80+50	4.47	Do. com.	29	..	..	..
[illegible]	46	.	...	Tamblyn	46	..	..	..
[illegible]	101	7	6.89	Do. pref.	101½	..	..	..
[illegible]	20	3.50	12.50	Thayers, pref.	25	28	28	28
[illegible]	12	.	...	Tip Top Tailors	12	12	12	12
[illegible]	87½	7	7.77	Do. pref.	90	..	..	..
[illegible]	22	.	...	Tooke Bros.	22	22	22	22
[illegible]	65	7	10.76	Do. pref.	65	..	..	..
[illegible]	9½	.	...	Tor. Elevators	10	10	10	10
[illegible]	227	12	5.10	Tor. Gen. Trusts	235	..	..	..
[illegible]	108	6	5.45	Toronto Mtge.	108½	110	110	110
[illegible]	2¼	.	...	Traymore	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
[illegible]	11½	1.40	12.17	Do. pref.	11½	..	..	..
[illegible]	123	7	5.60	Tuckett Tob. pf.	125	..	..	..
[illegible]	9½	4 (scrip)	..	Twin City	17	17¼	14½	14½
[illegible]	41¼	7	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	13	1.65	11.18	Union N. Gas	13⅜	15	14	14¾
[illegible]	98	7+1	8.16	Union Trust	98	..	..	..
[illegible]	7	.	...	United Fuel	7	..	..	..
[illegible]	55	6	10.71	Do. pref.	56	56	56	56
[illegible]	34	2	...	United Secs.	40	..	..	..
[illegible]	8¼	.	...	Viau Biscuit	14	24¼	15	22½
[illegible]	75	7	8.53	Do. pref.	76	82	80	82
[illegible]	30	.	...	Wabasso	..	30	30	30
[illegible]	6⅛	1	12.12	Walker-Good.	8⅛	8⅜	7¾	8⅜
[illegible]	4	.	...	Waterloo Mfg.	6	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
[illegible]	30	1	3.17	Weston	30¾	31½	31½	31½
[illegible]	84	7	7.77	Do. pref.	84	90	90	90
[illegible]	16½	1.40	8.23	West C. Flour	16½	17	17	17
[illegible]	85	6.50	7.22	Do. pref.	90	..	..	..
[illegible]	17	.	...	West. Grocers	17	..	..	..
[illegible]	45	7	14.00	Do. pref.	45	..	..	..
[illegible]	24	.	...	West St. Prod.	24	..	..	..
[illegible]	90	6.50	...	Do. pref.	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	9	.	...	Whittall Can	9	..	..	..
[illegible]	7½	.	...	Wm. Alloy Pr.	7½	..	..	..
[illegible]	10	.	...	Windsor Hotel	10	..	..	..
[illegible]	71	6.50	9.15	Do. pref.	71	..	..	..
[illegible]	14	.	...	Winnipeg Elec.	19	19	16¾	17½
[illegible]	72	7	9.33	Do. pref.	73	75	73	73
[illegible]	30	.	...	Woods Mfg.	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	40	.	...	Do. pref.	40	..	..	..
[illegible]	80	7	8.75	Wood. Alex. J. p	80	..	..	..
[illegible]	1½	.	...	Zimmerknit	..	..	..	..
[illegible]	7	.	...	Do. pref.	7	..	..	..

x Quotations for 1930. No sales recorded in 1931 to date.
a. Stock dividend.
b. New York quotations.
† Quarterly div. payable March 2 in stock in lieu of cash.
‡ Quotations for 1929.
c 2½c monthly plus stock div. of .005% monthly.

Active Current Bond Prices

February 23

	Bid	Asked	Yield
Dominion of Canada 5½/33	103.25	103.75	4.10
Dominion of Canada 5½/34	103.25	103.75	4.40
Dominion of Canada 5/43	103.75	104.25	4.55
Dominion of Canada 4½/46	99.75	100.50	4.45
C. N. R. 4½/54	98.50	99.50	4.55
C. N. R. 5/54	103.50	105	4.65
C. N. R. 4¾/55 (D. of Can.)	102	103.50	4.40
C. N. R. 4½/56	98.50	99.50	4.55
C. N. R. 5/69	104.50	106.75	4.60
Prov. Ontario 4½/44	98.50	100.50	4.45
Prov. Ontario 5/48	103.75	105.25	4.60
Prov. of Ontario (Hydro) 4¾/70	101	102.25	4.65
Prov. of Quebec 4½/50	99	100.75	4.40
Prov. of Quebec 4½/56	99	100.75	4.40
Abitibi Power & Paper 5/53	76	79	6.85
Algoma Steel Corp. 5/62	59	63	6.30
Argentine Govt. 6/58 Series "B"	90	92	6.70
Bell Tel. of Canada 1st 5/57	103.50	105	4.65
Brazil U. S. Ext. S. F. 6½/57	62	66	9.50
British American Oil 5/45	98.25	100	5.00
British Columbia Power 5½/60	101	103	5.30
Brit. Col. Telephone 5/60	95.50	99	5.05
Calgary Power 5/60	94	97	5.20
Canada Cement 1st mtge. S. F. 5½/47	99.50	101.50	5.35
Canada Northern Power 5/53	89	90.50	5.75
Canada Power & Paper 5½/58	13	16	...
Can. Light & Power 1st S. F. 5/49	92	95	5.50
Canada S. S. Lines 1st and gen. 6/41	63	66	...
C. P. R. Coll. Trust 5/54	103	105	4.45
C. P. R. Secured 4½/44 Notes	97	99	4.60
Chile Republic Ext. S. F. 6/60	79	82	7.50
Colombia Repub. Ext. S. F. 6/61	66	69	...
Davies Wm. 6/42	90	93	6.90
Dominion Steel Corp. 6/39	80	85	8.65
Dominion Square Corp. 5/48	78	82	6.80
Dominion Tar & Chemical Debs. 6/49	99	101	5.90
Dominion Textile 6/49	105	106	5.45
Duke Price Power 1st 6/44	103.25	104.50	5.70
Eastern Dairies Conv. 6/49	96.50	100	6.00
Eaton T. Realty 5/49	92	95	5.35
Foreign Power Secs. 6/49	96	100	6.00
French Nat. Mail Ext. S. F. 6/52	102	104	5.65
Gatineau Power 1st Mtge. 5/56	93	96	5.40
Gatineau Power S. F. Debs. 6/41	91.50	95	6.70
Howard Smith Paper Mills 5½/53	73	78	7.40
Manitoba Power 1st S. F. 5½/51	93	98	5.65
Massey Harris Co. 1st Mtge. 5/47	80	86	6.30
Montreal Coke 1st S. F. 5½/47	101.25	102.75	5.20
Montreal Island Power 5½/57	98	100	5.50
Montreal Power 5/51	102	104	4.70
Montreal Tram. 1st Coll. Trust 5/41	99.25	101.50	4.80
Montreal Tram. Gen. Ref. 4½/55	84	87	5.45
Montreal Tram. Gen. 5/55	92	94	5.40
Moodie J. R. 6/48	97	100	6.00
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal 1st 5/59	59	63	9.20
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal 6 Deb.	30	40	...
Ogilvie Flour Mills 6/32	100	102	4.60
Ogilvie Realty 6½/52	100	103	6.10
Ontario Power Service 5½/50	90	93	6.00
Power Corp. of Canada 4½/59	84	89	5.45
Price Bros. 1st S. F. Series "A" 6/43	99	101	5.90
Quebec Power 1st Mtge. Coll. S. F. 5/68	100.50	102	4.85
Rio de Janeiro Trams 5/35	97	100	5.00
Shawinigan Water & Power 4½/70	94	96	4.70
Shawinigan Water & Power 5/70	102	104	4.75
Simpsons 6/49	98	101	5.90
Southern Canada Power 1st 5/55	100.75	102.50	4.80
United Securities Coll. Trust 5½/52	98	100	5.50
Windsor Hotel 6½/43	101	103.50	6.10
Windsor Hotel 6/47	95	98	6.20
Winnipeg Electric 5/35	98	101	4.75
Winnipeg Electric 6/54	93	98	6.15

Active Provincial and Municipal Bonds

(Furnished by H. R. Bain & Co., Ltd.)
350 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

Provinces	Rate	Actual Mat.	Next Int. Date	Price	Yield
Alberta	4½	1 Oct. 1958	1 Apr.	96.90	4.70
Alberta	5	1 Jul. 1943	1 July	101.39	4.86
Alberta	6	1 Apr. 1936	1 Apr.	105.25	4.90
British Col.	4½	1 Oct. 1953	1 Apr.	97.21	4.70
British Col.	5	15 Jan. 1948	15 July	102.89	4.75
British Col.	6	15 Aug. 1941	15 Aug.	109.81	4.80
Manitoba	4	1 Jul. 1947	1 July	93.12	4.60
Manitoba	5	2 Jun. 1959	2 June	103.88	4.75
Manitoba	5	15 Jun. 1943	15 June	102.34	4.75
N. B.	4½	1 Jun. 1948	1 June	99.40	4.55
N. B.	4¾	15 Jun. 1936	15 June	100.72	4.60
N. B.	6	1 Jan. 1936	1 July	105.73	4.70
Nova Scotia	4½	15 Nov. 1948	15 May	98.78	4.60
Nova Scotia	5	1 May 1943	1 May	103.29	4.65
Nova Scotia	6	1 Nov. 1936	1 May	106.73	4.70
Ontario	4½	1 Sep. 1944	1 March	100.00	4.50
Ontario	5	15 Oct. 1948	15 Apr.	104.86	4.60
Ontario	6	2 May 1936	2 May	106.49	4.65
P. E. I.	4	1 Apr. 1939	1 Apr.	95.82	4.60
P. E. I.	4½	1 Oct. 1944	1 Apr.	98.47	4.65
Quebec	4½	1 Jun. 1946	1 June	100.00	4.50
Quebec	5	1 Mar. 1964	1 Mar.	107.70	4.55
Saskatchewan	4½	1 Oct. 1944	1 Apr.	97.97	4.70
Saskatchewan	5	1 Oct. 1950	1 Apr.	102.55	4.80
Saskatchewan	6	1 Feb. 1936	1 Aug.	105.93	4.85
Cities					
Montreal	5	1 Sep. 1963	1 Mar.	105.88	4.65
Toronto	4½	1 Sep. 1954	1 Mar.	98.56	4.60
Vancouver	4	1 Aug. 1946	1 Aug.	92.88	4.65
Winnipeg	5	1 Mar. 1944	1 Mar.	102.47	4.75
Windsor	5	1 Dec. 1937	1 June	100.29	4.95
Edmonton	5½	1 May 1945	1 May	105.11	5.00
Calgary	5	1 Jan. 1943	1 July	100.45	4.95
Halifax	5	1 Jul. 1951	1 July	102.59	4.80
St. John	5	15 Dec. 1950	15 June	102.55	4.80
Regina	4½	1 Jul. 1950	1 July	95.01	4.90
Victoria	5	21 Jul. 1945	21 July	102.07	4.80

Listed Bond Quotations

Week Ending February 23

Montreal	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Latest Ask	High	Low	Range, 1931 High	Low
Abitibi, 1st Mtge.	6	1953	7.03	†74½	...	...		
Asbestos	5	1942	...	105	...	...	78	77
Asbestos, 1st Mtge.	6	1941	...	†14½	...	...	x105	99½
Do., gen. mtge.	6	1956	...	14	...	...	20	15
Can. Cons. Rub.	6	1946	...	...	...	...	x41	25
Can. Cottons	5	1940	...	...	...	...	x103¾	102⅛
Can. Forgings	6	1942	...	...	...	...	x85	...
Can. Locomotive	6	1951	...	†99	...	...	...	...
Can. Pr. (Laur. ser.)	5½	1958	...	94	...	...	x96	...
Do., (Way. ser.)	5½	1958	...	15	17	12	28¼	12
Can. S.S. deb.	5	1943	4.79	†12	18	16¼	28½	15
Cedars Rapids	5	1953	...	...	...	...	x98¼	94
Dom. Canners	6	1940	...	105	...	...	x102⅞	99¾
Dom. Coal	5	1940	...	†108	...	...	x103	...
McNish	6	1948	...	†98	...	...	x97¾	95⅞
Mont. L. H. & Pr.	4½	1932	...	3.00	...	...	2.50	2.30
Mont. Tr. 1st mtge.	5	1941	...	†99½	...	...	98⅞	98⅝
Mont. Tr. "A"	5	1955	4.99	99	100⅛	...	100¼	100
Mont. Tr. G.&R. 'B'	5	1955	5.53	93	93	92¾	93	91
Do., "C"	4½	1955	5.55	93	...	...	92½	92⅝
Do., "D"	5	1955	5.73	85½	84	...	85	84
N. S. Steel	5	1959	5.57	93	...	...	92½	...
Ogilvie Flour "A"	6	1932	9.20	...	...	...	58	...
Do., "B"	6	1932	5.82	†100	...	...	100¼	...
Do., "C"	6	1932	5.80	†100	...	...	x101	100
Ont. Steel	6	1943	...	†100	...	...	x103	100
Porto R. Pr.	5	1936	...	106¾	...	...	...	...
Steel of Can.	6	1940	6.53	...	...	...	93	...
Wayagamack	6	1951	4.95	†105⅜	...	...	107½	...
West. K. Pr.	6	1940	8.14	85	...	...	x98	86
Winn. Elec.	5	1935	5.19	†109¾	...	...	106	106
Toronto				98¼	...	...	x98¼	...
Canada Bread	6	1941	...	†102	...	...	...	...
Postal Tel.	5	1953	...	...	...	...	x104	101
Dominion Govt. Bonds (Montreal)				...	...	...	x95	88¾
War Loan	5	1931	3.37	†100.95	...	...	100.95	100.65
Do.	5	1937	3.83	†105.80	...	...	105.65	104.00
Victory Loan	5½	1933	4.24	103.65	103.50	103.25	103.50	103.00
Do.	5½	1934	4.53	103.60	103.60	103.15	103.00	102.95
Do.	5½	1937	3.98	†109.10	109.10	...	109.10	107.05
Do., refund	4½	1940	4.50	100.00	100.10	99.40	100.25	99.40
Do., refund	5	1943	4.60	104.10	103.90	103.75	104.10	103.50
Do., refund	4½	1944	4.50	100.10	...	...	100.55	99.45
Do., refund	4½	1946	4.50	100.20	100.45	...	100.45	99.70
Do., renewal	5½	1932	4.30	†102.00	...	...	101.85	101.55

† Latest bid.
x Quotations for 1930. None recorded in 1931 to date.

Winnipeg Stock Exchange

February 16

	Bid	Ask
Beaver Fire	..	120
Beaver Lumber c.	..	19
Do., pref.	90	..
Can. Amtr. Tr. shs.	..	675
Can. Fire Ins.	80	..
Can. Indemnity	125	..
Crescent Creamery	91	..
Gt. West Life	462	..
Home Investment	..	65
Monarch Life	25	28
North. Can. Mtg.	..	25
Northern Trust	..	40
Traders Bldg.	..	90
Un. Gr. Growers	14	..
West. Breweries	2½	3

Unlisted Canadian Securities

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co. Limited)

Feb. 24, 1931

Industrial Stocks	Bid	Asked
Andian Nat. Corp.	24.50	27.75
Bord. Cit. Htl. pfd.	....	17.50
Brand.-Hend. 7% pfd.	87.75	95.50
Brew. Corp. of Can. com.	1.25	2.50
Brew. Corp. of Can. pfd.	9.50	13.00
B.C. Pulp & Pap. c.	2.00	4.00
B.C. Pulp & Paper 7% pfd.	....	60.00
Canada Biscuit pfd.	....	10.00
Can. Crush. Stone, pfd.	60.00	74.00
Canada Dairies pfd.	....	75.00
Can. Dom. Sugar c.	17.50	19.50
Can. Machinery c.	7.00	11.00
Can. Mach. 7% pfd.	25.00	35.00
Can. Pack. com.	20.00	24.00
Can. Pack. 7% pfd.	93.50	97.50
Can. Wire & Cable 6½% pfd. w.w.	101.00	....
Can. Indust. c. "A"	135.00	175.00
Can. Indust. c. "B"	135.00	175.00
Can. Indust. 7% pf.	118.00	124.00
Can. Westinghouse	74.50	78.50
Chase, A.W. 8% pf.	40.00	47.00
Clifton Co. Ltd.	....	129.00
Cons. Oka Sand & Gravel com.	5.00	12.00
Copeland Flour 6% pfd.	8.75	17.00
Dom. Alloy 8% pfd.	1.00	2.00
Dom. Alloy com.	....	.25
Dom. Foundries & Steel 8% pfd.	66.00	70.00
Dom. Foundries & Steel com.	8.25	....
Dom. Mfrs. com.	7.00	....
Dom. Mfrs. pfd.	75.00	....
Dunlop Tire 7% pf.	101.50	105.00
East. Car 6% pfd.	60.00	75.00
Eastern Dairies 7% pfd.	95.00	100.00
Edmonton Stk. Yds. pfd. bonus	....	75.00
Frost & Wood c.	....	12.00
Goderich Elevator	15.00	18.00
Greening Wire 7% pfd.	98.00	103.00
Guard. Realty pfd.	56.50	....
Harding Carp. pfd.	....	70.00
Inter-City Bak. c.	47.00	63.00
Inter.-Propriet. "A"	30.00	34.00
Loew's London c.	1.00	3.00
Loew's London 7% pfd.	2.00	4.00
Mansfield Theatre pfd.	41.00	....
Milton Brick c.	....	21.00
Nat. Grocers c.	1.10	2.00
Nat. Grocers 2nd 7% pfd.	53.00	63.00
Para. Kitchener pf.	28.00	....
Para. Oshawa c.	12.50	....
Provincial Paper 7% pfd.	80.50	90.00
Rolland Paper pfd. bonus	60.00	70.00
Sawyer Massey c.	....	7.00
Service Stations "A" pfd.	77.00	85.00
Stand. Clay Prod. c.	26.00	35.00
Stand. Fuel pfd. bonus	73.00	80.00
Supertest Petroleum "B" pfd.	20.50	26.00
Toronto Ball Club	....	62.00
Toronto Brick pfd.	68.00	80.00
Toronto Carp. c.	113.00	....
Toronto Carpet 8% pfd.	101.00	112.00
Toronto Elevator 7% pfd.	....	90.00
Toronto Housing c.	30.00	39.00
United Amuse. 'A'	26.00	33.00
Western Grain pfd. bonus	....	84.00
Willards Choc. 8% pfd.	56.50	65.00
Willards Choc. c.	2.00	4.00

Insurance Stocks:	Bid	Ask
Canada Life	685.00	740.00
Canada Nat. Fire	....	28.75
Can. Fire Insurance	80.00	90.00
Capital Life 20% pd.	....	23.50
Commercial Life 10% pd.	....	25.50
Confed. Life 20% pd.	245.00	300.00
Continental Life 20% pd.	71.50	79.50
Crown Life	280.00	385.00
Dominion Fire	106.00	126.00
Dom. of Can. Gen.	235.00	295.00
Dom. Life 50% pd.	340.00	405.00
Excelsior Life 30% pd.	105.00	130.00
Fed. Fire 25% pd.	32.00	....
Fidelity Ins. of Can.	95.00	127.50
Great West Life	465.00	535.00
Guar. Co. of N.A.	250.00	....
Imperial Life	405.00	445.00
Mfrs. Life	350.00	375.00
Monarch Life 10% pd.	28.00	35.00
Nat. Life 25% pd.	110.00	140.00
Sask. Life 10% pd.	13.50	22.00
Sovereign Life 25% pd.	30.00	40.00
Sun Life	1600.	1750
Western Assurance	44.00	49.00
West. Life 20% pd.	12.50	18.00
Trust & Loan Stocks:		
Br. Mtg. & Trust	210.00	240.00
Can. Gen. Inv. Trust 1st	....	55.00
2nd Can. Gen. Inv.	10.00	14.00
Capital Trust	71.00	84.00
Chartered Trust	107.50	114.00
Commercial Fin. pf.	47.50	60.00
Commercial Fin. c.	5.50	11.00
Deb. & Sec. com.	71.00	91.00
Deb. & Sec. pfd.	60.00	68.00
Guelph & Ont. Inv. par $50	60.00	67.00
Lambton Loan & Sav.	80.00	100.00
London & Western Trust	....	180.00
Midland Loan & Sav.	18.25	25.00
Mtge. Disc. 6% pf.	4.00	5.00
Mtge. Disc. com.	.25	.60
Mutual Finance c.	4.25	7.00
Mutual Finance pf.	4.25	7.00
Sec. Loan & Sav.	111.00	130.00
Sherbrooke Trust	116.00	....
Sterling Trust	86.50	....
Traders Fin. "A" pfd.	....	82.00
Traders Fin. "B" pfd.	....	82.00
Traders Finance c.	....	17.00
Trusts & Guarantee	87.00	93.00
Waterloo Tr. & Sav.	126.00	150.00
Power Issues:		
B.C. Elect. Pwr. & Gas pfd.	101.50	104.50
Calgary Pwr. pfd.	90.00	95.50
Can. Northern Pwr. pfd.	106.00	....
Can. West. Nat. Gas LH & P pfd.	88.00	94.00
East Kootenay Power pfd.	95.00	100.00
Great Lakes Power pfd.	94.00	99.00
N.B. Pwr. 1st pfd.	55.00	70.00
N.S. L & P pfd.	94.00	99.00
Ottawa LH & P 6½% pfd.	101.00	106.00
Power Corp. 6% pf.	100.00	102.50
Recent London Quotations:		
Brewer Distillers		4s. 6d.
Can. & For. Sec.		7s. 3d.
Can. West. Lumber		1s. 1½d.
Hudson's Bay		35s.
Do., 5% pfd.		76s. 3d.
Internat. Holding		3
Wall Paper Mfg.		29s. 6d.
Pref. 5%		18s. 7½d.

Dividends Declared

	Annual Rate	Div. Declared	Date	Record
Agnew Surpass, pref.	7%	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Belding Corticelli, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Mar. 14	Feb. 28
Bank of Montreal	12+2%	3%	Mar. 2	Jan. 31
Bank of Toronto	12+1%	3%	Mar. 2	Feb. 14
Brazilian Tr.	...	...	‡Mar. 2	Jan. 31
Barcelona Traction	...	50c	Mar. 14	Feb. 23
Bk. Canadienne Nationale	10%	2½%	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Brit. Amer. Royalties "A"	...	6¼%	Mar. 2	Feb. 27
Do., Debs.	8%	2%	Mar. 2	......
Bk. of Nova Scotia	16%	4%	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Canada Cement, pfd.	6½%	1⅝%	Mar. 31	Feb. 28
Canada Bread, com.	50c	25c	Mar. 2	Feb. 28
Canadian Car, pref.	$1.75	44c	Apr. 10	Mar. 25
Claude Neon, pref.	7%	1¾%	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Can. Canners	50c	12½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Do., 1st pfd.	6%	1½%	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Do., conv. pfd.	80c	20c	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Can. Inter. Inv. Trust pfd.	5%	1¼%	Mar. 2	Feb. 14
Can. Bank of Commerce	12+1%	3%	Mar. 2	Jan. 31
Canadian Oil, pref.	8%	2%	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Canadian Car, com.	$1.75	44c	Feb. 28	Feb. 14
Can. Northern Power, com.	80c	20c	Apr. 25	Mar. 31
Cosmos Imp., pref.	7%	1¾%	Mar. 15	Jan. 31
Can. Wire & Cable "A"	$4	$1	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Do.	...	$1	June 15	May 31
Do.	...	$1	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Do.	...	$1	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., 'B'	...	43¾c	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Can. Pacific Rly.	10%	2½%	Apr. 1	Mar. 2
Do., pref.	4%	2%	Apr. 1	Mar. 2
Canada Vinegars	$1.60	40c	Mar. 2	Feb. 14
Canada Iron, com.	3%	1½%	Mar. 16	Feb. 28
Do., pref.	6%	3%	Mar. 16	Feb. 28
Canada Paving, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Canadian Silk, "A"	...	37½c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Crow's Nest Coal	...	75c	Mar. 2	Feb. 11
David & Frere "A"	$2.25	56c	Mar. 16	Feb. 28
Can. Hydro Electric	6%	1½%	Mar. 1	Feb. 2
Can. Permanent Mtge.	12%	3%	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Cooksville Co. pfd.	4%	1%	Mar. 16	Feb. 28
Can. Light & Pr.	...	1%	Apr. 7	Mar. 23
Canada Malting	$1.50	37½c	Mar. 16	Feb. 28
Can. Cottons, pfd.	6%	1½%	Apr. 4	Mar. 21
Durant Motors	40c	20c	Apr. 1	Mar. 7
Dominion Engineering	$2.40	60c	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Dominion Glass	7%	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
East Kootenay Power, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Mar. 16	Feb. 28
Eastern Theatres, com.	$2	50c	Mar. 2	Jan. 31
Famous Players	$2	50c	Mar. 28	Mar. 6
Group Securities	...	10c	Mar. 2	Feb. 16
Ham. United Theat. pfd.	7%	1¾%	Mar. 31	Feb. 28
Hillcrest Collieries, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Howard Smith Pap., pref.	6%	1½%	Mar. 2	Feb. 20
Inter. Petroleum	$1	25c	Mar. 16	Feb. 28
Inter. Proprietaries "A"	$2.60	65c	Mar. 16	Feb. 25
Inter. Milling, pref.	7%	1¾%	Mar. 2	Feb. 13
Do., Series "A"	6%	1½%	Mar. 2	Feb. 13
Inter. Nickel, c.	60c	15c	Mar. 31	Mar. 2
Imperial Oil	50c	12½c	Mar. 2	Feb. 14
Imperial Tobacco, ord.	7%	1¾%	Mar. 31	Mar. 4
Do., pref.	6%	3%	Mar. 31	Mar. 4
Jamaica Pub. Service	$1	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Lake Shore Mines	$1.20	30c	Mar. 16	Mar. 2
London Can. Invest. pfd.	5%	1¼%	Mar. 2	Feb. 15
Lake of Woods Mill. pfd.	7%	1¾%	Mar. 2	Feb. 14
Loblaw Grocet. "A" & "B"	80c	20c	Mar. 2	Feb. 12
Laura Secord, com.	$3	75c	Mar. 2	Feb. 16
Lindsay, C. W. pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Mar. 2	Feb. 14
Do., com.	$1	25c	Mar. 2	Feb. 14
Legare, P. T., pref.	7%	1¾%	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Mexico Trams. 5% bonds, 50-yr.	...	...	Mar. 1	......
Model Oils	12c	3c	Mar. 16	Mar. 5
Montreal Loan	12+1%	3+1%	Mar. 16	Feb. 28
McIntyre Mines	20%	5%	Mar. 2	Feb. 3
McColl Frontenac	60c	15c	Mar. 14	Feb. 14
N. S. Light & Pr. pref.	6%	1½%	Mar. 2	Feb. 14
Montreal Cottons, pfd.	7%	1¾%	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Do., com.	6%	1½%	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
Morrison Brass pref.	7%	1¾%	Mar. 2	Feb. 21
Muirheads, com.	...	10c	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Do., pref.	75c	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
New Method Laundry, pfd.	6½%	1⅝%	Mar. 2	Feb. 23
Ogilvie Flour, pfd.	$7	$1.75	Mar. 2	Feb. 19
Ontario Tobacco, pfd.	4%	1%	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Page Hersey, com.	$5	$1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Photo Engravers	$2	50c	Mar. 2	Feb. 14
Provincial Bank	9%	2¼%	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Quebec Power	$2.50	62½c	Apr. 15	Mar. 23
Rolland Paper, pfd.	6%	1½%	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Reliance Grain, pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Mar. 14	Feb. 28
Royal Bank	12+2%	3%	Mar. 2	Jan. 31
Rogers Majestic "A"	$1.20	30c	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Shawinigan	$2.50	63c	Apr. 10	Mar. 16
Spooner Oils	...	6c	Mar. 10	Mar. 1
Simon & Sons	$2.50	62½c	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
United Securities	...	2%	Apr. 10	Mar. 23
Western Can. Flour	$1.40	35c	Mar. 16	Feb. 28
Do., pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Mar. 16	Feb. 28
Union Natural Gas	$1.60	35+5c	Mar. 10	Feb. 28
Walker-Good.	$1	25c	Mar. 16	Feb. 20
Windsor Hotel, pfd.	6½%	1⅝%	Mar. 1	Feb. 15

‡Stock dividend.

A.J.Pattison.Jr.&Co. LIMITED

INVESTMENT BANKERS

Dealers in Unlisted Bonds and Shares

159 Bay Street, (First Floor) Toronto Elgin: 5101 (Ten Lines)

COSMOS IMPERIAL EARNINGS DECLINE, CASH IS STRONGER

Position Excellent to Take Advantage of Improved Conditions in Future

Cosmos Imperial Mills improved its working capital position in the face of lower earnings during 1930. Net profits from operations were $107,754 as compared with $236,800 in 1929. Investment revenue of $28,054 in 1930, however, compares with $18,666 in 1929 so that the total net profit for 1930 was $135,808 as compared with $255,467 in 1929. These net profits are after providing for manufacturing, selling and administrative expenses, depreciation of plant and equipment and bond interest.

The net earnings for 1930 are equivalent, after deducting $6,100 as provision for taxes, to $8.97 a share on preferred stock now outstanding and 57 cents a share on 50,000 no par value common shares. In 1929, earnings on preferred had been $15.84 a share and on common stock $2.54 a share, there having been increases in every year for four years previous to 1930.

Investments Increase

Working capital increased in the year from $1,314,112 to $1,382,578. Current assets of $1,411,982 are 48 times current liabilities of $29,404. Though total current assets showed an increase during the year there were the following reductions: cash and call loans secured from $302,079 to $288,768; accounts receivable from $288,185 to $144,142 and inventories from $572,587 to $467,817. Increases were made in investments from $188,800 to $493,751 and unexpired insurance premiums from $17,131 to $17,503. In neither year were current liabilities of any importance.

Prices Drop

S. Harold Greene, president, in report to shareholders, says in part:

"The recession in business which has affected our production during the last quarter of 1929 continued throughout 1930 and its effect in the latter six months was even more pronounced.

"In addition to restricted volume, there was a continual decrease in the market price of our finished product, which, while partially offset by gradually lowering raw cotton prices, nevertheless made it a difficult year for satisfactory operation and was reflected in our earnings.

"Our business booked compares not unfavorably with that of a year ago and although it is not possible to gauge the trend of industrial demand over the coming year, our financial and physical position is excellent, and should enable us to take advantage of improved conditions when they occur.

"Improvements and additions to machinery and plant have been given careful study in an effort to bring about greater efficiency, and a further substantial sum has been written off for obsolescence."

INCOME AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended December 31

	1930	1929
Operating profit*	107,754	236,800
Add: Other income	28,053	18,666
Net earnings	135,807	255,466
Less: Prov. for taxes	6,100	25,800
Net profit	129,707	229,666
Less appropriations:		
Pref. div. paid & accr.	101,389	102,898
Surplus for year	28,318	126,768
Add: Prev. surplus	381,579	254,811
	$409,897	$381,579

*After provision for manufacturing, selling and administration expenses, depreciation of plant and equipment and bond interest.

WORKING CAPITAL

	1930	1929
Current assets	$1,394,478	$1,351,652
Current liabilities	29,403	64,671
Working capital	$1,365,075	$1,296,981
Ratio	47.42—1	24.72—1

Saint John Building Grows

Building permits in Saint John for the year 1930 amounted to $2,095,787 in value as against $1,247,506 in 1929. In January of the present year the total was $80,875.

Canadian Quotations--Cont'd.

Winnipeg Grain Prices

Week to February 24

High	Low		Open Feb. 18	High for week	Low for week	Close Feb. 24
		Wheat				
1.13¾	.52½	May	.62¾	.66⅝	.61¼	.61⅞
.77⅛	.54	July	.64⅜	.68¼	.62⅞	.63½
.70⅝	.57⅝	October	.66⅝	.70¼	.65	.65¾
		Oats				
.52	.26¾	May	.31⅝	.33	.30½	.30⅝
.35½	.26⅝	July	.30⅝	.32¾	.30¼	.30¼
.34⅝	.27⅝	October	.32⅛	.34¼	.32	.32¼
		Barley				
.49	.21⅛	May	.24⅝	.27½	.24⅝	.25½
.32⅛	.23¼	July	.26⅛	.29	.26⅛	.26⅞
.31⅜	.25½	October	.28⅝	.31⅛	.28½	.29¼
		Flax				
1.32½	.94¼	May	1.01½	1.07⅝	1.01½	1.03⅜
1.11	.95½	July	1.04	1.09	1.03⅞	1.04¾
1.11	.99½	October	1.06	1.11	1.06	1.06⅞
		Rye				
.71	.25⅛	May	.31¼	.36½	.31	.32⅞
.76	.28⅝	July	.32½	.38½	.32½	.34⅜
.40¼	.31⅜	October	.34¾	.40⅛	.34¾	.36⅝

Foreign Exchange

	New York Funds High (Premium)	New York Funds Low	Last Year High (Premium)	Last Year Low
February 18	3-128	Par	11-16	19-32
February 19	1-64	Par	5-8	15-32
February 20	1-64	Par	1-2	7-16
February 21	1-64	Par	9-16	7-16
February 23	1-64	Par	17-32	1-2
February 24	1-64	Par	35-64	1-2

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRE

	Sterling Close	Francs Close	Lire Close
February 18	4.85 9-16	3.91 15-16	5.23 7-16
February 19	4.85 1-2	3.91 7-8	5.23 3-16
February 20	4.85 7-16	3.91 7-8	5.23 3-16
February 21	4.85 17-32	3.91 7-8	5.23 7-16
February 23	....	....	....
February 24	4.85 23-32	3.91 7-8	5.23 3-8

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Par		Feb. 10	Feb. 17	Feb. 24
5.26	Italian	5.23¾	6.23½	5.23¼
23.80	German	23.77½	23.75½	23.77½
13.90	Belgian	13.94½	13.92½	13.92½
49.80	Japanese	49.45	49.40	49.45

Mining Stock Quotations

Week Ending February 23

Par Val.	Range 1931 High	Range 1931 Low	Company	Close Feb. 16 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Feb. 23
1	.23	.10	Abana	.16½	.20	.10	.16
1	.02	.01	Aconda	.01½	.02	.02	.02
None	*.50	.32	Aladdin	.33	....	....	....
None	.12	.12	Aldermac	.12	....	....	....
1	.05	.01¾	Algonquin	.04¾	.05	.03¾	.03¾
1	.02	.01	Amity C.	.02	.02	.01½	.01½
None	.38	.30	Amulet	.36	.38	.34	.38
1	.01½	.01	Apex	.01½	.01½	.01	.01
1	.02½	.01¼	Area	.02½	.02	.02	.02
1	.00¾	.00½	Argo. Cons.	.00½	.00¾	.00½	.00¾
1	.02½	.01¾	Arno	.02	.02½	.02	.02½
1	*.03	.00½	Astoria	.00¾	....	....	....
1	.02	.00½	Atlas	.01½	.01½	.01	.01
1	.02¾	.01¼	Baldwin	.02½	.02¼	.01¾	.01¾
1	.17½	.08	Barry Holl.	.16	.15½	.15	.15½
None	1.44	1.00	Base Metals	1.05	1.44	1.00	1.44
None	.03¼	.00¾	Bathurst	.02½	.02¾	.02¾	.02¾
5	1.75	1.75	B'Wana	1.75	....	....	....
1	*.32	.12	Bedford	.15	....	....	....
1	.28	.26	Ben Nevis	.27	....	....	....
None	.08	.03½	Bidgood	.07	.08	.06¾	.07¾
1	.50	.39	Big Missouri	.47¾	.47	.43	.46¾
1	.07¾	.02	Bobjo	.06½	.07¾	.05¾	.06
None	.00½	.00½	Boischatel	.00½	....	....	....
1	.08	.02½	Brett Trethewey	.04½	.04½	.04	.04
1	*.06	.03	Brit. Canadian	.06	....	....	....
None	.07	.04½	Brownlee	.06	.06¾	.05	.05
1	.02	.00½	Buckingham	.01½	.01¾	.01⅜	.01½
1	.08½	.03	Bunker Hill	.04	.04½	.04	.04
None	.03	.03	Cal. Flin Flon	.03	.03	.03	.03
1	.02	.02	Cambro Kirk.	.02	....	....	....
None	.05¼	.04	Canam Metals	.05¼	.05	.04¾	.05
1	.05	.01½	Can. Kirk.	.05	.05	.04½	.05
1	*.02	.02	Can. Lorraine	.02	....	....	....
1	.15	.12	Canusa	.14	.12	.12	.12
1	*.03	.00½	Capital R.	.00½	....	....	....
1	.22	.18	Castle Tre.	.18	.19	.18	.19
1	.13	.03	Cen. Manitoba	.08	.08¾	.08	.08¾
1	.05	.02¾	Cen. Patricia	.04½	.04½	.04¼	.04⅜
.	.01½	.01½	Champion R.	.01½	....	....	....
1	*.07	.01½	Chaput H.	.04½	....	....	....
None	.30	.02	Chib. Pros.	.28	.29	.22	.22
None	.08	.04	Clericy	.04½	.04½	.04	.04½
5	10.00	4.00	Coast Copper	6.50	10.00	7.00	9.50
1	.03	.02	Cobalt Contact	.02½	.02½	.02¼	.02¾
1	.01	.00¾	Col. Kirk.	.00¾	.01	.01	.01
1	.22	.05	Columario	.19¾	.19	.17	.17
5	.65	.50	Coniagas	.65	....	....	....
5	.62	.50	Coniaurum	.60	.50	.50	.50
25	183.50	133.00	Cons. Smelter	151.00	183.50	149.00	181.00
1	.02	.00½	Corona	.01⅜	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
1	.02½	.00¼	Crown Res.	.02	.01½	.01½	.01½
None	.13	.03	Dom. Explor.	.11	.12	.08	.09
None	11.40	9.00	Dome Mines	11.00	11.00	10.60	10.75
1	.01	.00½	Dom. Kirk.	.01	.00½	.00½	.00⅜
1	.00¼	.00¼	Don. Rouyn	.00½	....	....	....
1	.01	.00½	Dunkin	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.02	.00½	Duprat	.01¼	.01	.00¾	.01
1	.69	.20	Eldorado	.60	.63	.52¼	.60
1	*.01	.00½	Everett	.00½	....	....	....
None	1.65	1.38	Falconbridge	1.55	1.65	1.50	1.60
1	.08½	.02¼	Federal	.07¼	.07	.05	.05
None	.01½	.00½	Flintoba	.01	.01½	.01	.01½
None	.22½	.15	Gem Lake	.21½	.22	.19	.19
None	.03	.03	Gilbec	.03	....	....	....
1	.04¾	.02½	Goldale	.04½	.04¾	.04½	.04¾
10	.25	.15	Golfield	.20	.25	.20	.25
1	.01¼	.00½	Gold Hill	.01	.01	.00¾	.01
1	.06	.02¾	Goldfish	.05	.05	.05	.05
1	.03	.00¾	Graham	.03	.02½	.02	.02
None	1.85	1.40	Granada	1.75	1.80	1.70	1.70
1	*.01	.00¼	Grover Daley	.00¼	....	....	....
1	.07	.06	Grozelle	.06¾	....	....	....
1	.03	.01	Harker	.02	.03	.02½	.02½
1	*.18	.10½	Hayden	.10½	....	....	....
1	.01	.00½	Hilltop	.01	....	....	....
5	8.70	6.00	Hollinger	8.40	8.45	8.10	8.10
1	.38	.25¾	Howey Gold	.34	.32	.28	.28½
None	5.70	4.10	Hudson Bay	5.05	5.70	5.10	5.65
None	.35	.35	Huronian	.31	.35	.35	.35
None	19.25	13.87	Int. Nickel	16.50	19.25	16.00	19.00
1	.03	.01¼	Jackson M.	.02	.02¾	.02	.02¾
1	.28	.25	Keeley	.27	.27	.27	.27
1	.02½	.01	Keora M.	.02	.01½	.01	.01
1	.01¼	.01	Kirk. Hunt	.01	.01¼	.01¼	.01¼
1	.80	.55	Kirk. Lake	.70	.71	.67	.68
1	.03	.00½	Kirk. Prem.	.02	.02¾	.02	.02
20c.	.02½	.01	Koot. Flor.	.02	.02½	.02	.02
1	.01½	.00⅜	La Rose	.00⅜	.01¼	.01	.01¼
1	26.90	23.50	Lake Shore	26.35	26.35	25.70	26.00
1	.02	.01	Laval	.01½	.01¼	.01	.01
1	.02½	.01½	Lebel Ore	.02	.02	.02	.02
1	*.01	.00¼	Lorraine C.	.00½	....	....	....
1	.18	.10	Macassa	.16	.16	.13½	.15
1	.12	.02	Malartic	.11½	.11	.07½	.08
None	.15	.06	Mandy	.15	.14	.11	.11
None	.05½	.02	Man. Basin	.03½	.05½	.03	.03¾
None	*.30	.12	McDougall	.15	....	....	....
.	.20	.16	McLeod	....	.20	.16	.16
1	.40	.30	McKinley	.45	.47	.45	.47
5	24.00	20.50	McIntyre	22.90	23.00	22.50	22.75
1	.29	.29	McMillan	.29	....	....	....
1	*.30	.04	McVittie	.04	....	....	....
5	2.15	1.46	Mining Corp.	1.95	2.15	1.90	2.12
1	*.01¾	.00½	Mint Ore	.00½	....	....	....
1	.04¼	.01	Moffatt Hall	.03½	.03½	.03¼	.03½
1	.03½	.02½	Moneta	.03½	.03	.03	.03
1	.35½	.20	Moss	.33	.35½	.32½	.35½
1	.06	.01	Murphy	.05½	.06	.05¼	.05½
.	.40	.40	Nevada	....	.40	.40	.40
1	.06½	.05	Newbec	.05¼	.06½	.05¼	.06
1	.02½	.02	Night Hawk	.02	.02½	.02	.02½
5	1.55	1.15	Nipissing	1.55	1.55	1.50	1.50
None	18.55	14.00	Noranda	17.15	18.55	17.00	17.70
1	.41	.30	Nor. Canada	.35	.32	.32	.32
None	.02½	.01	Old Colony	.01⅜	.02½	.01½	.01½
1	.00¾	.00½	Ophir	.00¾	.00¾	.00½	.00¾
1	.10¾	.05	Oriole	.05	.06¼	.05	.05¼
1	.16	.08½	Osisko	.14	.16	.09½	.09½
1	.04¼	.01½	Pawnee Kirk.	.03¼	.04	.03¾	.03¾
None	1.45	.70	Pend. Ore.	1.19	1.30	1.00	1.15
1	.04¾	.02½	Pete Cobalt	.03½	.03½	.03	.03¼
1	.01¼	.00¼	Picard	.00¾	.01	.00½	.00¾
1	.07	.07	Pioneer Mines	.07	....	....	....
1	.01½	.00½	Porc. Crown	.01	.01¼	.01	.01
1	.01	.00½	Potter Doal	.01	.01	.00¾	.00¾
1	.77	.65	Prem. Gold	.75	.75	.71	.74
1	.02⅛	.01	Preston E. Dome	.02	.02⅛	.02⅛	.02⅛
1	.15	.15	Quemont	.15	.15	.15	.15
1	.01	.00½	Ribago	.01½	....	....	....
1	.28	.24	Rich. Rock	.28	....	....	....
1	.15	.03½	Ritchie	.12¼	.15	.12¼	.14½
1	.04	.03	R. Montbray	.03	....	....	....
1	*.08	.01	Salmo Mal.	.01¼	....	....	....
None	.18¼	.10¼	San Antonio	.16	.17	.15	.15
1	.20	.18	Seven Troughs	.20	.20	.20	.20
1	1.12	.75	Sherritt G.	.99	1.12	.95	1.12
1	.54	.36	Siscoe	.41½	.44	.41½	.42
1	.06½	.03¼	So. Keora	.05½	.05½	.04	.04
None	.05	.02½	Stadacona	.03	.04	.03	.03¾
1	.20	.03½	St. Anthony	.15½	.16	.12	.13
1	*.25	.11	Stewart Abate	.11	....	....	....
None	.80	.51	Sud. Basin	.65	.78	.65	.70
1	.03	.01	Sud. Contact	.02	....	....	....
1	.02½	.00½	Sudbury M.	.01¼	.02½	.01	.02
None	.04¾	.01	Sudbury N.	.03	.04¾	.03	.03
1	.25	.25	Sunloch	.25	....	....	....
1	.72	.48	Sylvanite	.68	.70	.65	.65
1	.07½	.04	Tashota	.07½	.05½	.04	.04

Par Val.	Range 1931 High	Range 1931 Low	Company	Close Feb. 16 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Feb. 23
1	7.35	6.15	Teck Hughes	6.95	7.05	6.90	6.95
1	.10½	.04	Telluride	.10	.10½	.09	.09
1	*.03	.02	Temiskaming	.02	....	....	....
1	.05¼	.02½	Thom. Cad'c	.04½	.04½	.04⅛	.04½
1	.02½	.00½	Tough Oakes	.01½	.01	.01	.01
1	.30	.20	Towagmac	.26	.30	.30	.30
None	2.65	1.00	Treadwell	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.50
None	2.85	2.50	Tri-Metals	2.85	2.75	2.50	2.50
.	.09½	.04½	United Kirk.	.05	....	....	....
.	.03	.02	Vacuum Gas	.02	.02½	.02	.02
None	.60	.40	Ventures	.55	.58	.50	.54¾
1	.01½	.01½	Vickers	....	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	1.22	.99	Vipond	1.11	1.12	1.04	1.10
None	2.00	1.65	Waite Ack.	1.78	1.80	1.72	1.72
1	*.03	.01	West D. Lake	.01½	....	....	....
.	.01	.01	West Tree	.01	....	....	....
1	.27	.19	White Lake	.22	.27	.23	.25
1	.04½	.03	Wiltsey	.04	.03	.03	.03
None	.00½	.00½	Windfall R.	.00½	....	....	....
None	.10	.07	Wood Kirk.	.10	.10	.07	.07
None	2.38	1.85	Wright-Har.	2.24	2.28	2.21	2.25
			WESTERN OIL STOCKS				
1	.29½	.16	Acme	.19½	.23	.19	.22½
1	*2.10	2.00	Admiral	2.00	....	....	....
None	.50	.50	Advance	.50	....	....	....
1	.35	.26	Alta. Pac.	.26	.35	.23½	.23½
1	.08	.07	Amalgamated	.08	....	....	....
None	.25	.10	Associated	.16	.15½	.10	.14
1	1.89	1.40	Ajax	1.55	1.67	1.56	1.67
None	.12	.06	Baltac	.07½	.07	.06	.07
1	.07	.05	Black Dia.	.07	.05	.05	.05
1	.33½	.26	Brit. Dom.	.30	.30	.28	.28
1	.32	.17½	Calmont	.23	.23	.17½	.19
None	.82	.56	Calgary & Ed.	.73	.73	.60	.64
1	.47	.23	Comm. Pete.	.24	.25	.23	.23
None	*.25	.10	Cypress	.12	....	....	....
None	.60	.45	Dalhousie	.51	.53	.48	.50
None	.07	.05	Devenish	.60	.07	.05	.05
None	.12	.08½	Dome Oil	.10	.10	.08½	.08½
None	.69	.47	E. Crest	.50	.52	.49	.50
1	.03½	.02½	Fabyan Pete.	.03	.02½	.02½	.02½
None	.50	.40	Foothills	.50	....	....	....
None	.18½	.12½	Freehold	.15	.15	.12½	.13
1	.02	.02	Great West	.02	.02	.02	.02
None	.17	.10	Hargal	.11	.12	.11	.11½
None	.10	.06½	Herron Pete.	.10	.06½	.06½	.06½
None	.07½	.05	High Sarcee	.07	.07	.05	0.05
None	2.00	.95	Home	1.55	1.59	.95	1.10
None	.22	.15	Homestead	.19	.18	.16½	.16¾
1	.08¾	.04½	Ill. Alta.	.06	.06	.04½	.04½
None	.70	.39	Lowery	.70	.50	.39	.39
1	.05	.03	Madison	.03½	.03¼	.03	.03
1	.85	.60	Mayland	.71	.70	.60	.60
None	.11	.07½	McD. S. Ex.	.08½	.08½	.07½	.07½
1	.29	.20	McD. S. M.	.25	.20	.20	.20
1	.72½	.46	McLeod	.50	.50	.46	.48
None	.39	.21½	Mercury	.26	.26½	.21½	.22
None	.20	.11	Merland	.16	.17	.11	.13
1	.18	.12	Mid West	.15	.12	.12	.12
None	.38	.25	Mill City Pete	.29	.30	.25	.26
1	.49	.30	Model	.40	.41½	.38	.38½
1	.18	.12	Monalta	.16	.14	.13	.14
1	.31	.07	Moose M.	.07	.08	.08	.08
1	.03	.02	New Federal	.02	.03	.03	.03
None	.42	.26	Nordon	.29	.29	.27	.27
None	.08	.02⅞	Oil Select	.06½	.06¾	.05	.05⅞
None	.28	.16	Okalta	.21	.20	.16	.17
.	27.00	26.00	Do., Pref.	27.00	26.00	26.00	26.00
None	.10	.05	Olga Gas & Oil	.06½	.06¼	.05	.06¼
1	.37½	.21	Petrol	.35	.36	.30	.32
None	.25	.12	Ranchmen's	.20	.25	.21	.21
1	.05	.02½	Regent	.03	.03	.02½	.03
None	.13	.05	Richfield	.11	.11½	.10½	.10½
None	17.75	15.00	Royalite	16.50	16.25	15.50	15.50
1	*.46	.20	Sarnia Oil	.20	....	....	....
1	*.50	.15	Sioux City	.15	....	....	....
1	.06	.04¾	Signal Hill	.05	.05½	.05	.05
1	.60	.40	Spooner	.52	.54	.50	.52
None	.27	.20	So. West Pete.	.26	....	....	....
None	.19	.12	Sterling Pac.	.15½	.15	.12	.12
.	*.20	.05	Turner Basin	.20	....	....	....
1	.16	.14	Turner Valley	.14	....	....	....
None	.31	.25	United	.26½	.28	.25	.25½
None	*.83	.19	Vanalta	.19	....	....	....
1	.15½	.10½	Vulcan	.13	.10½	.10½	.10½
None	.05	.01½	Wainwell	.02¼	.05	.02¼	.02¾
1	.25	.18	Waite Valley	.26	.28	.25	.25
.	*.62	.50	Wellington	.50	....	....	....
			VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE (Transactions for Week to February 18)				
25c.	.01	.00⅜	Bayview	.01	.00⅜	.00⅜	.00⅜
25c.	.03	.01	Beaver	.02¼	.03	.03	.03
25c.	.02½	.02	Bluebird	.02½	....	....	....
25c.	.01	.00¾	Cork Province	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.20	.15	Cotton Belt	.18	....	....	....
1	.04	.04	Dunwell	....	.04	.04	.04
1	.10	.10	Duthie	.10	....	....	....
1	.90	.60	George Copper	.65	.90	.65	.90
59c.	.05	.03	Geo. Enterprise	.03	.05	.05	.05
1	.04¾	.01¾	Georgia River	.02¾	.04¾	.02¾	.03½
50c.	.02½	.02½	Glacier	.02½	....	....	....
10c.	.01	.01	Gladstone	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.42½	.31	Golconda	.34	.42½	.36	.38½
50c.	.07½	.03	Grandview	.05	.07½	.06	.06½
1	.17½	.17½	Inter. Coal	.17½	....	....	....
1	.01½	.01	Independence	.01	.01¼	.01	.01
1	.01½	.01	Indian Mines	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.43	.43	Jack Waite	.43	....	....	....
25c.	.00¾	.00¾	L. & L.	.00¾	....	....	....
1	.12	.12	Los Ang. Van.	.12	....	....	....
25c.	.00½	.00¼	Lakeview	.00½	....	....	....
10c.	.03½	.01½	Lucky Jim	.02½	.02	.02	.02
25c.	.01⅜	.01	Kootenay King	.01½	.01⅜	.01¼	.01½
2.50	*.14	.05	Marmot Gold	....	....	....	....
25c.	.00¾	.00½	Mohawk	.00¾	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.17	.17	Montana Mines	....	.17	.17	.17
1	.05	.03	Morton Woosley	.03	.04	.03	.03
50c.	.03¼	.02	National Silver	.02½	.03¼	.02¾	.02¾
50c.	.09¾	.04½	Noble Five	.08	.09¾	.07	.08½
50c.	.07	.05	Oregon Cop.	.05¼	.07	.05½	.05½
1	1.75	1.23	Pioneer Gold	1.60	1.75	1.55	1.63
50c.	.08½	.07	Porter Idaho	.07	.08½	.07½	.07½
None	.01	.00¾	Premier Border	.00¾	.01	.00¾	.01
1	.16	.03	Planet Mines	.06	.07	.03	.03
None	.49	.20	Reeves McD.	.45	.49	.35	.35
1	.30½	.12	Reno Gold	.19	.30½	.19½	.20
1	.03	.02	Rufus Argenta	.02⅛	.03	.02½	.03
1	.05	.04	Ruth Hope	.04½	.05	.05	.05
1	*.35	.06	Silverado	....	....	....	....
25c.	.03	.01½	Silver Crest	.01½	.03	.02	.03
20c.	*.05	.05	Silversmith	.05	....	....	....
50c	.05	.01½	Snowflake	.03½	.04	.03	.03
1	*.02	.02	Terminus	.02	....	....	....
50c.	.01½	.01¼	Topley Rich	.01½	....	....	....
5	*.50	.50	Toric	.50	....	....	....
20c.	.01	.01	Wellington	.01	....	....	....
1	.05	.05	Whitewater	.05	.05	.05	.05
None	.03¼	.01	Woodbine	.01¾	.03¼	.01½	.01½

*Quotations for 1930. No sales recorded in 1931 to date.

DIVIDEND PAYERS

	Rate	Yield		Rate	Yield
Cons. Smelters	$12.50	6.90	Nipissing	30c.	20.00
Dome Mines	$1	9.30	Premier	12c	16.21
Hollinger	65c.+5c.	8.64	Spooner Oils	6c.	....
Inter. Nickel	60c.	3.15	Sylvanite	$2	3.07
Lake Shore	$1.20+30	5.79	Teck Hughes	60c.	8.63
McIntyre	$1	4.44	United Oils	5c.	....
Model Oils	12c.	....	Wright-Har.	5c.	....

OTTAWA POWER REPORTS INCOME HIGHER FOR 1930

General Progress Reported by President to Shareholders

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Net profits of Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Co. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, amounted to $463,593. This is after taking care of all operating expenses, interest, charges, taxes and provision for bad and doubtful accounts, but does not include depreciation. In the preceding year, earnings on the same basis aggregated $456,245.

Gross revenue of the company from all sources last year totalled $2,212,886, being $47,559 over the previous year. Though the complete income account and balance sheet is not available, it is apparent from the net figures that dividends on the preferred and common stock were covered by an ample margin, after taking into account provision for depreciation. Both dividends were paid, the rate on the preferred being 6½ per cent and on the common 6 per cent.

Larger Plant Account

The consolidated balance sheet shows that property, plant and equipment are valued at $11,944,232, up from $11,717,092 at the end of 1929. Current assets are lower, amounting to $737,444, compared to $791,705. The difference is accounted for by minor declines in cash on hand, investments and inventories; accounts receivable show an increase.

Among deferred charges are: premium on redemption of bonds and financing expenditures, $406,065, and sundry expenses applicable to future operations, $17,921; making total assets of $13,105,664, as against $12,932,062 at the end of 1929.

In his remarks to the shareholders, Hon. Thomas Ahearn, president, had the following to say, in part:

"The gross revenue from all sources amounts to $2,212,886, being $47,559 over the previous year, again demonstrating that we have been able to make progress during a period of financial stress.

"There has been an increase in the gross expenditure which is largely accounted for by additional power purchased; by the operation of the steam reserve plant at various periods to overcome power shortage again caused by the unusually low water, considerably lower than last year; also by general expenses and sundry disbursements made necessary by business expansion.

"There have been additions to property, plant and equipment amounting to $227,140."

RECOVERY MORE AT SISCOE GOLD FOR LAST YEAR

$367,266 is $60,000 Greater Than For Period Previously Reported

An official statement by Siscoe Gold Mines says a meeting of shareholders is to be held on March 27, in Montreal, and that copies of the annual report will be mailed to shareholders at an early date.

The interim statement shows a net profit, from operations, of $123,293, derived from treating 33,744 tons of ore from which $367,266 in gold bullion was recovered. The average mill heads were $11.11, while the tailings loss per ton of ore treated was 23 cents, giving a net recovery per ton of $10.88. This compares with a net profit from operations in 1929 of $27,725, derived from treating 29,836 tons of ore from which a recovery of $307,404 was made.

Production during January, 1931, was $30,948, the recovery per ton being $14.76.

The notice further states that development work on the 300 and 450-ft. levels of the western ore system continues to be satisfactory, and that the position of the mine in regard to ore reserves has rapidly improved of late. Operations on the "C" vein also continue to give satisfactory results.

It is expected that the power plant will be ready for increased production within a few days, and as soon as the increased mill capacity comes into operation, development work will be speeded up materially and the sinking of the main shaft an additional 150 feet will be commenced.

FREEHOLD OIL REPORT SHOWS $21,466 PROFIT

Company Has One Well in Turner Valley Producing 70 Bbls. Daily

Freehold Oil Corp., operating in the Turner Valley, Alberta, has issued an annual report for 1930, showing a net profit of $21,466 or 2.3 cents on each of the 848,333 shares of no par value outstanding.

Revenue for the year is given at $58,272 while expenses, including production expense, is given as $36,806. Current assets amount to $16,810 and current liabilities total $9,132, leaving a working capital of $7,678.

Leases are valued at $473,938; real estate at $966, and equipment less depreciation is shown at $26,820. The development account stands at $310,005 and deferred charges are shown at $381, making total assets $828,920. Liabilities show capital stock at $798,322, while current assets and surplus account for the balance.

The company has one producing well, currently flowing approximately 70 barrels of crude naphtha daily. One well was abandoned at a depth of 4,825 ft. and another is drilling, while another is planned and a derrick has been erected.

LeRoy Mines Meeting is Held in Montreal

Shareholders of LeRoy Mines met in Montreal on February 24, and received the report of the company's operations.

The balance sheet showed total receipts of $26,145, and total expenditures of $22,658, leaving $3,487 in the company's treasury. In addition the company has other liquid assets amounting to $3,598.

The company has an authorized capitalization of 5,000,000 shares of no par value, of which 2,099,890 are outstanding; 239,800 shares were represented at the meeting.

The holdings of the company total 800 acres in Louvicourt township, Quebec, just south of the gold find made in Pascalis township, last autumn. A crew has been engaged in surface exploration work this winter.

HURON & ERIE CORP. PROMOTES R. P. BAKER

Goes to Head Office Investment Department—Other Changes Announced

R. P. Baker, manager of Toronto branch, is returning to head office to aid in supervising the mortgage investments of Huron & Erie Mortgage Corp. and Canada Trust Co. Mr. Baker, who is a former Londoner, joined the staff in 1908. He established the corporations' branch at Edmonton and was manager there for a number of years. Later he returned to London as head office accountant. In 1920 he was transferred to Toronto to supervise the opening of an office there, and one year later was made manager. Recently Mr. Baker was elected second vice-president of the Toronto Board of Trade which he served as treasurer for two or more years.

E. Harold Nugent, manager of Main branches, London, succeeds Mr. Baker as manager of Toronto branch.

W. Clair Slater, a former Londoner, and manager at Windsor, returns to London as manager of Main branches.

R. H. Cronyn, head office accountant, is promoted to the office of assistant secretary. Mr. Cronyn who is the eldest son of Major Hume Cronyn, is keenly interested in the development of aviation. Since the inception of the London Flying Club he has been closely identified with its activities, having held the presidency from 1928 until about three months ago when he was elected honorary president.

BROKER HEARINGS PROCEED IN COURT

Few New Developments Occur During Past Week

Reservation of judgment in the appeal of William J. Smart and Maurice E. Young against their conviction on charges of conspiracy; hearing in the second appellate division of the appeal of D. S. Paterson and Austin Campbell against similar charges, and release of Isaac Solloway from Lethbridge jail, are highlights of the past week as regards Toronto's ex-mining brokers.

Upon his release from jail, Solloway issued a 2,000-word statement in which the claim was made that he and his partner had been "persecuted" rather than prosecuted" since their arrest a year ago. Immediately upon his release from jail he was re-arrested and taken to Vancouver where he appeared before Magistrate H. C. Brown on a conspiracy charge and remanded for eight days on $35,000 bail. On February, he left for Toronto in custody of Ontario police officers to face trial on similar charges in that city. The hearing at Vancouver will be remanded from week to week until the Ontario trial is complete.

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Insurance and Banking

SURVEY SHOWS HEAVY VOLUME N. S. F. CHEQUES

Average Canadian Wholesaler Received About 120 in 1930

TOTAL SUM HIGH

Survey by Credit Men's Association Reveals Interesting Data on N. S. F. Evil

The value of N. S. F. cheques handled by Canadian wholesalers during 1930 amounts on an average to $10,000 according to a survey carried on during the past year by the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association of Winnipeg. The average number of such cheques handled in a year was found to be 120 for each wholesaler.

In January, 1930, this association sent out a questionnaire to its membership which is made up entirely of wholesale houses and although returns during the year have not included anything like the entire membership, the figures are of considerable importance and interest in giving an actual check up as to the extent of this evil among this particular group.

Originally the association planned to collect this data merely for the one month, but it was found that January was not a representative month with most of the membership so it was decided to continue the survey through the entire year 1930. The complete figures for the year are now available and reveal that an average of 583 firms reported each month and that in the twelve-month period over $5,550,000 of N. S. F. cheques were handled by these wholesalers, the average number of cheques being about 120 a year with a total value per wholesaler of $10,000. The following table shows the final results for 1930:

N. S. F. Cheque Returns, 1930

	No. of firms reported	N.S.F. cheques handled	Aggregate amount of cheques
January	837	8,290	$712,509
February	668	4,431	439,980
March	645	5,726	412,358
April	625	5,534	410,320
May	566	5,512	411,796
June	535	5,120	397,745
July	675	6,343	469,546
August	516	5,678	425,832
September	559	6,392	483,506
October	525	6,024	482,793
November	531	5,767	460,355
December	414	5,859	444,372
	6,996	70,676	$5,551,113

It will be noticed that the number of returns has been falling off steadily since the first of 1930, which is unfortunate since if the same number of members as reported in January had kept up their returns throughout the year, nearly 10,000 reports would have been made instead of something under 7,000. Henry Detchon, general manager of the association reports that only slightly over one-third of the total membership made returns for the entire year.

Although no figures are available as yet showing the break-up of these figures by the provinces, the table reprinted below which shows this data for December, gives some idea of how the various provinces are represented in the total. It will be noticed that 41 firms, or 10 per cent of the total reporting in that month, received no N. S. F. cheques.

N. S. F. Cheque Returns for December, 1930

	No. of firms reported	N.S.F. cheques handled	Aggregate amount of cheques
Nova Scotia	8	75	$ 7,560.17
New Brunswick	18	137	8,132.25
Quebec	83	1,794	121,904.25
Ontario	148	1,758	111,781.96
Manitoba	43	489	42,895.34
S. Saskatchewan	21	396	37,902.45
N. Saskatchewan	5	139	17,732.46
Edmonton	16	292	23,519.46
Calgary	37	447	38,392.15
British Columbia	33	327	34,209.37
No address given	2	5	342.50
	414	5,859	$444,372.36

41 firms reported no N. S. F. cheques received.

The GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE — WINNIPEG
Assets Over $120,000,000
Insurance in force Over $600,000,000

ORGANIZED IN 1884
The Portage La Prairie Mutual Insurance Company
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Ordinary Life Insurance Sales*

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
January	$33,907,000	$36,986,000	$47,569,000	$50,575,000	$46,788,000	$41,188,000
February	34,744,000	35,525,000	39,962,000	47,443,000	45,499,000	....
March	40,483,000	42,883,000	44,823,000	49,406,000	50,327,000	....
April	37,346,600	41,631,000	46,718,000	53,338,000	52,708,000	....
May	37,703,000	44,568,000	49,581,000	51,283,000	50,085,000	....
June	44,634,000	45,298,000	51,844,000	54,700,000	55,355,000	....
July	40,101,000	39,962,000	49,492,000	56,078,000	47,829,000	....
August	36,010,000	38,360,000	43,503,000	42,468,000	37,061,000	....
September	34,878,000	35,000,000	38,872,000	43,911,000	39,643,000	....
October	40,226,000	48,104,000	55,743,000	52,985,000	46,019,000	....
November	44,251,000	44,936,000	54,865,000	56,673,000	46,868,000	....
December	46,777,000	48,899,000	56,647,000	55,350,000	49,874,000	....

Total January, 1931 .... $41,188,000
Total January, 1930 .... $46,788,000
Decrease, 9% $5,600,000

*Companies having in force 84 per cent of total outstanding business in Canada as at Jan. 1. 1930. New paid for, ordinary business only. Figures include both Canada and Newfoundland and are prepared by Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, Hartford, Connecticut.

Bank Branches Closed Numbered 8 in January

Eight bank branches were closed during January and four were opened leaving a total of 4,085 branches of Canadian chartered banks in operation in Canada. No change is reported in foreign branches. During the month, Federal approval was given to the purchase of the Weyburn Security Bank by the Imperial Bank which will involve transfer of 30 branches located in southern Saskatchewan but this will not become effective until late in April.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce opened branches in Hamilton at James and Young St., and in Toronto at Bay and Wellington St. but closed its branch at Gold Pines, Ont. Banque Provinciale du Canada opened at 1909 St. Jerome St., Montreal, and closed a branch at Windsor, Ont., and a sub-branch at Shippegan, N.B. Banque Canadienne Nationale opened a sub-branch at Ste. Cecile de Masham, Que.

Branches closed by other banks include Marengo and MacNutt, Sask., and Tignish, P.E.I. by the Royal Bank; High Bluff, Man., by the Bank of Nova Scotia and McCord, Sask., by the Bank of Toronto.

Bank of Montreal Makes Important Staff Changes

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Several new appointments have been announced by the Bank of Montreal. T. E. Merrett, manager of the St. Peter and St. James St. branch has been appointed to the management of the main Montreal branch. F. G. Woods, whom he succeeds, goes to San Francisco as president of the bank's subsidiary there, the Bank of Montreal, San Francisco. H. W. Nesbitt, assistant manager at the St. Peter and St. James St. branch becomes manager of that branch.

Mr. Merritt has been active in banking circles in Montreal for about 25 years. He served with the former Merchant's Bank of Canada in Ontario and in 1897 was transferred to New York, as the bank's second agent there, succeeding to the position of first agent within a year.

In 1905 he came to the head office of the bank in Montreal as superintendent of branches and chief inspector, which appointment he held until the Merchant's Bank was taken over by the Bank of Montreal in 1922.

Bank Chat

The Canadian Bank of Commerce announces the following branch changes and staff appointments:

G. R. SMITH is acting manager at Monitor, Alta.

A. D. LEITCH, manager at King and Jordan, Toronto, has been appointed senior assistant manager at Toronto.

A. W. CAMPBELL, assistant manager at King and Jordan, Toronto, has been appointed manager, Danforth and Broadview branch, Toronto.

R. B. GIBSON, assistant inspector at head office has been appointed assistant manager at Market branch, Toronto.

Stillwater, B.C., sub-agency to Powell River branch, will be closed after February 25.

Weekly Bank Clearings

	Feb. 20, 1930	Feb. 19, 1931
Eastern Cities		
Halifax	$ 2,555,144	$ 2,792,877
Saint John	2,059,072	3,803,399
Moncton	801,456	660,125
Sherbrooke	915,453	662,034
Quebec	5,624,479	4,097,949
Montreal	126,291,198	112,044,625
Ottawa	7,286,082	6,638,123
Kingston	578,600	666,688
Peterboro	832,228	834,020
Toronto	113,374,051	102,089,157
Hamilton	5,787,167	4,676,560
Kitchener	1,252,881	1,046,836
Brantford	1,045,692	870,511
London	4,067,443	2,657,797
Chatham	628,595	666,687
Sarnia	728,532	527,757
Sudbury	1,057,159	768,896
Windsor	......	3,219,329
Western Cities		
Fort William	$ 830,439	$ 696,704
Winnipeg	50,582,308	30,133,071
Brandon	515,796	415,057
Moose Jaw	1,055,402	715,392
Saskatoon	2,029,833	1,525,250
Prince Albert	446,528	321,641
Edmonton	5,711,457	4,439,046
Medicine Hat	344,677	211,989
Vancouver	21,459,466	17,617,055
Victoria	2,133,475	1,873,554
Regina	4,325,370	2,718,840
New Westminster	724,315	578,685
Calgary	9,630,021	7,291,760
Lethbridge	534,725	396,595

Workmen Want Many Changes In Alberta Act

Complete review of Alberta's Compensation Act is a possibility, according to remarks made by Premier J. E. Brownlee to a delegation from the Alberta Federation of Labor. The federation desires some 14 amendments to the present act but the premier felt that a careful review of the entire act would enable revisions to be made that would last for some time.

Among the changes asked by the federation is the abolition of the three-day waiting period, the provision that payments be based on actual rate of earnings of workers at the time of accident, rather than on an average, and an increase in rate of compensation to 75 per cent of earnings. Since Alberta is the only province wherein workers bear the entire cost of medical aid it is also requested that a medical aid fund be maintained by industries coming under the act.

JANUARY LIFE SALES DECLINE 9 PER CENT

Ontario Makes Best Showing With 7 Per Cent Gain

The first month of the new year finds life insurance sales running 9 per cent below the record of the same month a year ago. This compares with a decrease of 10 per cent in the December total as compared with December, 1929, and with a decline of 7.6 per cent for the entire twelve months of 1930 as compared with the previous year.

The best record for the month was in Ontario. This province pays for nearly one-half of the new business sold in Canada each month and in January reported an increase of 7 per cent over the same month a year ago. New Brunswick also reported a sales increase.

An important change in the record of life insurance sales as prepared each month by the Sales Research Bureau of Hartford is that beginning with the January, 1931 figures, all companies reporting figures, are on a paid-for basis. Due to insufficient company records it was previously necessary to use the issued figures of any company which did not have paid-for records. The 1929 and 1930 figures to which comparisons have been made have also been revised so that the percentages given provide an accurate indication of the trend in sales.

The following table shows January sales by provinces in Canada and also sales in Newfoundland.

	January ratios 1931 to 1930	January sales in thousands of dollars	Percent of cos. reporting gains
Alberta	70%	$2,098,000	20%
Brit. Columbia	80	2,416,000	33
Manitoba	83	2,242,000	33
New Brunswick	102	1,022,000	57
Nova Scotia	77	969,000	36
Ontario	107	19,154,000	40
P. E. Island	95	157,000	33
Quebec	82	10,851,000	7
Saskatchewan	87	1,907,000	47
Newfoundland	73	372,000	25
Total	91%	$41,188,000	13%

Ottawa Annuity Branch Is Already Insolvent To Tune of $1,500,000

Use of Obsolete Mortality Tables Places Government Fund in Precarious Financial Position — Liability Accruing More Heavily Each Year

If up-to-date annuity tables are not adopted by the Dominion Government Annuities branch at Ottawa, the public will have to face an approximate deficit of $70 for every $1,000 annuity sold, according to information prepared by insurance actuaries for The Financial Post this week.

In other words if the obsolete mortality tables now in use by the government are not replaced by up-to-date tables such as licensed insurance companies are forced to use, there will accrue an ultimate loss to the government by reason of deficient reserves, of approximately $70 for each $1,000 annuity sold. Here is the explanation of how this deficiency occurs:

Taking the Government Annuity Branch statement as at March 31, 1929, the net value of outstanding contracts is shown as $18,335,193. The basis used by the Ottawa department in valuing these annuities is the British Offices Annuitant Tables (1893) with interest at 4 per cent. A computation has been therefore made to determine what the reserve should be according to a more up-to-date mortality table.

Companies Forced to Use Rutherford Table

Using the basis laid down in the Dominion Insurance Act for the valuation of all annuity contracts issued by life insurance companies since January 1, 1927, namely, the Rutherford table with interest at 4 per cent, it is found that an additional reserve of approximately $1,415,000 would be required. This figure must not be taken to be anything but an approximation because it was necessary to make certain assumptions as to the distribution of the Government annuity business between males and females and according to age, and it is possible, therefore, that the computation made may vary a little from the actual facts. However, it is believed that the figure quoted above is approximately correct.

It would therefore appear from the figures shown in the preceding paragraph that, allowing for the increase in business since the date mentioned, the reserves held by the department are easily over $1,500,000 below the reserve that should be held on the basis of a mortality table more nearly reflecting the actual mortality among annuitants of the present day.

Additional Deficit Indicated

Furthermore, in the statement of receipts and payments shown in the report of the deputy minister of labor for 1929, there appears an item of $132,844 "for amount transferred to maintain reserve." This would indicate that for the particular year in question it was necessary to transfer this large sum from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Dominion to the annuity fund in order to bring the amount of reserve up to the reserve basis maintained by the department and it is likely that a similar sum has to be transferred every year. These transfers, of course, are only sufficient to enable a reserve to be maintained on what is admittedly an inadequate reserve basis and a much larger reserve should be held to properly take care of the liabilities incurred.

Then, too, it must be remembered that although the Dominion Government Annuity branch has been selling annuities since 1908, it is only in the last three or four years that these annuities have been sold to any considerable extent. In other words out of a total of contracts outstanding at March 31, 1929, amounting to $21,700,000, no less than $8,000,000 or 35 per cent had been sold in the years ending March 31, 1928 and 1929 respectively. Thus if the government continues to sell annuities at the same rate in the next decade that it has established in the past two or three years, the liability that will pyramid to the debit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and which will eventually have to be faced by the Canadian people at large will rapidly amount to many millions of dollars.

Ordinary Safeguards Should be Demanded

There is obviously no reason why a Canadian government department operating in competition with existing facilities offered on a sound economic basis by Canadian life insurance companies, should not be forced to observe the same safeguards as to reserves to which companies operating under the Dominion Insurance Act, are obliged to conform, in order to maintain solvency. Furthermore, as has already been pointed out in The Financial Post, the annuity branch not only is deficient in its reserves but the rates it is charging are inadequate, and the services of highly-paid salesmen and a large organization are being maintained free of charge to annuitants, merely for the benefit of those who are fortunate enough to purchase this rare annuity "bargain."

NOTE.—This is the fifth of a series of articles which are an attempt to place before the public and responsible officials of the Dominion government the true situation with regard to the Canadian Annuities Branch, of the Department of Labor at Ottawa, against which many serious charges of unsound practice and methods were laid by a Canadian actuary in The Financial Post on January 8, last.

Dominion Fire Has Lower Profit From Underwriting

Net profits from underwriting of $3,475 is reported by Dominion Fire Insurance Co. for the year ended December 31, 1930, as compared with $16,793 in the previous year due to increased loss and expense ratio, the latter reflecting intensive competition. Income from investments increased to $37,203 from $34,281. The company paid out $20,769 in dividends or 7 per cent on capital stock of $296,975 and increased capital surplus by $19,909 to $266,401.

Net premium income from fire, plate glass and automobile insurance departments totalled $335,839. Fire premiums were slightly down in 1930 from the 1929 level while plate glass premiums increased $1,294 to $4,527. The net premium income from the automobile department was $37,061 accounting for the 1930 increase since this class of business was not transacted in 1929. Accident insurance written and re-insured resulted in a loss of $20.

The balance sheet shows assets of $904,360 as compared with $841,800 in 1929. Cash is shown at $39,651, bonds and accrued interest at $657,574; stocks at $38,996 and first mortgages at $69,719.

SASKATCHEWAN LIFE HAS RECORD BUSINESS

Wheat Prices Affected Collections—Low Mortality Rate

Business written by the Saskatchewan Life Insurance Co. in 1930 attained a new record of $4,022,399 and the total amount of insurance in force was increased to $14,421,229. At the end of 1929, the company had $13,099,354 of business in force, having written $2,459,850 in that year. The company reports a low mortality experience of only 28 per cent of the expected and an average rate of interest of 7.54 per cent earned on mean assets.

Total income showed a decrease to $440,669 of which $324,938 was net premium income, $108,487 was interest from investments and $7,243 was miscellaneous. The 1929 income totalled $480,709.

The company was affected by drop in wheat prices and by the fact that a large quantity of grain has not been threshed in the districts in which the company was most active during 1930. Payments on the insurance written were taken in notes in many cases but M. B. Farr, general manager of the company, states that a large volume of the notes on hand will be collected, since the company is in close contact with its policyholders.

Assets of the company amount to $2,205,998 as against $2,099,177 at the end of 1929. Investments include $421,594 in bonds and debentures, $982,756 in first mortgages on real estate and $569,306 in policy loans. Interest, due and accrued, amounts to $84,619, cash to $4,616 and outstanding and deferred premiums to $116,431. Investment account was increased by $134,310 in 1930.

Policy and annuity reserves amount to $1,653,354, policyholders' funds left with the company to $35,506, and bank accommodation $25,000. The paid-up capital stock is shown at $100,000, while surplus and special funds of $371,310 include $148,555 of net profits credited to deferred dividend policies and $47,007 to shareholders' surplus account.

Payments to policyholders and heirs amounted to $114,192 in 1930 and dividends to shareholders totalled $7,964. Head office, branch office, agency and other expenses amounted to $184,204.

The principal statistics for the past two years are as follows:

	1930 $	1929 $
New insurance issued	4,002,399	2,459,850
Insurance in force	14,421,229	13,009,354
Reserves	1,653,354	1,488,963
Net prem. income	324,938	......
Total income	440,669	480,709
Total assets	2,205,998	2,099,177
Surplus	222,755	282,645

Licenses Issued

DOMINION

The following companies have received licenses to transact business in addition to classes of insurance for which they are already licensed.

Mercantile Fire Insurance Co.—Insurance against loss of, or damage to, property other than growing crops, by hail.

London & Lancashire Guarantee & Accident Co. of Canada—Sprinkler leakage, tornado, insurance against damage to property of any kind caused by the explosion of natural or other gas and insurance against loss of, or damage to, property other than growing crops, by hail.

Robinsons Again Head Canada Life Fieldmen

Messrs. Duncan S. and J. Beverley Robinson in 1930 again qualified as the largest personal producers of the Canada Life, a position which, with the exception of 1929, they have attained every year since 1925. Owing to the fact that their previous numerous occupancies of that position prevent their being again joint presidents of the company's Quarter Million Dollar Club, they are the first in the history of the club to obtain the honor of using the title of "chancellors" of that organization. Their success has come through their special services to business and professional men in connection with estate problems.

During 1930 they produced over $2,500,000 of paid-for insurance, with total premiums of over $110,000. Their average policy was $64,000.

One of the most remarkable features of the work of the Robinson brothers is the extraordinary persistence of their business. The policies they write remain in force. They have over $13,000,000 of personal business in force and of this, during 1930, which was admittedly one of the most difficult years that the life insurance companies of this country have ever had to face from the lapse standpoint, only two policies lapsed. Both of these had been several years in force and both were forced into lapsation through the financial stress of the year.

DUNCAN S. ROBINSON

J. BEVERLEY ROBINSON

Angus Appointed Director of Royal Bank of Canada

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—William F. Angus has been appointed a director of the Royal Bank of Canada. Mr. Angus is vice-president of Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Canadian Steel Foundries; Pratt & Letchworth Co. and Dominion Bridge Co.

He is also on the directorate of several other organizations including the Bell Telephone Co.; Foundation Co. of Canada and Dominion Engineering Works.

Comes to Canada

EDGAR J. KAY, appointed manager in Canada and Newfoundland for North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., Railway Passengers Insurance Co., and president of Occidental Fire Insurance Co.

Post's Stand On Annuities Commended

"You are to be commended for the publicity being given in your columns to the activities of the Annuity Department of the Federal Government," says Arthur P. Earle, president of the Montreal Life Insurance Co., in a letter sent to The Financial Post last week.

"When the Annuity Branch was established it was understood that any details in connection with the taking out of annuities would be looked after by Post Office employees throughout the country. Apparently this was not productive of results and so an extensive campaign of advertising was undertaken. This also seems to have been a disappointment and now canvassers are engaged to go about soliciting business for the Canadian Government Annuity Department. If all the expenses of the annuity department, including advertising and remuneration of canvassers, are to be charged against the department, then it would seem necessary to revise the rates upward in order to prevent loss.

Grossly Unjust

"It is grossly unjust to pay some of the expenses of the Annuity Branch out of the general revenues of the Government. When this is done all the people of the country are helping to provide annuities at low rates for those few who avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the Government. Such procedure also furnishes unfair competition to the life insurance companies which are engaged in writing annuities.

"I hold that the life insurance companies of Canada can offer annuities on as favorable terms as the Government, perhaps even more favorable, if the Government were to charge such rates as would enable the Annuity Branch to be self-supporting.

"If the Government intends to furnish annuities to those who seek them at less than cost, it might as well go the whole way and institute a proper system of old age pensions. It is hardly just and equitable to single out a small portion of the population for preferential treatment."

Columbia Life Business Increased 55 P.C. in 1930

Columbia Life Insurance Co. has completed its second year of operation with business in force of $419,880, an increase of 55 per cent from the 1929 figure. Premium income increased sharply to $8,827 from $2,331 in 1929, while reserves were increased to $5,749 from $2,764.

The company operates only in British Columbia but may extend into other provinces in 1931. The company is still in the organization stage and has an authorized and subscribed capital of $1,000,000 of which $99,548 is paid up. During 1930 the company received $11,995 net, on account of capital stock.

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HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

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ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, of LONDON, ENGLAND
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THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office: WINNIPEG
Toronto Office: 205 Brock Building
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President, J. B. Coyne, K.C., Winnipeg, Man.
1st Vice-President, T. S. McPherson, Victoria, B.C.
2nd Vice-President, Allan S. Bond, Winnipeg, Man.
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Pulp and Paper Mills *Power Developments*

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Beaupre, Que. — Iroquois Falls, Ont.
Sturgeon Falls, Ont. — Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.
Espanola, Ont. — Fort William, Ont.
Pine Falls, Manitoba
Daily Capacity 2200 Tons Newsprint
Groundwood Pulp News Sulphite Pulp
High Grade Bleached Sulphite Pulp

CANADIAN VICKERS LTD.
Aircraft Ships Engines
Structural Steel
Boilers Mining Machinery
General Engineering
25,000 Ton Floating Dry Dock
Head Office and Works:
MONTREAL — CANADA

The
Canada Power & Paper
Corporation
Total Daily Capacity of Plants:
2,464 Tons of Newsprint
130 Tons Pure Kraft Paper
130 Tons Pure Sulphate Pulp
also producing
CARDBOARD, INSUL BOARD, WRAPPER and SULPHITE and GROUNDWOOD PULPS
SAW MILLS AT PEMBROKE, ONT., producing White Pine, Red Pine and Spruce Lumber Pickets, Laths, etc. — Annual Capacity of 25,000,000 F. B. M.
Successor and Operating Company of
Belgo-Canadian Paper Company Limited, Shawinigan Falls, Que.
St. Maurice Paper Company Limited, Cap de la Madeleine, Que.
Laurentide Company Limited, Grand'Mere, Que.
Laurentide-Ottawa Company Limited, Pembroke, Ont.
Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Corporation, Port Alfred, Que.
Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd., Three Rivers, Que.
Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills Limited, Quebec, P.Q.

Head Office:
MONTREAL QUEBEC

DEFER FOR TIME ALL DIVIDENDS C.P.P. COMPANIES

Believe Step Taken to Conserve Cash Resources

MOVE IS LOGICAL

Present Unsettled Conditions Restrict Earnings of All Newsprint Producers

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Dividends on the preferred stocks of Belgo-Canadian Paper Co., Port Alfred Pulp & Paper Corp., and the St. Maurice Valley Corp., all subsidiaries of Canada Power & Paper Corp., are understood to have been deferred. This follows similar action in respect to the preferred stock of Anticosti Corp., another company in the Canada Power group.

This is a reflection of the decline in earning power of the newsprint companies and the need of conserving all cash resources to tide the companies through the present trying period.

It is expected that the management of Canada Power before long will issue a statement, setting forth therein the position of the company and its various underlying securities, as well as what plans have been made to see the company and its subsidiaries through the depression.

Conserve Cash Resources

The deferment of the preferred dividends will do much to conserve the cash resources of the parent company. The last financial statement showed that subsidiary companies had outstanding the following preferred stocks:

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
Preferred Stocks

St. Maurice Valley Corp.:	
7% cum. par $100	$5,800,000
7% cum. par $5	4,200,000
Belgo-Canadian Paper Co.:	
7% cum. par $100	5,000,000
Port Alfred Pulp & Paper:	
7% cum. par $100	6,000,000
Anticosti Corp.:	
7% cum. par $100	3,000,000
Anglo-Canadian Paper:	
7% cum. par $100	8,000,000

Dividends on the preferred stock of Anglo-Canadian are guaranteed by Canada Power. The other issues are subject to various agreements and rights, about which an uncertainty exists at present. These points, no doubt, will be made when the management issues a statement or at the time of the annual meeting, which is ordinarily scheduled for the latter part of March.

Lighten Annual Charges

Just what the deferment of the preferred dividend means to the parent company, is better realized by an appreciation of the fact that the annual charges on the underlying preferred issues (exclusive of Anglo-Canadian) amount to $1,680,000.

Conservation of the cash resources of the subsidiary units to this amount will go a long way toward keeping things together until the parent organization begins to benefit from the Hearst newsprint contracts.

Bond Situation Untouched

So far no mention has been made of the interest payment on the bonds of the subsidiary companies. No doubt every step will be taken to see that all obligations of the trust deeds are met. According to the last report, the following underlying bonds were outstanding:

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
Bonds and Debentures

	Outstanding
St. Maurice Valley Corp.:	
Series "A"	$9117230
Series "B"	2,000,000
Belgo-Canadian Paper Co.:	
6% 1st mortgages	8,622,000
Port Alfred Pulp and Paper:	
5½% 1st mortgages	14,999,667
Wayagamack Pulp and Paper:	
6% 1st mortgages	3,949,000
Wayagamack News:	
5% 1st mortgages	1,760,054
Anticosti Corp.:	
6½% 1st mortgages	5,763,500
Anglo-Canadian Paper:	
6½% 1st mortgages	£3,000,000

It should be noted that in connection with the Anglo-Canadian first mortgages, there is only a contingent liability, principal and interest also being guaranteed jointly and severally by Daily Mirror Newspapers Ltd. and Sunday Pictorial Newspapers (1920) Ltd.

The annual interest charges on the subsidiary bonds amount to $3,673,404. This figure does not include charges on Anglo-Canadian bonds, which amount to $2,240,000.

Has Own Debentures

In addition to the foregoing, Canada Power and Paper has outstanding $35,466,700 of its own 5½ per cent debentures, on which the annual interest charges total $1,950,668.

The aggregate of all charges, covering preferred dividends, interest on underlying bonds and the company's own debentures, approximates $7,864,072.

Since the last financial statement of the company was dated December 31, 1929, there has most likely been a reduction in the amount of bonds outstanding through the operation of sinking funds, which would further reduce the annual charges.

More Was Expected

Action on the preferred dividends has not come as a surprise. The newsprint companies have all felt the ill-effects of over-expansion and the falling off in demand for newsprint. Though the financial statements of the major producers for 1930 are not yet available, it is generally anticipated that one and all will show a falling off in revenue. In this respect Canada Power is no different from the the others.

Lack of orders, of course, is the greatest problem of all the manufacturers. Canada Power is probably better off in this connection than the other companies, for if it can tide over the present period, then it will stand to benefit from the Hearst contracts which come into effect at the beginning of 1934.

St. Regis Paper Seeks Change in Capital Stock

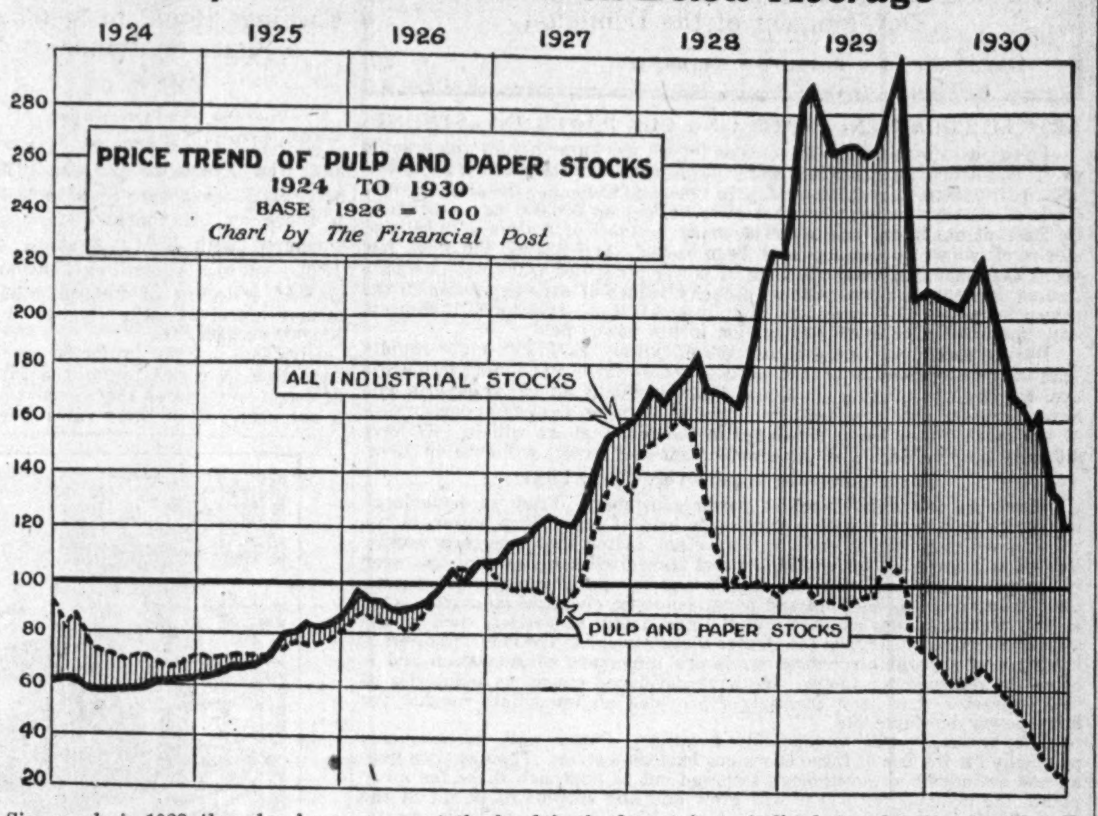
From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Steps have been taken by the St. Regis Paper Co. of Canada to have its Quebec charter amended by changing the authorized capital stock of the company from 100,000 shares of no par value common stock to the same number of shares of a par value of $5 each.

The application to the government further asks that a clause be inserted in the supplementary letters patent to the effect that in the future the authorized common share capital of the company shall be $500,000.

Canadian Pulp and Paper Industry

Paper Stock Index Well Below Average



Since early in 1928, there has been a steady falling off in the index of pulp and paper stocks, until at present the level is the lowest in some years. At the same time the index of all industrial stocks is declined sharply, though still well above the 1926 level.

Coast Paper Mills Avoid Main Worries Besetting Easterners

Expansion Programmes Near Completion at B. C. Mills

By CHARLES L. SHAW

The year 1930 has been largely a year of uninterrupted progress in the pulp and paper industry of the Pacific coast, but expansion has recently been checked to some extent by prevailing market conditions.

There is a belief on the Coast that the future large-scale development of the pulp and paper industry must come in the west, in view of the extensive resources of untapped pulpwood resources; but distance from the markets and transportation problems will constitute a serious deterrent to development for a while. When exhaustion of raw materials and higher prices elsewhere force the industry to look afield for its basic supplies, it is not likely that British Columbia will be overlooked.

Three Large Companies

The three large pulp and paper concerns operating in the province now are Powell River Company, Pacific Mills and B. C. Pulp & Paper Company, of which the first two are producers of newsprint.

Powell River Company is controlled by a small group of Middle West capitalists.

Pacific Mills is a subsidiary of the Crown-Zellerbach Corporation, with head offices in San Francisco.

B. C. Pulp & Paper Company is an all-Canadian corporation.

In addition to these there are several companies engaged in manufacture of paper specialties, cardboard boxes, and so on, notably the Westminster Paper Mills, National Paper Box Company and Sidney Roofing Company. All companies engaged in the pulp and allied industries depend largely on the export market, especially the Far East and Australasia.

Powell River Expansion

The most important construction programme of the year has been under way to the order of the Powell River Company, which is spending upwards of $7,000,000 in the establishment of a new power supply at Lois River and the installation of two new paper making units. The first of these two units has already been completed; the second will follow when market conditions warrant. The project has involved the construction of a dam at Lois River, building of a tunnel and laying of pipeline to Stillwater, where penstocks and a power house have been built, connected by high transmission lines with the main plant at Powell River. The new power source will be tapped early this year. The mill's capacity is now about 650 tons of newsprint daily.

New Converting Plant

Pacific Mills, Ltd., has established a paper converting plant in Vancouver for the production of tissue paper, napkins, towels and specialties. This work was completed this year, as well as the installation of several new units at the Ocean Falls plant such as a new groundwood mill.

B. C. Pulp & Paper Company has concentrated its construction on the establishment of a new barker and chipping plant, the former being the largest of its kind in the world, the idea being to eliminate waste as much as possible through the utilization of parts of trees formerly neglected.

Projects in Abeyance

Several projects have been held in abeyance this year owing to market depression. Vancouver Kraft Mills on Howe Sound had plans for new construction this year and operation on a 500-ton basis. Considerable building was carried out earlier in the year, but the present programme is uncertain.

Rumors have repeatedly linked Canadian Paper Products, Ltd., at Beaver Cove with large-scale developments. This property, formerly owned by Wisconsin interests, passed into the hands of the International Harvester Company some time ago, and it was announced at the time that Chicago interests were prepared to put $16,000,000 into making the plant a thoroughly up-to-date 1,000-ton plant. But nothing has been done. Lately International Paper was reported to be negotiating for acquisition of the property. Actually it has taken an option, but this has not been exercised.

The Prince George pulp mill project, talked of for several years, appears to be no nearer fruition, although representatives of the syndicate in control have been on the ground this year studying local conditions. Another deal still hanging fire concerns property at the mouth of the Fraser River. Hearst interests are said to be angling for this, with the idea of establishing a newsprint mill there, but the report lacks confirmation. A syndicate headed by James T. Rear of Palo Alto, Calif., has been taking the leading part in negotiations for the site. If market and general business conditions were better, many of these rumored projects would probably be brought to a head very soon.

Influence of "I. P."

International Paper Company is understood to have denied reports current here recently to the effect that it was negotiating with Crown Zellerbach for control of the latter's several mills on the coast, but International nevertheless continues to be an influence on the coast casting a long shadow on the pulp and paper field.

Marketwise the most important development was the entry of Powell River Company into the open market with its newsprint. This has made the western states a definitely competitive field, with Powell River and Crown Zellerbach the chief contenders for a rich market. Previously Powell River had contented itself with a few large individual customers on the coast and had depended chiefly on the offshore business, but when it recently declared a new base price of $58 a ton, making the Pacific coast the cheapest price zone in the newsprint market the whole situation was changed. In the old days a sort of gentlemen's agreement existed regarding the split-up of market territory existing between Powell River and Crown Zellerbach. This agreement has now been set aside.

To Use More Hemlock

Newsprint executives here declare that the discovery of a process which would enable the utilization of a much higher percentage of hemlock in the manufacture of newsprint would hasten new development more than anything else. A percentage of 40 per cent is now being sought by newsprint chemists, but they are still a long way from their goal.

Coast operators are not seriously disturbed by the threat of Soviet competition, although they are ready to acknowledge that this may be a serious factor from time to time in the Orient. Nor are they worried by the proposal of United States interests, notably Crown Zellerbach, to establish pulp mills in Alaska. They foresee Alaska pulp mills as an ultimate development, but believe that the day is still far off, because of the prohibitive cost of transportation and other conditions which, would make Alaska-made newsprint an exceedingly costly product.

Coast mills have been affected only indirectly by the market situation in the east and they have been operated at a much higher percentage of capacity all through the year.

Director, Geo. Weston

R. A. ROBERTSON,
treasurer of George Weston, Ltd., who has been elected a director of that company.

Beauharnois Power Sales Near Capacity

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — It is announced officially that Beauharnois Power Corp. has now disposed of 462,000 h.p. of the total 500,000 h.p. installation which its diversion rights permit.

When Beauharnois was publicly financed a year ago, the power sales were then shown at 400,000 h.p., of which 250,000 went to the Ontario Hydro and 150,000 to Montreal Power. Of the remaining 62,000 h.p. which has been sold, 12,000 has been sold to the Montreal Cottons Co. and 50,000 has been sold under long-term contract. The purchaser of the 50,000 h.p. has not yet been announced.

Beauharnois Power has increased the number of men on its payroll from the winter minimum of 600 to 800. Construction operations at present include rock blasting and rock excavation, assembling and construction of further equipment, construction of concrete forms for use during the coming season, and the reconditioning of equipment.

PULP AND PAPER EXPORTS DECLINE

January Returns $4,000,000 Below Same Month Year Ago

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Exports of pulp and paper from Canada during January were valued at $11,390,293, a decrease of $4,003,065 from the previous month and $4,616,049 below January of last year, according to a report prepared by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

Wood pulp exports for the month were valued at $2,411,533 and exports of paper at $8,978,760, as compared with $2,577,546 and $12,815,812 in December.

Pulpwood exports in January were 79,018 cords valued at $712,116, as compared with $120,063 cords valued at $1,135,348 in January, 1930.

Details of Exports

Details of export values for the various grades of pulp and paper follow:

	Jan., 1931 $	Jan., 1930 $
Pulp—		
Mechanical	428,227	650,696
Sulphite bld.	1,082,398	1,681,630
Sulphite unbld.	537,383	993,102
Sulphate	331,952	556,509
Screenings	18,615	41,647
All other	12,958	......
	2,411,633	3,923,584
Paper—		
Newsprint	8,641,937	11,609,926
Wrapping	110,194	128,276
Book (cwts.)	16,533	32,992
Writing (cwts.)	2,986	717
All other	207,110	310,847
	8,978,760	12,082,758

Objects to Freight Rates on Russian Pulpwood

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Claiming that freight rates have adversely affected shipments of Canadian pulpwood to the United States, George S. Kerr and T. P. Altimas of the Canadian Pulpwood Association recently opposed the special tariff arranged for handling Russian pulpwood through Sorel. It was stated that Russian pulpwood which was beginning to come into Sorel would receive the benefit of a rate 3½ cents lower than local shippers.

Mr. Altimas stated he could see no reason why, if the railway could haul Russian pulpwood at 11 cents a cord, it could not haul his for the same rate. Explanation offered was that unless the rate was reduced to 11 cents Russian pulpwood would be shipped through New York.

A reduced rate was subsequently put in force but it was stated that American buyers had placed their orders and Quebec lost orders for about 50,000 cords of wood.

B. C. Power Corp. Earnings Gain Over Last Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—B. C. Pulp and Paper Co. is making good progress on the installation of the largest wood barker of its kind in the world at the Port Alice plant. It is anticipated that the new equipment will enable the company to make use of 100 per cent of the tree, including knots and tops. The chipping plant, to be operated in connection with the barker, has already been installed, with the exception of one or two conveyors.

The entire project represents an outlay of about $175,000.

Sidney Roofing Plans Await Better Conditions

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Sidney Roofing & Paper Co., of Victoria, has temporarily deferred its expansion plans, which involved an estimated outlay of $250,000.

According to the manager, the company has by no means abandoned the scheme, but is merely awaiting an improvement in business conditions before placing such a sum of money into new construction.

Penmans Limited

ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year Ending 31st December, 1930

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the Year ending 31st December, 1930.

Gross Trading Profits for year ending 31st December, 1930		$ 332,976.91
Deduct		
Interest on Bonds	$ 110,000.00	
Bad Debts written off	33,714.43	
		$ 143,714.43
Net Earnings for the year 1930		$ 189,262.48
Brought forward from 31st December, 1929		$1,774,656.51
		$1,963,918.99
Disbursements		
Preferred Stock Dividend	64,500.00	
Common Stock Dividend	258,072.00	
		$ 322,572.00
Balance at Credit Profit and Loss Account		$1,641,346.99

BALANCE SHEET

31st December, 1930

ASSETS

Fixed		
Comprising Real Estate, Buildings, Plant, Dwelling Houses, Water Power, etc.—Less Depreciation		$5,043,142.53
Goodwill, Trade Marks, etc.		1.00
Current		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 129,055.74	
Accounts Receivable	781,959.47	
Bills Receivable	16,559.45	
Deferred Charges	17,762.48	
Inventory of Raw and Manufactured Stock	2,332,009.93	
Investments	10,050.00	
Total Current Assets		$3,287,397.07
		$8,330,540.60

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		
Authorized:		
15,000 shares Preferred Stock, of $100 each	$1,500,000.00	
75,000 shares Common Stock of no par value	....	
Issued:		
10,750 shares Preferred Stock	1,075,000.00	
64,518 shares Common Stock of no par value	2,150,600.00	
		$3,225,600.00
5½% FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, DUE 1st NOVEMBER, 1951	2,000,000.00	
Less Redeemed and Cancelled	84,000.00	
		1,916,000.00
Reserve Account		742,046.40
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	127,916.78	
Wages	27,630.43	
Bank Loans	650,000.00	
Total Current Liabilities		$ 805,547.21
Surplus—Balance Profit and Loss Account		1,641,346.99
		$8,330,540.60

INDIRECT LIABILITIES
Customers' Paper under Discount, $11,286.82.

C. B. GORDON, Chairman. R. B. MORRICE, President.

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1930
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and
ONTARIO LAND SURVEYORS
NEW LISKEARD, ONTARIO

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Consulting Forestry
JAMES W. SEWALL
Old Town, Maine
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DOM. PALACE PIER SEES FIRST UNIT BY NEXT AUGUST

President Provincial Improvement Corp. States $585,750 Stock Sold

SPEND ALL ON QUAY

Costs of Construction, Site, Furnishings, Stock-selling Expenses and Working Capital $2,000,000

The Financial Post is informed by F. W. Bohin, president Provincial Improvement Corp., that a recent article under-estimates the expenditures which his company has to make on behalf of Dominion Pier Corp. in return for $2,000,000 of the latter's stock.

The Financial Post article had interpreted the contract which pledged The Provincial Improvement Corp. to deliver a pier which was to cost not less than $1,000,000 and $150,000 of working capital as meaning that most of the rest of the $2,000,000 would represent what Provincial Improvement Corp. would get for its services in selling the stock as soon as it had sold it all.

Mr. Bohin, however, states that the cost of the pier of $1,000,000 does not cover $160,000 paid for the site and $150,000 to be paid for furnishings and architects fees. After providing for $150,000 working capital, there would remain $540,000 out of the $2,000,000 instead of $849,950 to cover "commissions, selling expenses, advertising, cost of Government franchises and overhead of the two companies."

He adds that, as it is not expected that there will be any cash or stock balance for the Provincial Improvement Corp. upon completion of the contract, the operating agreement between the two companies whereby the Provincial Improvement Corp. will receive on a sliding scale, from 5 to 10 per cent of the gross receipts of the Palace Pier, "is perfectly justified and manifestly fair to the Palace Pier Co."

Sold $585,750 Stock

Mr. Bohin also states that by being general contractors as well as fiscal agents for the construction of the pier, "it can be proven that many thousands of dollars have been saved for the shareholders through our acting in this capacity in the erection of the first unit."

Asked for a statement as to the amount of stock sold to date and amount spent on the pier, Mr. Bohin said that from $325,000 to $330,000 would be needed for the completion of the first unit, complete with furnishing and everything but working capital. The company had sold to date 58,570 shares of $10 par value, which would account for $585,750 par value of shares out of a total of $2,000,000. Of this amount there is still due from shareholders $95,000, leaving $490,700 cash already received, of which $98,160 represents the cost of financing so that $391,540 is available for the first unit of the pier with $95,000 due from shareholders.

The first unit, Mr. Bohin states, extends about 300 feet out from the shoreline and consists of a large main ballroom, or convention hall, private ballroom on the second floor, a mezzanine floor, a covered way for concessions, a 19-foot wide promenade deck surrounding the building and a large open area under the main ballroom for various concessions. A separate heating plant located off the pier will form part of the first unit. When asked when this unit would be complete Mr. Bohin said that they would try to have it ready in July or August.

The company's funds by arrangement are deposited in a savings account. All releases therefrom must be counter-signed by the company's auditor who was also appointed by the Attorney-General's Department, and they are only made as approved and specifically outlined in his letters of instruction.

List Additional Stock
From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The following listing notices have been issued by the Montreal Stock Exchange: Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co. 129,799 additional ordinary shares of no par value, to be listed on official notice of issuance.

Jamaica Public Service Ltd., fifteen additional shares without nominal or par value, to be listed on official notice of issuance.

Returns to Floor

JOHN PITBLADO, who has been elected a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange. He was formerly floor trader for thirty years for John Pitblado & Co. but now trades on his own account.

BETTERMENT SHOWN BY GENERAL TRUST

Dividend on Preferred Increased From 5 to 6 Per Cent

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The third annual report of General Trust of Canada covering operations in 1930 showed an increase in gross receipts and net profits as compared with the previous year. During the year the dividend on the preferred shares was increased from 5 to 6 per cent and after all deductions there remained a surplus for the period of $31,087 as compared with $36,129 in the preceding year.

Several important changes are revealed in the balance sheet. Assets under administration have increased from $9,447,743 to $24,315,728, not including property held in trust under the bankruptcy law or as liquidator. In capital account, investments are shown at $405,209 against $115,853 and call loans are down from $1,053,776 to $816,172.

Estates and Trusts

In the estates and trusts account cash at $655,205 compares with $286,654; investments are higher by about $10,000,000 at $16,204,423 and real estate totals $3,103,231, as compared with $405,092 in the preceding year.

In guaranteed account, call loans total $3,117,407 as against $1,300,460 in 1929. The capital structure is unchanged with $1,100,000 of preferred and $5,000 of common stock outstanding. At the annual meeting the board of directors was re-elected.

Following is the earnings record:

Earnings Record

Year	Paid-up *Capital	Profits	Earned †%	Div. Rate
1928	$ 794,503	$30,216	3.8	...
1929	1,105,000	88,474	8.0	3¾
1930	1,105,000	91,587	8.3	5½

*Consists of preferred and $5,000 common stock. †On preferred.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the General Trust of Canada, Hon. J. M. Wilson was elected to the presidency, succeeding Hon. F. L. Beique, resigned, but who retains his membership on the board and on the executive committee.

Hon. D. O. L'Esperance and Beaudry Leman were elected vice-presidents, and Rene Morin, general manager.

Algoma Central Railway Shareholders Ratify Plan

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A meeting of Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway shareholders was held in Sault Ste. Marie on February 17 when the proposed re-organization agreement between Lake Superior Corp., and the railway was ratified. Proceedings were of a formal nature; sufficient bonds had been deposited to carry out the scheme.

At a meeting of the holders of the 5 per cent trust certificates of Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railway in London recently, it was stated that £1,464,000 of bonds had been lodged in favor of the re-organization out of a possible £2,000,000, or slightly over 72 per cent. In regard to the Algoma Ceneral Terminals bonds, it was stated that £867,000 had been deposited out of £1,000,000 or 84.5 per cent.

Medicine Hat Milling Builds

The ground is being cleared and materials collected for the erection of a 75 barrel mill by the Medicine Hat Milling Company. The construction work will start about the end of March and building operations will last about three months. It is planned to construct a three story building, 28 by 40 feet with warehouse and grain elevator added.

PROTECTION

The Independent Order of Foresters is a fraternal benefit society operating under a lodge system and existing for the purpose of affording to men and women the completest protection at the minimum cost.

This protection covers practically every phase of family life. In addition to the protection afforded through its Insurance and Sick Benefit Departments, a number of practical fraternal benefits are available to its members.

Reserves — $36,372,031.45 Surplus — $2,501,088.12

Independent Order of Foresters

FRANK E. HAND, Supreme Chief Ranger — HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CAN.

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An Audit of Canada

One of a Series of Frank Discussions of the Future Development of the Dominion

By FLOYD S. CHALMERS

ARTICLE FOURTEEN; PROTECTING OUR POWER INVESTMENTS

Power development in Canada has indeed grown at a very remarkable pace. To finance the increase in water power turbine installation from 2,500,000 h.p. in 1920 to over 6,000,000 h.p. in 1930, and to finance the amazing network of distribution systems that have hooked up 600,000 new customers to these plants in the same period, many millions of dollars of bond and stocks of power companies have been issued. And during the next few years the amount of new offerings of power securities will total into nine figures. Observing the results on security values of over-expansion in the newsprint paper field, investors have, in some cases, questioned if there is any danger of similar over-expansion in the power field.

During recent years the actual use of power has grown more rapidly than the development of it; that we have not, so far been running into acute over-expansion. And it must be said that practically all of the experts who have discussed this question agree that there is no danger apparent now of too much power being developed in Canada, that we will in fact have difficulty keeping pace with the demand that they expect will develop for it.

Large Industries Require Very Cheap Power

There are two chief types of power consumers. First we have large industries that depend upon a very large load of very cheap power, industries in which power is such an important factor that they are usually located at a power site or within low cost transmission distance of one, even if the power site is in the backwoods and far from established centres. Such industries are the pulp and paper industry, chemical industries, such as the carbide plants at Shawinigan Falls, metal industries, such as the aluminum works at Arvida, etc. Other factors count in the determination of the sites of such plants but power is one important consideration and is often the determining factor. We have developed enormous industries of this character that have themselves provided an immediate market for large power developments

The tendency will undoubtedly continue. Power will be developed primarily for the use of these enormous basic industries. Then as time goes on and as industrial developments spread out to approach these far away plants the demand for power will grow and any surplus of power at the site will find a market and eventually it may become more profitable to market all the power in small quantities to a diversified group of factories and to new towns and cities. And the large basic industry will be able to move further north and pioneer again with a new power development. Ottawa's large power developments were based primarily on the paper industry before industry diversity came to the city. Shawinigan Falls found its first large load in the chemical and paper industries, but the St. Maurice River now provides light and power for many scattered communities.

Help in Absorption of Large New Blocks

This tendency, which explains our ability in the past—and probably in the future—to absorb quickly enormous blocks of power greater than the possible normal growth of ordinary industries and communities, was discussed some time ago by Dr. T. H. Hogg, a well-known Canadian electrical engineer, who said:

"The extensive development of Canada in the past twenty-five years is reflected in the development and use of its water powers. The development of the electrical industry has enabled the transmission of large blocks of power over great distances at low cost, and has brought large reserves of energy from far distant points to be used for manufacturing and industrial purposes, where concentration of population had previously occurred, and where transportation facilities permit the cheap accumulation of raw material and provide for the ready distribution of the manufactured goods.

"Naturally, in the early stages of the development of large amounts of power, it is necessary to secure an immediate market, and this has entailed the quick growth of industries using large amounts of power where cheapness is an essential factor. Later, as industries grow up in the localities where these large blocks of power are available, what might be termed 'its degraded use' becomes uneconomical and it is utilized, therefore, in the manufacture of higher class and more costly products. It is then necessary to move the manufacture of these low grade products to more remote sections of the country where cheap power may be secured.

Large Basic Contracts Protect Investors

Practically every large power development in recent years in Canada has been predicated upon some large basic contract either with a large new industry requiring cheap power or from some large distributing unit—such as Montreal Light, Heat and Power or Ontario Hydro-Electric System—which had carefully surveyed its power needs and seen the need for new supplies within the period of construction of the plant. These large basic contracts have, in practically every case, supplied an assurance of sufficient income to guarantee bondholders against loss and in the case of large new power developments the bonds usually represent the only security in the hands of the public. In fact it is not customary to count on anything substantial in the way of junior capital in a new power development. This is because water running to waste in the streams has no small capital or asset value (a well located power site might be worth $10 per h.p of the possible development if all rights were controlled) but when it is harnessed and the power has been contracted for the same site and the same water have a very high capital value. In this respect power development differs from real estate promotion where junior equity is essential to insure the bonds or mortgage.

Some Typical Power Contracts

The important rôle of these large basic contracts in stabilizing power development may be seen in the following first issues floated for power development in Canada in the last fifteen months:

November, 1929, **Montreal Island Power**, $1,250,000, (additional issue). 65,000 h.p. Entire output sold to Montreal Light, Heat & Power at rate to provide 1.75 times interest requirements.

November, 1929, **Beauharnois Power Corp.**, $30,000,000. 500,000 h.p., of which 400,000 h.p. was contracted for by Ontario Hydro and Montreal Power at rate stated to provide for interest and sinking fund on entire bond issue, as well as first mortgage bonds later to be issued.

November, 1929, **Gatineau Power Company**, $11,000,000 (additional issue). 562,000 h.p., of which 480,000 h.p. sold to Ontario Hydro at rate to provide 2.3 times interest requirements.

Jan., 1930, **Northwestern Power Co.**, $10,000,000. 42,000 h.p. (initial). Bonds guaranteed by Winnipeg Electric Company, which will absorb power developed.

Aug. 7, 1930, **Ontario Power Service Corporation**, $20,000,000. 275,000 h.p. (ultimate), of which 100,000 h.p. sold to Ontario Hydro. Abitibi Power & Paper Co. agrees to purchase most of balance of power at rate providing ample protection for bond issue.

Oct., 1930, **Ottawa Valley Power Co.**, $9,000,000. 112,000 h.p., of which 96,000 h.p. sold to Ontario Hydro at rate to meet interest twice over.

Feb., 1931, **Maclaren-Quebec Power Company**, $12,000,000. 245,000 h.p., of which 125,000 h.p. sold to James Maclaren Co. at rate to insure 1.5 times interest on $18,000,000 of bonds.

Feb., 1931, **West Kootenay Power and Light Co.**, $6,500,000. 219,000 h.p. Most of power sold to parent company, Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, which guarantees bonds.

Where Ultimate Profit Comes From

The initial large contracts, whether with new industries or with distributing power companies, are usually at a low rate per h.p., sometimes just enough to insure interest and sinking fund on the bonds. It is when additional turbines can be installed to serve new customers or when the original contracts expire and are replaced with a large number of smaller contracts at higher figures that the junior securities acquire their high ultimate value.

It is the practice of basing each power development upon a contract or group of contracts sufficient to insure a certain definite minimum return, (counting on gradual development of new business at higher rates for the "velvet" to the promoters) that is the strong arm of protection for investors in power securities. Of course, in the case of power development undertaken by distributing companies that have carefully mapped out their requirement over a term of years no such procedure applies or is necessary.

It will be seen then that the safety of brand-new power securities depends to a considerable extent upon the ability of the promoters to arrange either for the establishment of new industries or for large contracts with distributing companies requiring power to meet growing needs. The fact that those who have been most active in power development in Canada have been able, in practically every case, to insure investors of the basic minimum of protection required for their new offerings of power securities speaks well for the manner in which Canadian power development has been carried on.

Power Is Unlike Commodity

At this point a distinct difference between manufacturing industry and power service may be noted. A pulp and paper plant, for instance, bears such high overhead and fixed charges that it is essential that a certain scale of operations be maintained to provide all classes of investors in it with ample profits and a percentage not much smaller to insure the senior security holders of protection. And the question of market price is important, for even long term contracts for commodities are based upon elastic prices that vary with market conditions. A low scale of operations combined with high prices might be good enough or a high scale of operations with low prices might be good enough for a factory but a low scale of operations combined with low prices is serious. Thus in commodities excess capacity hits the old as well as the new companies. So long as a basic minimum of power is sold at a fixed contract price, overinstallation at a power plant, above immediate needs, is not serious for the security holders and merely defers potential profits to the junior security holders. The surplus power may be allowed to remain inactive or it may be used temporarily for some such purpose as making steam in paper mills until a more profitable use appears. And an excess of power cannot be dumped, like an excess of commodities, in someone else's preserves. Quebec, which is developing more power than it needs, is selling large quantities of it cheaply in Ontario, but Quebec cannot come into Ontario and sell power at distress prices to customers of the Ontario Hydro-Electric System, and thus endanger Ontario's investment.

The potential market for the large power developments in prospect in the next few years will fittingly make the subject of another article.

The first two groups of articles in this series on "The Audit of Canada" dealt with agriculture and mining. This group of articles is discussing water power development in Canada. Further groups of articles will deal with other phases of Canadian prosperity.

Summerside Statement Shows Higher Assessment

The town of Summerside, P.E.I., reports current revenue during the year ended December 31, 1930, at $63,502 and current expenditures of $51,479. Capital expenditures during the year amounted to $64,952. There was a total of $254,000 of debentures outstanding at the end of the year as compared with $231,000 the year previous.

Assessed value of real estate in 1930 was $1,805,100 and personal property, $1,197,280. The assessment levied in both classes was the greatest in the past 10 years during which time there has been no increase in the tax rate. Tax collections were good.

CAN. IRON COVERS COMMON DIVIDEND BY SOUND MARGIN

Earnings Equal to $6.05 a Share on Junior Stock

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Earnings of Canada Iron Foundries Ltd. in 1930, after all charges, were equal to $6.05 a share on the common stock as compared with $10.04 a share in 1929. While operating income showed a decline of $90,000, other income received was higher by $25,000 at $162,616.

Dividends on the preferred stock have been provided for at the rate of 6 per cent and on the common at 3 per cent. Both these rates were inaugurated in 1929; previous to that period, no disbursements had been made on the common and preferred payments were lower than 6 per cent. The preferred is non-cumulative.

Profit and Loss Comparison

Following is a comparison of profit and loss accounts for the past three years:

	1930 $	1929 $	1928 $
Op. inc.	395,310	485,570	341,922
Other inc.	162,616	137,737	122,290
Total inc.	557,926	623,308	464,212
Deprec.	195,059	195,059	195,059
Interest	28,800	30,360	31,989
Mainten.	4,584	4,710	4,698
Divids.	280,635	280,635	193,890
Reserve	......	......	36,698
Surplus	48,848	112,543	2,896
Prev. surp.	149,638	37,095	34,198
P. & L. bal.	198,486	149,638	37,095

An improvement in balance sheet position is shown in the 1930 report. Working capital stands at $1,682,047 as compared with $1,504,878 in the previous year. Current assets total $2,066,796 and current liabilities of $384,649.

In assets, cash has been increased from $51,111 to $118,989. Call loans are higher by $300,000 at $800,000 and Government bonds are unchanged at $50,000. Accounts receivable have dropped from $628,702 to $382,992 and inventories are lower by $57,000 and $714,815.

Replace Burnt Plants

Investments in other companies of $2,174,667 are slightly lower, while properties and goodwill are valued at $3,280,527, less depreciation, a decrease of $134,000. A number of buildings in the Hamilton plant were destroyed by fire last year, all of which are fully recovered by insurance. These buildings have been replaced with a result of improvement in layout, it is stated.

In liabilities, accounts payable are $12,000 higher at $228,724. Of the 6 per cent debenture stock, $26,000 was redeemed during the year leaving $480,000 outstanding. General reserve still stands at $936,000 while a surplus of $198,487 was carried forward into the current year.

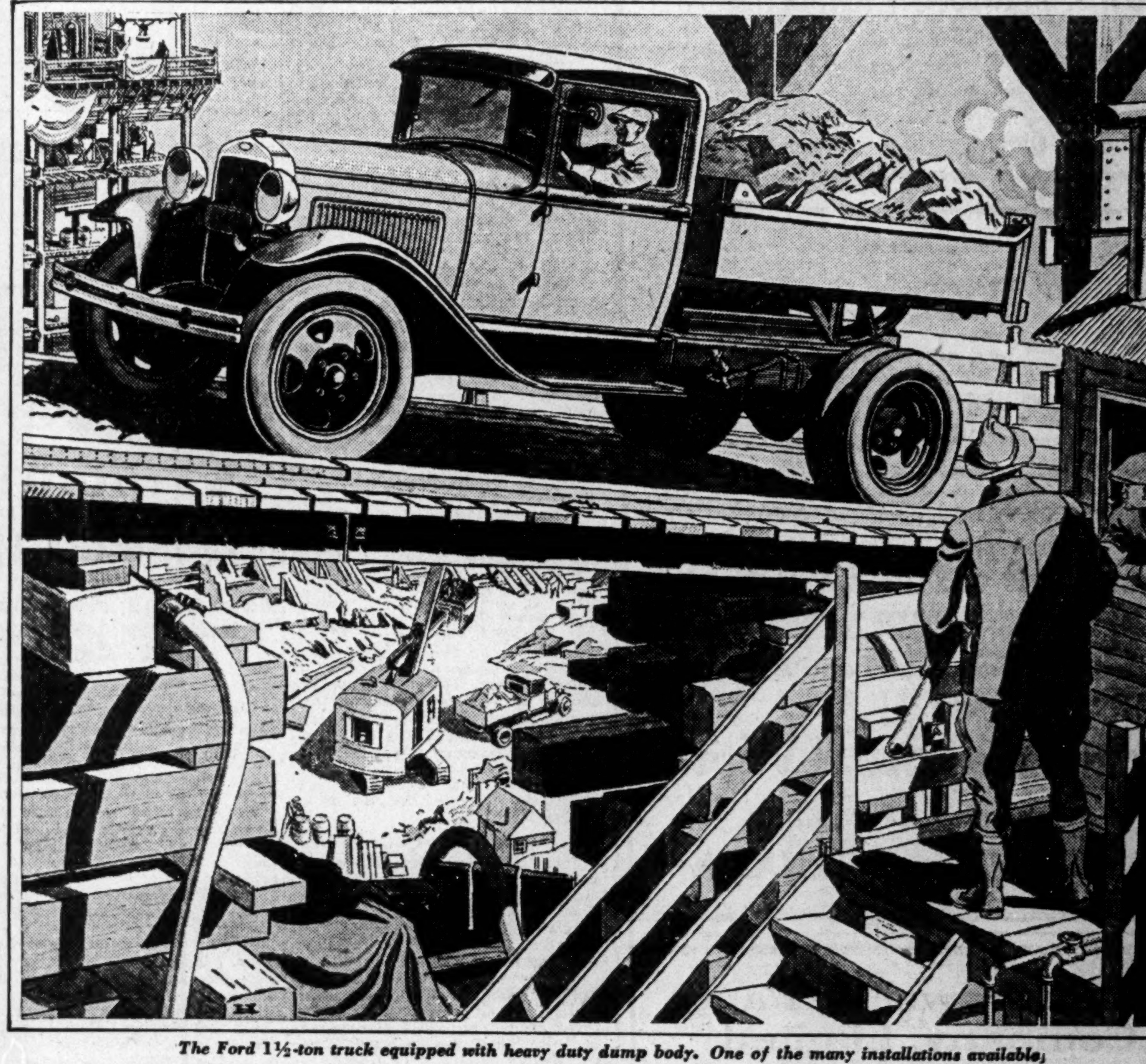
In his report to shareholders, C. L. Jobb, president of the company, said in part:

"In view of the business depression which has been general throughout Canada during the last half of the year 1930, your directors feel that the results for the year have been satisfactory, particularly when the somewhat lower prices prevailing during the period under review are taken into consideration.

"Your directors have received and accepted with regret, the resignation of Mr. F. Perry as chairman of the board."

MORRISON BRASS REPORT DUE

The first financial statement of the Morrison Brass Corp. will be issued shortly and officials state that it will show a sound financial position with satisfactory net earnings. Announcement has been made of the regular quarterly dividend on the seven per cent preferred stock which is payable March 2 to shareholders of record February 21.



The Ford 1½-ton truck equipped with heavy duty dump body. One of the many installations available.

The Ford Truck has rugged strength

FORD TRUCKS are designed to give long and reliable service under a wide variety of conditions. Strength is built into every part of the engine and chassis. The frame, for example, is made of heavy gauge channel sections. It is reinforced with five strong cross-members.

4-cylinder engines

The 4-cylinder engine develops 40 horse-power at 2200 r. p. m., which is but a moderate engine-speed. Its reliability is increased by the simplicity of the electrical, ignition, cooling, lubrication and fuel systems.

4-speed transmission

The transmission, also, is built to give long service. Its four speeds forward provide a wide range of speed and power. The rear axle is of the three-quarter floating type and is designed for heavy duty. It has a spiral bevel gear of special design, with straddle-mounted pinion. Sturdy steel-disc wheels add to strength, and at the same time permit free air-circulation around brake-drums for cooling.

Throughout the Ford chassis, many other features contribute to rugged strength. Among them is the use of forty different kinds of steel. Special steels were developed for specific purposes, and incorporated into the Ford truck to give greater reliability, strength, and length of service. Another feature is the more than twenty ball and roller bearings at important points in the chassis. These lessen friction, reduce wear, and add to smooth, quiet operation.

Bodies for every purpose

A wide range of body-types is available on the 1½-ton truck chassis, and for the light commercial car. With the truck, there is a choice of 131½-inch or 157-inch wheelbase, of 6.6 or 5.14 rear-axle gear-ratios, and of single or dual rear wheels. A factory-built closed cab is also available.

These various bodies and equipment adapt Ford units for use in any business. To every operator, they offer long and reliable hauling service at low cost. First cost is small, in accordance with Ford policy. Costs of operation and maintenance are also low. Thus, for every hauling purpose, the Ford offers a value far above the price.

Your Ford dealer will gladly give you a demonstration with the type of Ford truck that meets your needs.

Ford "The Canadian Truck"

Showing the stake body on the 1½-ton chassis with 131½-inch wheelbase. One of the many body and chassis combinations that are readily available.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Cooksville Company Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

A Quarterly Dividend of One Per Cent (1%) on the Preference Shares has been declared payable March 16th, 1931, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on February 28th, 1931.

By order of the Board.

WM. TAYLOR,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Que., February 19th, 1931.

CANADIAN CAR & FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Preference Stock

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of forty-four cents (44c) per share on the paid-up Preference Stock of the Company for the quarter ending March 31st, 1931, has been declared, payable on the 10th day of April, 1931, to Shareholders of record on the 25th day of March, 1931.

By order of the Board.

A. C. BOURNE,
Secretary.

Montreal, February 23rd, 1931.

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

NOTICE

Preference Dividend No. 12

A dividend of 1¾% for the three months ending March 31st, 1931, has been declared on all the issued Preference Shares of the Company, payable April 1st, 1931, to shareholders of record as of the close of business, March 16th, 1931.

By Order of the Board.

K. R. GILLELAN,
Secretary.

January 29th, 1931.

P.T. LEGARÉ CO. LIMITED

Dividend No. 14

The regular 1¾% quarterly dividend on the 7% Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending February 28th, 1931, payable on the 1st day of March, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business the 14th day of February, 1931.

By order of the Board.

P. C. FALARDEAU,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Quebec, February 14th, 1931.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE PER CENT for the current quarter, being at the rate of

TWELVE PER CENT PER ANNUM

on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Corporation, has been declared, and that the same will be payable

WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL

next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fourteenth day of March, 1931.

By order of the Board.

WALTER F. WATKINS,
Secretary.

Toronto, February 18th, 1931.

Dominion Glass Company Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company for the quarter ending the 31st day of March, 1931.

Notice is also hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the COMMON STOCK of the Company for the quarter ending the 31st day of March, 1931.

The above Dividends are payable on Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1931, to Shareholders of record at the close of business Monday, the 16th day of March, 1931.

By Order of the Board.

MERVYN OFFER,
Secretary.

Montreal, 19th February, 1931.

MORRISON BRASS Corporation Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE on PREFERRED STOCK

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1¾% on the 7% Preferred Stock of the Morrison Brass Corporation, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending the 28th day of February, 1931, payable on the second day of March, 1931, to Shareholders of record at the close of the business on the 21st day of February, 1931.

By Order of the Board,

HIRAM D. HALL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

February 19th, 1931.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Canadian Light & Power Company

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One per cent (1%) has been declared on the outstanding shares of the Company for the year ending December 31st, 1930, payable April 7th, 1931, to shareholders of record March 23rd, 1931.

By order of the Board.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary.

Montreal, Feb. 19, 1931.

United Securities Limited

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Two per cent. (2%) has been declared on the outstanding shares of the Company for the year ending March 31st, payable April 10th, to shareholders of record March 23rd, 1931.

By order of the Board.

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Feb. 19, 1931.

New Method Laundry Co. Limited

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that the quarterly dividend at the rate of 6½% per annum on the preferred stock of the Company for the period ending February 28th, 1931, has been declared payable on Monday, March 2nd, 1931, to shareholders on record at the close of business on Monday, February 23rd, 1931.

By order of the Board.

JOHN P. SHEEDY,
Secretary.

Notice of Dividend

Famous Players Canadian Corporation LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Fifty (50c) Cents per share for the quarter ending the 1st day of March, 1931, has been declared on the issued shares of the Company without nominal or par value, payable on the 28th day of March, 1931, to shareholders of record Friday, the 6th day of March, 1931.

By order of the Board.

THOS. J. BRAGG,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Dated at Toronto, this 24th day of February, 1931.

MODEL OILS LIMITED

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of three cents per share for the quarter ending March 16th, 1931, has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of this Company and will be payable on and after the 16th day of March, 1931, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 5th day of March, 1931.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta.
By Order of the Board.

T. W. McKEE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

February 11, 1931.

Note: The books of this Company for the transfer of shares will be closed at 6 p.m. on March 5th, 1931, and will be re-opened at 9 A.M., March 16th, 1931, at the registered office of the Company, 7, Cameron Block, Calgary, Alberta.

CANADA BREAD COMPANY LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Shares — No Par Value

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 25 cents per share has been declared upon the Common Shares of the Company, payment of same to be made on March 2nd, 1931, to shareholders of record February 20th, 1931. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from February 21st to February 28th, 1931, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

W. S. ANTLIFF, C.A.,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont., February 19, 1931.

DURANT MOTORS of CANADA LIMITED

Half-yearly Dividend No. 9

Notice is hereby given that half-yearly dividend of 20c per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company has been declared, and that same will be paid on the first day of April, 1931, to the shareholders on record at the close of business March 7th, 1931.

By order of the Board,

JAMES A. BRAND,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, February 25th, 1931.

Transfer Office, Chartered Trust & Executor Co., 34 King St. W., Toronto.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

LAKE SHORE MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND No. 44

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of thirty per cent., on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the 16th day of March, 1931, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 2nd day of March, 1931.

By order of the Board.

KIRKLAND SECURITIES, LIMITED,
Secretary.

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, February 17th, 1931.

Ontario Tobacco Plantations Limited

Dividend No. 3

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent on the paid-up Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable one per cent quarterly, beginning April 1st, 1931, for the year ending Nov. 30th, 1930, to shareholders of record March 1st, 1931.

By order of the Board.

H. E. MANNING,
Secretary.

Toronto, Feb. 24, 1931.

DIVIDEND No. 14

HIRAM WALKER-GOODERHAM & WORTS, LIMITED

Controlling and Operating
Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited
Gooderham & Worts, Limited
Distillers & Bottlers in Bond

NOTICE is hereby given that quarterly dividend (No. 14) of twenty-five (25c) cents a share has been declared on the outstanding no par value capital stock of this Company.

This dividend is payable (Monday) March 16, 1931, to shareholders of record at close of business (Friday) February 20.

By order of the Board,

FLETCHER RUARK,
Secretary and Treasurer

Walkerville, Can., February 14, 1931.

Claude Neon General Advertising Limited

Preferred Stock Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent (1¾%) for the three months ending February 28th, 1931, being at the rate of seven per cent (7%) per annum on the Paid-up Preference Stock of this Company has been declared, and that the same will be paid on the 15th day of March next to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1931.

By order of the Board.

SIDNEY TURNER,
Secretary.

Montreal, February 19th, 1931.

British American Royalties LIMITED

Interest and Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly interest on the 8% Fifteen-Year SINKING FUND PARTICIPATING Debentures of the Company is due and payable on March 2nd, 1931.

A Participating Dividend at the rate of 6¼c per quarter on each Debenture of a principal sum of $10.00, and a dividend at the rate of 6¼c per quarter on Class "A" shares of the Company have been declared payable March 2nd, 1931, to registered holders of record at the close of business February 27th, 1931.

Dated at Toronto this 18th day of February, 1931.

JOHN BALL,
Secretary.

DOMINION ENGINEERING WORKS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Sixty Cents (60c) per Share has been declared on the No Par Value Shares of this Company, for the Quarter ending 31st March, 1931, payable 15th April, 1931, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st March, 1931.

By Order of the Board.

F. W. EVENS,
Secretary.

Montreal, P.Q., 17th February, 1931.

MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE and THREE QUARTERS per cent (1¾%) being at the rate of Seven per cent (7%) per annum, has been declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, also a Dividend of One and One Half per cent (1½%), being at the rate of six per cent (6%) per annum, has been declared on the Common Stock, and payable to all shareholders on record February 28th, 1931, and that cheques will be mailed to them on the 15th day of March, 1931.

By Order of the Board.

HUGH A. WILSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE COMPANY

175th DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend of 3 per cent for the current Quarter ending 31st March, 1931 (being at the rate of 12 per cent per annum), has been declared on the paid up Capital Stock of this Company and will be payable at the Company's Office, London, Ontario, on or after the 1st April, 1931, to Shareholders of record of the 16th March, 1931.

By Order of the Board.

T. H. MAIN,
Manager.

London, Canada, 24th February, 1931.

OLGA GAS SHARES NETTED 31 CENTS

An official statement has been issued to Olga Gas & Oil Co. shareholders over the signature of H. S. Denny, president, which shows that since incorporation in August, 1929, 307,455 shares have been sold at an average price of 31 cents each, realizing $96,230, all of which has been expended on development of the company's property.

Of the 1,000,000 shares of no par value authorized there are at the present time 587,455 shares outstanding. The current liabilities amount to approximately $1,000, owing to directors and officials of the company who have provided the majority of the funds to date.

The company owns approximately 4,500 acres of lease-owned, potential oil and gas properties in southwestern Ontario. Four wells have been drilled in Dover township, only one of which, No. 4 has commercial possibilities. It was brought in with an initial flow of 750,000 cubic feet of gas daily. Owing to the cost of drilling wells in the Dover township, the company proposes centering future drilling operations in Raleigh township where the producing horizon is calculated to be not more than 1,600 ft. Work in this area is to be undertaken as soon as further money is raised.

ASK APPROVAL OF STOCK ISSUE IN SAN ANTONIO

Say Shares Are Needed to Finance Development Further

San Antonio Mine shareholders plan to meet in Winnipeg this week to approve of new financial arrangements and to increase the authorized capitalization of the company to permit of these arrangements being carried through.

At the present time the authorized capitalization of the company is 4,000,000 shares of no par value, of which approximately 3,200,000 shares are issued. The plans call for increasing this to 5,000,000 shares of which 1,500,000 are to be optioned to an underwriting syndicate to provide money for further work.

Last fall the company optioned the adjoining property of the Scarab Mines. This option is to be exercised and approximately 300,000 shares issued for the property.

The syndicate undertaking to provide the necessary finances, has already advanced funds to permit of advantage being taken of the winter season to get in the wood fuel. About 70 men are now at work.

Prevents Year's Delay

Had not an early start been made, operations would have been delayed for nearly a year. It is now planned to continue development throughout the summer. It will then be decided as to the advisability of taking in a mill next winter. During the coming summer foundations can be prepared and a right of way cut for the power line which would be necessary if a plant was installed. The nearest power line is that of the Winnipeg Power Co., at the Central Manitoba Mines property, about 17 miles distant, where ample power can be had at about $25 per h.p. per year.

The company's property, now consisting of approximately 930 acres at Rice Lake, Man., has been partially developed by a shaft to a depth of 975 ft. and 61,000 tons of ore averaging $13.35 per ton has been proved up over an average width of five ft. It is believed by officials that a net profit of $5.75 per ton can be made from the ore proved up, which would amount to $350,000, justifying the 100-ton daily capacity mill planned.

CENTRAL STATIONS MAINTAIN OUTPUT AT 1929 LEVEL

1930 Figures Show Gain of 1 p.c. Due to Higher Exports

Electric power output in Canada as measured by central electric stations production, showed an increase of 1.1 per cent during 1930 as compared with 1929. The increase amounted to 192,245,000 k.w. hours, bringing the total for 1930 to 17,828,121,000 k.w.h. Almost the entire increase was due to a jump in power exports which were 175,220,000 higher than a year ago.

By far the greater proportion of the output of central electric stations in Canada is derived from waterpower. The output from this source in 1930 amounted to 17,525,363 thousands of kilowatt hours or 98.3 per cent of the total and from fuel only to 302.758 thousands of kilowatt hours. Three regions, the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia, show increases in waterpower - generated electricity. In the Maritime Provinces, in 1930, the output of central electric stations from waterpower amounted to 469,517 thousands of kilowatt hours as compared to 185,501 in 1929, or an increase of over 150 per cent.

Quebec Shows Gain

In Quebec, where power development in recent years has been phenomenal, the output of central electric stations from waterpower last year amounted to 8,786,489 thousands of k.w. hours, as compared to 8,677,204 in 1929. A slight falling-off is shown for Ontario, which ranks second to Quebec in point of waterpower development. In 1930, the waterpower output amounted to 5,988,381 thousands of kilowatt hours as compared to 6,145,166 in the previous year.

The output in the Prairie Provinces was 1,122,215 thousands of kilowatt hours, a slight decrease compared with 1929. In British Columbia, where waterpower development is steadily becoming a most important factor in the economic growth of the province, a similar comparison shows the 1930 output as totalling 1,158,761 thousands of kilowatt hours as compared to 1,077,127 in 1929. The increase for the last quarter of 1930 was particularly noteworthy, amounting to about 80 per cent of the gain for the whole year. The December output was the largest in the year and created a new record in monthly output for the Pacific coast province.

Exports of electric power from Canada were higher in 1930 than in 1929. Last year, Canada exported 1,619,622 thousands of kilowatt hours as compared to 1,444,402 in 1929, or an increase of 175,220 thousands of kilowatt hours.

North American Life New Building Indefinite

The North American Life Assurance Co. has definitely rejected plans made in the past for a new head office building to be built on a site on north Yonge St., Toronto, and will eventually build on its present site at 112 King St., West. At present, three major building projects are scheduled for this area, the other two being the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Imperial Bank head offices.

No definite plans have been made by the North American Life and no architect has been retained. It is regarded as probable, however, that the new head office will be started in the course of the next year. A general meeting of shareholders will be held on March 5 to consider mutualization of the company but it is said to be unlikely that the question of the new building will be discussed at that time.

Public Utility Earnings

Brazilian Traction	1931	1930	Decrease
January	$	$	$
Gross earn..	3,399,835	3,862,089	462,254
Oper. exp. .	1,382,916	1,662,964	280,048
Net earn. ..	2,016,919	2,199,125	182,206
ADD WINNIPEG ELECTRIC—	1931	1930	Decrease
January	$	$	$
Gross earn. .	550,355	604,824	54,469
Oper. exp. .	365,722	413,580	47,858
Net earn. ..	184,633	191,244	6,611

PETROL OIL & GAS PROFITS TOTAL $1,686

Production Restricted Last Year Now Being Marketed With Increased Earnings

At the annual meeting of The Petrol Oil & Gas Co., held in Toronto on February 23, the financial statement of the company as at November 30 last, was read, which showed a net operating profit of $1,686.

Total earnings for the previous year amounted to $22,251, as against operating expenses of $20,565. Gas sales were the principal source of revenue which total $20,741. Operating expenses included $15,427 for field and administration expenses, and $2,692 was written off for depreciation on plant and machinery. The balance sheet showed current assets of $23,450 with current liabilities of $3,774 or a working capital of $19,676.

R. S. Williams, general manager of the company, stated at the meeting that 40 wells had been drilled in the Brantford Indian Reserve, the open flow from which was approximately 2,500,000 cu. ft. of gas daily. At the present time about 25 per cent or 315,000 cu. ft. daily was being delivered into the pipe line.

Of the 40 wells drilled, 28 had been connected with the pipe line, five were dry holes, four wells have been sold to the Ajax Oil & Gas, and three have not yet been connected to the pipe line.

It was pointed out that the company started in January last to dispose of increasing quantities of gas and that earnings for that month were about $4,500, while it was expected that earnings for the current year would amount to nearly $60,000.

Of the authorized capitalization $1,000,000 in $1 par value shares, approximately $600,000 is outstanding, since the financing agreement entered into last year fell through when the option price of 30 cents per share exceeded the market price of the stock.

Future plans of the company call for the drilling of 25 more wells in the Indian Reserve, but it is not the intention of the company to extend its operations in the Dover field.

MONT. EXHIBITION CO. REPORTED DEFICIT

Profit in August Turned to Loss by End of October

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Operations of Montreal Exhibition Co. in the fiscal year ended October 31, 1930, resulted in a net deficit of $3,672 after interest charges. It is stated that at August 1 the company had a net profit of $13,949 but adverse weather conditions converted this into a deficit by the end of the season.

Gross receipts for the year were $252,591 and expenses, including interest on the company's mortgage, totalled $256,264. In the preceding season, gross receipts totalled $263,208 and net earnings were $32,394.

It is stated that no negotiations have been entered into for the sale of the company. Recent rumors were to the effect that outside interests had secured control of Montreal Exhibition Co.

Operates Baseball Team

The company, in addition to owning the Montreal Stadium and Exhibition Building, owns and operates the Montreal Baseball Club, which plays in the International League. Capital structure comprises 39,500 class "A" shares and 25,000 class "B" shares. The class "A" shares have a par value of $30 and are entitled to dividends at the rate of $2 per annum. No dividends have been paid to date of either class of stock.

In addition to these securities the company has outstanding a first mortgage of $300,000 which bears interest at the rate of 6½ per cent.

Say Sullivan Gold Mines Gets Money It Needs

Sullivan Gold Mines has announced that an agreement has been arrived at whereby a Montreal firm has undertaken to provide the necessary funds to resume operations.

The company owns 412 acres in one block on the east shore of Kienawisik Lake, Dubuisson township, Que., situated between the Siscoe Gold Mines and the Greene-Stabell Mines.

The property has been diamond drilled from the surface and a shaft is down 275 ft. Crosscuts on the 250 ft. level have been run in three directions.

The company has an authorized capitalization of $3,000,000 in $1 par value shares of which 2,100,000 shares are issued. Upon completion of the present financial plan, sufficient funds will be available it is said, thoroughly to develop the property and bring it into production.

Mining Stock Index Down Slightly in Week

The weighted index number of seventeen mining stocks computed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the base of 1926 = 100 was 73.0 for the week ending February 19th, as compared with 73.4 for the previous week.

Eleven gold stocks fell from 72.6 to 72.2. Gold copper stocks represented by Amulet and Noranda fell from 83.7 to 83.0. Four silver and miscellaneous stocks rose from 34.7 to 35.1.

Average weekly prices were higher for one of the gold copper stocks and lower for the other. Amulet rose from 33c to 34c, while Noranda fell from $17.41 to $17.25.

Universal Silk Dyers Merger is Announced

Merger has been completed of Universal Silk Dyers Ltd., Lindsay, Ont., and Dickinson Dye Works Ltd., Toronto. Operations will be carried on under the former name, but the name of the latter company will be preserved.

Dyeing operations will be done in the Lindsay plant.

The company will dye, bleach and finish piece goods made out of pure silk, rayon, cotton and mixed fibres and will dye and bleach worsted, botany, silk, rayon and cotton yarns, hosiery and ribbons. Officers of the company are J. Ellsworth Flavelle, pres.; Dr. F. A. J. Zeidler, vice-pres. and A. P. Beal, sec.-treas.

LEAD PRODUCTION IN ALL COUNTRIES STILL TOO LARGE

Decline Last Year Only 5½ Per Cent From Total For 1929

According to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, world production of lead in 1930 was 1,833,881 tons, as compared with 1,944,234 tons the year previous. Of this production, Canada supplied 164,517 tons; 149,489 tons or approximately 7.7 per cent came from the Consolidated Mining and Smelting plant at Trail, B.C.

The price of lead in 1930 dropped on the London (Eng.) market from the equivalent of 6½ cents per pound to a low of 5 cents, while the production declined but 5.6 per cent. Responsibility for the sustained production of the metal is attributed to the record production of Germany and to the operating schedules of other foreign countries. United States production registered the greatest decline with a reduction of 14.2 per cent. Spain, too, had showed a decrease in production of 7.2 per cent, while Mexico and Australia both had small reductions in output.

Stocks of lead, have reflected the steady production schedules, and have shown a steady increase since April last. On December 31, 1930 these stocks totalled 103,247 tons or 116 per cent higher than at the end of 1929.

Production Will Be Less

The weakness in lead prices since the commencement of the current year is discouraging production and indications are that a further decline in output will be made during the year, since a number of foreign properties are only able to continue production through government loans.

The individual ore reserves of some of the large producers, such as Consolidated Smelters in Canada and the Mount Isa properties in Australia, while large, do not threaten the industry with a perpetual over-supply of the metal. Nevertheless, the magnitude of these reserves and the low production costs make them dominating factors in the world supply.

Reclamation is Factor

Reclaimed lead is playing an increasing part as a substitute for the virgin metal, the importance of which can be gained by comparing the consumption from this source with former years. In 1920, this source amounted to 124,650 tons while in 1929 it amounted to 308,600 tons, an increase of 147.5 per cent. In the storage battery, cable coverings, type metal, and castings industries, reclaimed lead accounted for approximately 58 per cent of the metal used.

With current low prices there is a greater incentive to use virgin lead, and indications are that while reclaimed lead will continue to show its effect in the market, its influence is diminishing while low prices prevail.

CANADA RADIUM CO. HOPES TO GET FUNDS

Report Syndicate Will Provide For Haliburton Exploration

Canada Radium Mines, owning a pitchblende prospect in Haliburton County, Ont., has completed arrangements whereby 250,000 shares of its authorized capitalization of 2,500,000 shares of no par value have been optioned to a syndicate which will, when organized, provide the company with ample funds to carry out a development programme.

The company was incorporated in 1928 and 1,250,000 shares were issued to the vendors for the property, which consists of 800 acres in Cardiff Township, Haliburton County, about four miles from Wilberforce on the Canadian National Railway. To date, development has consisted of stripping, trenching and test-pitting the veins showing on the surface. The pitchblende, an ore of radium, occurs in crystals in the veins which extend across the company's property. An analysis of these crystals of pitchblende by the Federal Department of Mines, Ottawa, shows 21.62 per cent uranium oxide.

Water flowing from radioactive springs on the property of the company has been tested and shows a 56 mache units of radium emanation in solution per litre, and is claimed to be comparable with the radio active springs of Europe.

The present plans of the company are to start sinking a shaft on one of the several mineralized fisher veins to determine the possible downward extension of the ore which will permit an estimate of the commercial importance of the deposit.

Hudson's Bay Land Sales Show Decline in Quarter

During the quarter ended January 31 the Hudson's Bay Company sold 7,826 acres of farm lands for £15,800 (against 40,348 acres for £80,400 in the corresponding quarter). Receipts from the sale of town lots amounted to £600 (compared with £750). The total receipts (gross) for the quarter were £61,100 in comparison with £152,600 last year.

For the twelve months to January 31 the acreage of farm lands sold totalled 55,315, against 243,583 for the corresponding period last year, the purchase price being £114,000 against £507,400. Town lots were sold for £10,700, against £21,540, and the total receipts (gross) are returned at £244,100 against £509,300.

E. GORDON WILLS E. W. BICKLE DUNCAN ROBERTSON

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MONTREAL TRAMS EARNINGS FOR 1930 WELL MAINTAINED

Commission Report Shows Progress Made During Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Report of the Montreal Tramways Commissions indicates that the financial statement of Montreal Tramways Co. for 1930 will compare favorably with that of the preceding year.

Though the financial statement of the company will not be available until toward the end of March, the Commission's report shows that receipts of the company during 1930 amounted to $14,016,665, compared to $14,421,539 in 1929 and $13,891,202 in 1928.

During the past year operating maintenance and renewals expenses totalled $10,196,575, leaving net receipts of $3,820,090, as against $3,700,446 in 1929, when expenses amounted to $10,721,092.

Surplus of $72,611

Deduction of fixed charges in 1930 at $3,747,478, left a surplus for the year of $72,611, compared with $128,316 in 1929, when fixed charges amounted to $3,572,129.

Revenue passengers travelling on tramways and buses, according to the commission, totalled 245,187,504, compared with 250,676,513 in 1929. The average fare for 1930 was 6.0315 cents, or some 42 per cent below the average for all American cities.

Distribute Fare Costs

The fare of 6.03 cents is split as follows: salaries and wages, 2.79 cents or 46.24 per cent; material, 1.22 cents or 20.34 per cent; interest on bonds, 1.02 cents or 16.87 per cent; dividends, .30 of a cent, or 4.99 per cent; maintenance fund, .07 of a cent, or 1.15 per cent; city of Montreal, .48 of a cent, or 7.99 per cent; financing, .08 of a cent, or 1.29 per cent; taxes .02 of a cent, or .28 per cent; tolls reduction fund, .02 of a cent or .26 per cent; surplus, .03 of a cent, or .59 per cent.

One feature of last year's operations was that light snowfalls cut snow removal costs by $105,051 as compared with 1929.

Gross receipts were $15,352,510 during the year, made up of $13,699,780 from tramways passengers and $1,279,864 from bus passengers, $45,436 from freight, $1,079 from freight car rentals, $83,103 from car advertising, $142,859 from miscellaneous sources (rentals, letter carriers' fares, etc.), $73,092 from unredeemed tickets, $27,293 from interest on contingent fund.

Expenditures were $15,279,898, comprising: operating expenses and taxes, $7,596,313; operating profit, $65,889; maintenance and renewals fund, $2,534,372; autobus service expenses, $1,335,844; interest on capital value, $2,177,177; interest on additions, $880,952; interest on working capital, $7,917; financing expenses, $181,431; city's rental, $500,000. The surplus is $72,611.

Capital value as of December 31, 1930, was $53,748,213. The original capital fixed at the time the existing franchise was accorded was $36,286,295, and additions to the end of 1929 were $14,929,105. Last year's additions were: track construction, $255,039; bonding and electric line, $518,862; land and buildings, $637,601; rolling stock, $812,719; power house and sub-stations equipment, $379,238; general construction, $13,581; machinery and tools, $11,786; miscellaneous equipment, $13,330; office furniture, $7,331, a total of $2,649,441. Properties and material discarded, scrapped and deducted from capital value at the end of 1930 were $116,628.

The surplus for 1930 is divided as follows: 30 per cent to the city of Montreal, $21,783; 20 per cent to the company, $14,522; 50 per cent to the tolls reduction fund, $36,305. The tolls reduction fund now stands at $454,763. Payments to the city during the year were $1,119,963, comprising: city rental, $500,000; snow removal, $171,181 taxes, permits, etc., $426,998; proportion of surplus, $21,783.

Increase Track Mileage

In the twelve months under review, the company laid 5.43 miles of track extension, did 18.89 miles of track renewal and removed 2.19 miles of track. The total length of track in operation at the end of last year was 308.21 miles, the operating ratio being 72.75 per cent, and the density on tramways, 7.75 per cent. An automatic substation was built on Queen Mary road, and the company added fifty passenger tramways and 21 buses to its rolling stock.

Tramways average speed within uniform fare territory was 9.09 miles an hour outside that area, 11.79 miles an hour—the average 9.18 miles an hour.

Brit. Mortgage Announces 25% Stock Dividend

A stock dividend of 25 per cent in place of the usual 2 per cent bonus to shareholders is announced by the British Mortgage and Trust Corp. of Ontario. The regular dividend is 12 per cent and in addition a 2 per cent bonus has been paid since 1923. The directors decided in view of the fact that the corporation has now a reserve fund of $1,000,000 as against $800,000 of capital stock, to allow shareholders to participate to a greater extent in the earnings of the company.

It is expected that in future annual dividends will be at the regular 12 per cent rate without bonus. This is equivalent to 15 per cent on existing shares, or an increase of 1 per cent over the rate paid since 1923.

The dividend applies to shareholders of record April 1, and the company's transfer books will be closed April 2 to 15 inclusive. On April 15 each holder of four shares or more will receive a certificate showing the number of entire shares to which he is entitled on a one for four basis. The new certificates will be issued after June 15, and holders of fractional shares will be allowed to purchase treasury stock to bring their holdings to an even multiple, at $250 a share, until April 1. At the annual meeting an issue of 2,000 shares of additional capital stock was authized to provide for this distribution.

NOTICES

WANTED

Small manufacturing business, capable of expansion or needing additional capital and expert direction. Any staple line will be considered. Advertiser has had wide experience and possesses ample resources. Bankers' references required and would be given. Reply in first instance to Box 259, The Financial Post, Toronto.

NOTICES

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES

Tenders will be received at this office up to 12 o'clock noon Thursday, March 5th, 1931, for the purchase of $190,000.00 of City of Chatham 5% 20-year instalment debentures, annual interest, payable in Chatham. The purchaser will pay for their own legal opinion and furnish debenture forms approved by the City. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. These debentures not to be offered for retail sale in Chatham or Kent County.

All tenders to be addressed to Mayor Bedford, c/o City Offices, Chatham, Ontario, and marked "Tenders for Debentures."

Debentures to be dated on or about March 15th, 1931.

W. M. FOREMAN,
Clerk-Treasurer.

EXPERIENCE

Canadian, 52 years old, with extensive experience in banking, commercial and industrial management, both here and in the United States, seeks congenial association in executive or advisory capacity. Clean record, excellent references and large local connection.

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Toronto, Ont.

HUNT'S LIMITED

Candies — Tea Rooms — Pastry — Ice Cream

The Annual and a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, 65-67 Walker Avenue, Toronto, on Wednesday, March 4th, 1931, at the hour of 10:00 a.m. for the purpose of receiving and considering the Statement of Accounts and the Balance Sheet for the year ending December 31st, 1930, and the report of the Directors and the Auditors thereon; for the consideration, approval and confirmation of all acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Company done and taken since the last meeting of the shareholders, including the confirmation of by-laws authorizing the purchase and sale of premises on Bloor Street and for the transaction of such further business as may properly come before the meeting.

By Order of the Board.

L. K. HERGERT,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto 5, February 23rd, 1931.

TOWN OF HAWKESBURY

CALL FOR TENDERS

Sealed tenders are called for the purchase of $16,580.37, 5½% twenty-year installment debentures, purpose of issue being as follows: redeeming Debentures falling due in 1931. Tenders will be received up to Monday, March 2nd, 1931, at 8 o'clock P.M.

Eug. Paquette, Town Clerk.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES

THE TOWN OF PRESCOTT, ONTARIO, invites Tenders for the purchase of $94,000.00 — 30 year — 5% — Sinking Fund Debentures, to be dated April 1st, 1931, maturing April 1st, 1961.

Interest payable at Royal Bank of Canada, Prescott, Ont., October 1st and April 1st each year.

Debentures will be Coupon bearer form in denominations of $1,000.00 and $500.00, with privilege of registration of principal.

Legal opinion Messrs. Long & Daly.

Payment for Debentures to be in Prescott, Ont., funds.

Sealed Tenders marked "Tender for Debentures" will be received by the undersigned up to FOUR o'clock p.m. Monday, March 2nd, 1931.

W. J. RANSON, Town Clerk, Prescott, Ont.

An Arresting Booklet

Discussing:

Is Agriculture Keeping Pace?
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Our Declining Farm Exports
Should We Go Back to Farm Exports?
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Our Future in Wheat Growing
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Canadian Mining News

WAITE-ACKERMAN DIPS INTO SURPLUS ON YEAR'S WORK

Deficit is $4,704, Compared With Profit of $484,904

SHIPMENTS ARE LESS

Only Ore Encountered in Development Goes to Smelter; Reserves Are Increased

The annual report for Waite-Ackerman-Montgomery Mines for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, shows a deficit of $4,704 as compared with a profit of $484,904 the previous year. The net operating earnings were $10,138, to which is added miscellaneous income amounting to $23,600, giving a net earnings of $33,738 before depreciation as compared with $565,020 the previous year.

The ore shipped to the Noranda smelter in 1930 was less than one-half the previous year, while the gross value of the metals recovered was only about 10 per cent of the previous year. The following is a tabulation of shipments since the commencement of operations in August, 1928:

	1930	1929	1928
Ore ship., tons ...	‡21,043	†45,768	*9,028
Copper cont. % .	5.29	8.13	6.18
Zinc cont. % ...	3.96	4.9	3.47
Gold cont., oz. ..	0.042	0.052	0.087
Silver cont. oz. ..	1.14	2.12	1.08
	$	$	$
Gross value rec. ..	116,916	1,071,176	127,270
Copper val.	101,232	1,013,574	......
Gold val.	11,459	30,265	......
Silver val.	4,225	27,338	......
Value per ton	5.56	23.40	14.11

*Five months' operation.
†Including 3,252 tons of concentrating ore, the balance being direct smelting ore.
‡Including 18,406 tons of concentrating ore the balance being direct smelting ore.

Owing to the low price of copper, shipments of ore for the greater part of 1930 were confined to that encountered in development work.

Is Mainly From Surface

As in previous years, production came mainly from the surface ore body, which in 1930 supplied 16,223 tons of ore averaging 4.86 per cent copper and 5.13 per cent zinc.

During 1930, the shaft was completed to a total depth of 718 ft. and station cutting on the 500, 600 and 700 ft. levels was completed. Two main ore bodies known as "D" and "E" respectively, as well as several smaller lenses were opened up during the year. These ore bodies have the usual flat dip to the south-east and north-east to south-west strike. These are very irregular and are cut by many diabase sills. The maximum dimensions are, length 225 ft.; vertical 65 ft.; depth 220 ft., measured on the dip.

Diamond drilling during the year below the 700 ft. level picked up a new ore body known as No. 8, lying between the 800 and 1,000 ft. horizons. The first intersection obtained was important, but later developments showed considerably lower grade and lesser tonnage than was expected. In addition to this work on the new ore bodies, considerable exploration was carried out without anything of importance being disclosed.

Reflecting the amount of development work done the ore reserves showed a substantial increase for the year. Following is a tabulation of ore reserves for the past three years:

	1930	1929	1928
Copper ore, tons ...	446,510	100,000	131,140
Copper, %	5.90	6.12	7.55
Zinc, %	*	2.29	2.38
Zinc ore, tons	300,000	300,000	288,150
Zinc, %	11.52	11.52	11.52

*Less than 1%.

Costs Reduced

Development was carried on throughout the year, although shipments of ore to the smelter were restricted. The operating costs per ton of ore produced showed a material decrease from previous years. The following is a tabulation of costs since the inception of operations:

	1930	1929	1928
	$	$	$
Devel. & explor. .... / Mining .... / Milling	4.08	9.92	11.10
Taxes	..	1.07	..
Gen. & adminis. exp..	.94	.22	.35
Total oper. costs	5.02	11.21	11.45
Deprec. & write-offs .	1.00	1.26	...
Total cost per ton ..	6.02	12.50	11.45
Recov. copper per ton	4.81	22.14	14.11
Recov. prec. metals .	.75	1.26	...
Profit per ton	.46*	10.90	2.66

*Loss.

Current assets are shown at $475,299 with current liabilities of $28,555, leaving a net working capital of $444,744, as compared with $518,828 the previous year.

The following is a comparative statement of income and surplus accounts:

Income and Surplus Account

	1930	1929	1928
	$	$	$
Recoveries:			
Copper	101,232	1,013,574	127,270
Gold	11,459	30,264	
Silver	4,225	27,338	
Total recovery .	116,916	1,071,176	127,270
Less oper. costs:			
Mng., dev., smlt. & deliv. costs .	85,862	453,786	100,234
Adminis. & gen. exp.	20,916	10,169	3,355
Res. for taxes..	......	48,993	......
Net oper. earn.	10,138	558,218	23,681
Add misc. inc. .	23,600	6,802	......
Total net earn.	33,738	565,020	23,681
Less: Deprec. ..	17,399	21,091	......
Mine dev. & admin. w/o at $1 per ton	21,043	54,789	......
Organ. exp. w/o	......	4,236	......
Net profit	*4,704	484,904	23,681
Add prev. surp. .	508,585	23,681	......
Balance forward	503,881	508,585	23,681

*Deficit.

Earnings Per Share and Dividend Record:			
Earned	Nil	$0.242	$0.011
Paid	Nil	Nil	Nil
No. of Shares Outstanding ..	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000

Moss Mines Changes Name; High-grade Ore Reported

At a special general meeting of shareholders of Moss Mines, on February 23, it was decided to change the name of the company to "Moss Gold Mines, Ltd." that the nature of the undertaking might be more clearly indicated.

Underground operations are actively in progress as a result of recent financing and ore of particularly high grade is reported as having been encountered in the north-east heading on No. 1 vein system.

By-laws of Standard As Reinforced by Statute, Protect Brokerage Clients

Clearing House, Stock Loan Department, Both Operated by Trust Company for Protection of Public

CONCRETE evidence that the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange has taken strong measures to prevent unfair treatment of clients by brokers lies in by-law No. 42, enacted when the new element got into control of the exchange after the ejection of members who later faced criminal charges. The by-law is really an excerpt from the law as amended.

The by-law reads as follows:

Trading Against Customer's Account Prohibited

Sec. 1—No member, after he, or a partnership of which he is a member, or a company of which he is a director, officer or employee, has contracted as a broker with any customer to buy and carry upon margin, any stocks or securities of any incorporated or unincorporated company or undertaking, either in Canada or elsewhere, shall, while such contract continues, sell or cause to be sold stocks or securities of the same company or undertaking for any account in which he or his firm or a partner or employee thereof has a direct or indirect interest, if the effect of such sale, otherwise than unintentionally, shall be to reduce the amount of such stocks or securities in the hands of the member, or his partnership, or company, or under his or its control in the ordinary course of business, below the amount of such stock or securities which he or it should be carrying for all customers.

Sec. 2—No member and no partnership or company represented by a member shall directly or indirectly make a practice of taking the side of the market opposite to the side taken by customers.

It might be said that the phrases "otherwise than unintentionally" in section 1 and "make a practice of" in section 2 are loopholes which possibly would encourage the methods which this by-law and the statutes would discourage. The by-law, however, is a sincere one and while it is conceivable that a broker at the end of the day may through clerical error be short or long of stocks, the regulations as to deliveries through the clearing house will correct the situation within a day. And if, through faulty records, deliveries do not square the accounts, the exchange audit, which now apparently is as stringent as can be devised, will reveal the deficiency.

There is nothing in the regulations to prevent a firm or a partner thereof trading on its or his own account. But the statute and the regulations do definitely prohibit a broker using the margin put up by his client on one side of the market to finance transactions on the other. Trading by brokers is not an unusual practice on exchanges, although some brokers refrain from all trading on their own account. So far as the customer is concerned, what is important to him is that the broker must finance his own buying and selling. The Standard Exchange evidently has seen to that.

* * * * *

OPPORTUNITY for a broker to trade against his customer's account in any material amount of shares or for any extended period of time—the principal evils in brokerage practice prior to 1930—are remote because of the audit, because of the law and because of the evident determination on the part of the exchange as at present constituted and managed to maintain a free market for mining stocks.

A trust company operates the exchange clearing house; that trust company is obligated to see that deliveries are made between brokers. Brokers cannot use clients' stock to finance short sales without the clients' written consent and, when the clients' consent is obtained, the transaction must go through the loan department of the exchange, which also is operated by a trust company.

* * * * *

IT IS a new Standard Stock and Mining Exchange. It is actuated by a spirit of fairness toward the brokers' clients in the belief that in this way a sound market can be created which will develop trading and assist the mining industry.

MINING CORP. AT MATACHEWAN IS MOST ACTIVE

McIntyre Gets Promise of Road to Its New Prospect

From Our Own Correspondent

ELK LAKE. — First indications from the mine-making efforts which started in the Matachewan field late last fall are particularly encouraging. The Ashley-Garvey property (owned by Mining Corp. of Canada) represents the most important discovery to date and has been worked more aggressively during the current winter.

A substantial tonnage of commercial ore has been indicated with the diamond drill, and plans for an extensive underground development programme, are now under way.

The latest Ashley hole No. 9 extends the vein 255 ft. making total length of vein so far proven by drilling 780 ft. Assay is below average grade, possibly due to lost core sections, but the vein has maintained previous width, strike and dip.

In the neighborhood of 500 tons of machinery and supplies, including 50 tons of groceries have been hauled to the scene of the drilling and underground work is to be started as quickly as possible. Mining Corp. is taking in a saw-mill, as well as a complete mining plant.

McIntyre Gets Road

Meantime, other interests are at work. McIntyre-Porcupine, with property about 12 miles west of Gowganda, has been agitating for a road to its property—from Gowganda—for some time and has finally secured assurance from the government that the road will be built as quickly as possible.

Work on this new road is being started at once and it will be possible to haul supplies over this by the coming summer. The fact that McIntyre is desirous of having a road built to its property would appear to indicate that that concern intends proceeding with development in a big way.

The road from Elk Lake to within 12 miles of the Ashley-Garvey property was completed some time ago. A winter road is used from that point to the property.

Cent. Patricia Seeking Means To Raise Cash

Central Patricia Mines will issue an annual report within the next ten days, outlining to the shareholders its current position, and submit a tentative offer to shareholders for approval of a reorganization of the company.

The company owns an interesting gold prospect in the Crow River area, District of Patricia, Ont., on which development has been carried to a depth of 500 ft. Operations were suspended indefinitely last September when cash ran out. The current liabilities of the company are negligible and consist only of small amounts, owing to officials of the company.

Shareholders will be asked to ratify a reduction in the authorized capitalization from $4,000,000 in $1 par value shares to $1,000,000 and accept one new share for each four shares held. The capitalization will then be increased from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000, thus providing $1,500,000 for further financing.

Development to the 500-ft. level has indicated ore reserves totalling 33,155 tons valued at $454,555, or an average of approximately $14.30 per ton.

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"You are to be congratulated on putting out such a compendium of which you can well be proud." — Statistical Bureau, Chicago, Feb. 17, 1931.

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HOWE SOUND CO. REPORTS PROFITS $4.09 PER SHARE

Dividends of $4 Per Share Just Earned After Liberal Write-offs

PRODUCTION IS UP

Value of Metal Production Down Although Volume Greatest in History

The annual report of the Howe Sound Co. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, shows net profits of $2,030,292, after depreciation, equivalent to $4.09 per share as compared with $3,662,475 or $7.38 per share the previous year.

The earnings of the company during the past several years have been steadily increasing. The following is a tabulation for the past eight years showing earnings after depreciation and other write-offs:

1923	$ 367,258
1924	415,080
1925	947,306
1926	2,697,749
1927	2,142,115
1928	2,649,068
1929	3,662,475
1930	2,030,292

In the annual report William J. Quigly, president of the company, and E. B. Schley, chairman of the board of directors, commented on the company's operations for the year, in part, as follows:

"Notwithstanding the general depressed industrial conditions which ruled throughout the year, the operation of your subsidiary companies continued uninterruptedly and produced net revenues sufficient to justify the directors in disbursing to stockholders regular quarterly dividends of $1 per share. Materially reduced costs in all operating departments had their effect in offsetting to an extent the very considerable decline in prices of all metals and while further appreciable savings along that line are hardly to be expected the curtailment in production of copper—inaugurated late in the year—constitutes a further handicap in our operations which will be reflected in the company's earnings until more stable price conditions prevail.

Work in U. S.

"There has been added to the list of your company's subsidiaries the Chelan Copper Mining Co., organized under the laws of the state of Washington for the purpose of developing and operating certain mining claims located about ten miles distant from the shore of Lake Chelan in Washington. The development of this property has now advanced to a stage where an operation at normal prices for metals is justified, but decision to equip the mine and install the necessary plants for the production and treatment of the ores as well as transportation of the concentrates, is held in abeyance pending improvement in general economic conditions; meanwhile development work will be continued. As the exploration work conducted during the past year on the properties at Zacatecas, Mexico, has not disclosed ores of commercial grade in sufficient quantity to justify further expenditure, all activities there are being discontinued and the options allowed to lapse. To provide funds to cover the company's exploration activities your directors authorized a further appropriation of $500,000.00 from surplus as shown in the balance sheet.

Extend Ore Reserves

"Development work both at Brittania and El Potosi has resulted in opening further extensions of known ore deposits, and the installation of new mechanical devices and adoption of devised metallurgical processes have resulted in increased milling capacities and improved metal recoveries at both properties."

The volume of the company's production for the year just ended exceeded all previous years, except in the production of gold. Although the volume of production was greater than in previous years, owing to the low base metal prices, there was a substantial decline in the value of the production. The following is a comparison of productions for the various metals together with the values for the past six years:

Years Ended Dec. 31	Copper lbs.	Lead lbs.	Zinc lbs.	Silver ozs.	Gold ozs.	Value $
1930	45,266,927	90,430,797	59,120,464	3,606,977	12,770	13,210,459
1929	43,032,641	75,276,511	53,455,920	2,973,016	14,252	16,346,101
1928	42,201,548	77,399,285	59,378,637	3,338,527	15,366	15,338,814
1927	34,950,117	67,437,137	54,921,350	2,931,317	10,337	13,393,179
1926	33,117,388	56,834,228	48,102,661	2,428,968	10,472	13,797,873
1925	29,208,580	25,748,606	15,096,695	2,027,319	8,702	8,674,998

The company's principal producing subsidiaries are the Britannia Mining & Smelting at Britannia Beach, B.C., and the El Potosi Mining Co. in northern Mexico. At Britannia Beach is the largest copper producing property in British Columbia, which in 1930 accounted for practically all of the Howe Sound copper production shown as well as substantial quantities of gold and silver. In northern Mexico the mines of El Potosi produced the silver, lead and zinc.

Torbrit Closed Down

During the year the Britannia Mining & Smelting Co. formed a new subsidiary known as the Torbrit Mines, Ltd. The property of the newly formed company formerly belonged to the Toric Mining Co., but has been under option to Britannia which has carried out extensive exploration work, and exercised its option late in 1930. As part consideration for the company's property, 25 per cent interest in Torbrit Mines was given the Toric Mining Co., while the balance, or 75 per cent, is owned by the Britannia Mining & Smelting Co. This is a silver property equipped with a 100-ton mill, but production is suspended pending improvement in silver prices.

Consolidated Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1930	1929	1928
	$	$	$
Oper. rev. .	13,210,459	16,346,100	15,338,814
Less oper. exp.:			
Mining ...	3,180,851	3,745,020	3,449,475
Trans. ...	241,368	428,429	656,904
Milling ..	929,765	1,109,739	1,000,174
Marketing	5,844,462	6,158,568	6,138,109
Adminis. .	248,123	200,401	194,210
Net op. earn.	2,765,890	4,649,943	3,899,942
Add other inc.	448,313	496,620	382,068
Total net earn.	3,214,203	5,146,563	4,282,000
Less: Ex. & prosp. ...	....	....	290,846
Deprec. .	889,652	993,794	897,774
Taxes	294,259	490,294	444,312
Net profit .	2,030,292	3,662,475	2,649,068
Less approp.:			
Dividends .	1,984,152	2,480,190	1,984,152
Approp. for new prop.	500,000	....	....
Surp. for yr.	*453,860	1,182,285	664,916
Add: Prev. surplus† .	14,290,898	13,087,054	13,031,416
Bal. carried forward ..	13,837,038	14,269,339	13,696,332

*Deficit.
†After adjustment.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:			
Earned ...	$4.09	$7.38	$5.34
Paid	4.00	5.00	4.00

Properties are shown at cost at $8,487,589 and plant and equipment is written down to the extent of $889,652 and now stands at $3,081,223, as compared with $3,426,555 at the end of 1929.

The following is a comparison of the working capital for the past three years:

	1930	1929	1928
	$	$	$
Curr. assets.	7,748,486	8,330,875	6,600,258
Curr. liabs..	1,219,401	1,713,345	1,345,777
Work. cap...	6,529,085	6,617,530	5,254,481

Nickel 1930 Report Coming on March 16

An official communication from The International Nickel Co. states that its annual report for the year ended December 31, 1930, will be released on March 16.

The annual meeting of the company is generally held in March.

BIDGOOD GETTING MONEY APLENTY, SAYS ERENHOUS

President Predicts Half Million to Go Into Treasury

Financial arrangements have been completed and payments are already coming into the treasury of Bidgood Consolidated Mines, according to Leo Erenhous, president of the company.

On October 25, 1930, shareholders approved of a capital reconstruction whereby present shareholders are to receive one new share for each five shares now outstanding. The old capitalization was $6,000,000 in shares of $1 each, which means that 1,200,000 of the new stock will be issued to the old shareholders. The authorized capitalization was then changed and at present stands at 3,500,000 of no par value, leaving approximately 2,300,000 shares for further financing.

Hopes to Get $500,000

Details of the new financial arrangements are not disclosed but it is understood W. Davis, who was connected with the Acme Gas & Oil Co., also the Columario Gold Mines, financing, is interested in the deal.

Mr. Erenhous says that if and when the deal is finally completed, approximately $500,000 will have come into the company's treasury and there will still be approximately 800,000 shares not issued.

It is not the intention of Mr. Erenhous to resume development work until such time as sufficient cash has been provided that will enable the company to carry out the line of work planned by E. W. Todd, when he reported on the property in October, 1928.

Although an exchange of stock has been ratified by shareholders, the new stock has not been issued and the old shares are traded in at the present time. It is not the plan to issue the shares until such time as the directors see fit, or until development has been advanced.

Bidgood merits further exploration, according to E. W. Todd, formerly of the Ontario mines department. The trouble has been to provide the necessary funds to carry out conclusive development work. The history of the company has been one of financial struggle. The original company was incorporated with a capitalization of $3,500,000, then the present company was incorporated in 1923 with a capitalization of $3,000,000 and the old shareholders were given one new share for each two shares held.

The last balance sheet of the company was dated March 31, 1929. At that time current liabilities were $27,805 in excess of current assets. Since that date Mr. Erenhous has loaned the company approximately $60,000, of which $48,825 is secured by a note and a mortgage on the property. To cover the note, Mr. Erenhous accepted 1,265,137 shares at the then prevailing prices. A further obligation amounting to approximately $9,000 is deferred.

Wiltsey Mine Buys Claims Near Noranda

Wiltsey-Coghlan Mines which owns a gold-copper prospect comprising approximately 950 acres in Rouyn township, Quebec, east of Noranda Mines, recently purchased two more claims totalling 207 acres, adjoining the north boundary of its holdings.

Immediately east of the Noranda property is the property of the Adsit Mining Co., which is controlled by Noranda. A number of engineers hold the belief that under Lake Osisko and on the Adsit property, there is a good chance of finding a repetition of Noranda conditions. The recent acquisition by the Wiltsey-Coghlan Mines adjoins the Adsit property and is regarded as a holding of importance if the latter property carries the same mineralization as is now being found in the adjoining property or in Noranda Mine.

An impressive fracture zone runs through the property coursing a little south of east and in places this zone has a width of several hundred feet and carries heavily - fractured and schisted rhyolite andesitic rock containing massive mineralization at many points. No commercial ore has been encountered in superficial explorations, but the spots of chalcopyrite have been found associated with the pyrite and represents the main mineralization. It is believed by officials that this fracture has been the main carrier of the mineralization solutions which led to the Noranda deposition.

Expect Report Soon on McVittie-Graham

McVittie-Graham Mines will issue its annual report and balance sheet within the next two weeks.

About a year ago, the company acquired an option on 60 per cent interest in the Sultana Mine near Sudbury from the British Empire Steel Corp. Under the terms of the option the company was committed to expend $25,000 on diamond drilling the property. Altogether, approximately $40,000 was spent and the option then dropped as not being sufficiently attractive.

The company is not actively developing any of its properties. It holds six groups of claims in the Sudbury district.

The financial statement of the company is expected to show approximately $140,000 in its treasury.

ABANA'S HOLDERS ELECT NEW BOARD TO CURE ITS ILLS

Thereupon Share Owner Goes to Court For Winding-up Order

OLDER GROUP QUITS

Connell Associates Suggest Troubles Are Too Great While Committee Functions

The meeting of Abana Mines shareholders in Montreal on February 19, was featured by the refusal of F. M. Connell, president of the company, and the other directors to stand for re-election. Mr. Connell and his associates explained that their election at the annual meeting on October 28, was a reconciliation of the opposing factions that some real constructive work could be undertaken and money provided to pay company debts. Their efforts, however, were embarrassed by the action of the so-called "protective committee" and they had only one recourse and that was to resign and allow the protective committee or its nominees to assume charge.

As a result, a new board of directors was elected as follows: B. Robinson, A. T. Dechaux, T. H. Mapes, Alex. Lamarre, J. W. C. Gaylor, F. I. McCracken and Charles Spearmen. J. G. Short, is secretary.

The present situation with Abana Mines is that it is a mining company without assets or property. It owes $214,432, of which $133,339 is owing to the Mining Corp. of Canada under terms of an agreement made Aug. 5, 1930, whereby that company made final payment on the Abana claims, advanced funds for further development and had the property patented as a mining concession in the name of Mining Corp. of Canada. Under the terms of this agreement Abana Mines shareholders may regain their property by the payment to Mining Corp.

Question $10,000 Payment

In an auditors' statement submitted at the meeting a contentious point was raised. The auditors directed attention to the payment of $10,092 to the "shareholders protective committee." This payment was authorized at a board meeting on June 13, 1929. The auditors referred to the item and stated that as the committee did not perform the duties of any officer nor had any official appointment from the company it should be suggested that a legal opinion be obtained as to the propriety of expending this sum from the company's funds.

Winding-up Petition Filed

Following the meeting, Oscar J. Klein, one of the company's shareholders, petitioned the bankruptcy court to wind up the affairs of the company with a view to reorganization.

By taking steps to wind up the company it is expected that the shareholders would be in a better position to direct the reorganization than if taken by some creditor. A. Tanner, K.C., solicitor for the shareholders who filed the petition for the winding-up act, made the following statement:

"My client is a large shareholder of Abana Mines Ltd. and as a result of the meeting of the shareholders held yesterday and from the statements made by outgoing directors, became satisfied the only possible solution for Abana shareholders would be a reorganization plan that must inevitably come from the shareholders themselves. The only possible way to conserve the assets of the Abana company and to protect it and to make certain that all matters will be properly investigated is for a liquidator to take charge. With this in mind my client, on behalf of himself and all other Abana shareholders, ask the court to appoint E. H. Merrill of Turcotte & Merrill as liquidator.

"It is reasonably certain that all Abana shareholders will presently join with the petitioner to protect their own best interests and the proceedings launched are necessary in the face of the present chaotic position of the company."

Subsequent to the notice of action being taken under the winding-up act a statement was made by the new board of directors and sent out over the signature of J. G. Short, secretary, as follows:

"This new board will immediately go to work on the details of the past affairs of the company with the object of familiarizing themselves with same, so as to be in a position to best serve the shareholder. It was understood at the meeting that no immediate demands would be made, as far as the large creditors were concerned, in fact, if a bond issue were offered these large creditors intimated that they would accept bonds in payment of the indebtedness.

"The new directors will endeavor to work out some method whereby Abana will be placed in a position to meet all indebtedness, and will have sufficient surplus to place the mine in operation and production as soon as conditions in the metal market warrant same."

A letter dated February 21, 1931, was sent by F. I. McCracken, one of the new members of the board, indicating that the new board of directors would contest the winding-up proceeding. It is claimed the petitioner, Oscar J. Klein, apparently only became a shareholder on the day of the annual meeting.

Pandora Orders Plant To Develop Prospect

From Our Own Correspondent

ROUYN.—With a satisfactory tonnage of commercial ore indicated, by diamond drilling, Pandora Gold is now proceeding with the installation of a complete mining plant. Two 70 H.P. boilers, compressor, hoist, mine-cars, steel rails, piping, receiver, cage, 1,000 feet of cable together with other necessary supplies and equipment, have been ordered.

Meantime, J. W. Morrison, mine-manager, has returned to Amos and is placing everything in readiness.

Enterprise Mines Offers Treasury Stock to Public

Enterprise Gold Mines, a gold prospect consisting of 18 claims in Katrine Township, Kirkland Lake district, making an offering of stock to obtain further funds that development work may be resumed.

The company was incorporated with an Ontario charter in 1923, having an authorized capitalization of 2,000,000 shares of $1 each. The present offering is a block of treasury shares at 35 cents per share.

A number of years ago surface exploration work was carried out and a number of interesting veins discovered, but operations were suspended following the exhaustion of the company's funds.

Trail Ore Receipts

Following is a statement of Ore Received at the Trail Smelter for the period February 8th to 14th, 1931, inclusive:

Name of Mine	Locality	Tons
Bell	Beaverdell	52
Butcher Boy	Carmi	33
Knob Hill	Republic	55
Union	Lynch Creek	47
Total	....	187
Total Company	....	9,285

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Eight gold stocks have increased in value as a group 21 per cent in the last seven months. These stocks are: Lake Shore, Kirkland Lake, Wright-Hargreaves, Teck-Hughes, Hollinger, Dome, McIntyre and Sylvanite.

Are these stocks a good investment for a rise or for a hold, at present prices?

The facts about each of Canada's mines—the company, officers and directors, properties, plant and equipment, development, ore reserves, capitalization, funded debt, balance sheet, production, earnings, dividend record, stock market record—are given in the latest Financial Post Survey of Mines which every investor should have beside him at the present time.

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Name ....

Address 536

POWER PROJECT BRACKEN HOPE FOR MANITOBA

Would Divert Big Flow From Saskatchewan River

MAY BE 400,000 H.P.

Premier Suggests Enquiry to Determine Feasibility For Province-owned System

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG. — Premier Bracken holds out as a possibility the development of a provincial power scheme of possibly 400,000 h.p., which is now under investigation by the provincial government. The project is a highly ambitious one, involving the diversion of the flow of the waters of the Saskatchewan river 100 miles nearer to Winnipeg than is now the case.

The Saskatchewan now discharges direct in Lake Winnipeg, and at Grand Rapids, near the outlet, there is a power site of potential value. But instead of allowing the water to discharge through Grand Rapids the project involves diverting its flow into the north end of Lake Winnipegosis, to follow the outlet of that lake into Lake Manitoba, and thence through the Dauphin river to Lake Winnipeg. The level of Lake Winnipegosis is 830 feet above sea level, that of Lake Manitoba 812 feet and that of Lake Winnipeg 714 feet.

Flow is Large

The Saskatchewan river, draining as it does, a great part of the prairie provinces, has an enormous flow, and Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba are both extensive bodies of water where effective storage could be provided.

The scheme would require the building of a dam at the outlet of Cedar Lake (on the Saskatchewan river) above Grand Rapids, the cutting of a diversion canal between Cedar Lake and Lake Winnipegosis, and the construction of a dam and a power plant on the Dauphin river. Both to supplement the water thus made available, and also to avoid flood damage in the Assiniboine valley, a plan is also contemplated to divert part of the flow of the Assiniboine river into Lake Manitoba at certain seasons of the year. The Assiniboine now drains into Lake Winnipeg through the Red river, into which it flows at Winnipeg.

The whole scheme has yet not passed the paper stage, but the government plans an immediate preliminary investigation to decide whether or not complete surveys for the project would be justified.

If carried through, the plan would be a provincial government development to provide power to be distributed by the Manitoba Power Commission. At present the power distributed by the provincial commission is obtained from developments on the Winnipeg River by the Winnipeg Electric Co. just now supplied through the City of Winnipeg Hydro, but shortly to be obtained direct from the company.

The provincial power commission last year built 325 miles of line, bringing its total up to 935 miles. Towns added to the system during the year were Melita, Holmfield, Starbuck, Gilbert Plains, Grandview, Foxwarren, Binscarth, St. Lazare, Gimli, Winnipeg Beach, and the city of Brandon. The purchase of the Brandon plant and distribution system from the United States interests which formerly owned it is regarded by the government as making possible a large development of the system west of Brandon, although it has formed one of the chief subjects of dispute at the current session of the legislature, because of opposition allegations that the government paid too high a price.

Premier Bracken has indicated an intention to transfer the provincial power enterprise from direct government administration to a provincial power commission, to establish which legislation will shortly be introduced.

Winnipeg Electric Asks Court to End Profitless Operation

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Winnipeg Electric Co. and its subsidiary, the Suburban Rapid Transit Co., are appealing to the Manitoba court of appeal from a ruling of Municipal & Public Utility Board to the effect that street car service must be continued between Winnipeg and Headingly.

Service was abandoned some time ago as being unremunerative, but the board ordered it to be resumed because of the terms of the franchise held by the Suburban & Rapid Transit Company, which call for perpetual service.

The latter company, it is claimed, has not funds to support the drain of continuing losses on this suburban service, while the Winnipeg Electric Co. denies any contractual liability either to continue the service or to give financial support to their subsidiary.

G. W. Saddle Has Had Loss in 6 Months

Great West Saddlery Co., which manufactures and distributes leather goods of all kinds in the Prairie Provinces, is said to have had an operating loss for the six months ended December 31, 1930, which marks the first half of its fiscal year. This naturally puts off for another six months at least the thought of preferred dividends, but The Financial Post understands that there is no reason for bondholders to fear that interest will not be paid on March 1 next on the 6 per cent first mortgage bonds due March 1, 1948. It is said that the September 1 interest is assured.

In view of the business conditions in Western Canada the company has deemed it wise to defer pushing expansion of sales until conditions improve. It has followed a policy in the meantime of conserving the liquid resources of the company and of increasing economy and efficiency in manufacture and distribution of goods.

On June 30, 1930, the company owed the bank $269,000, the loan being secured. Current assets were nevertheless nearly five times current liabilities.

On the long view, the management is hopeful for the future of the company as soon as business improvement in Western Canada permits.

B.C. FRUIT SALE PLAN IS AGAIN INDEFINITE

Government Greatly Relieved By Adverse Decision of Supreme Court

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—What Sanford Evans started with his report attacking the principle of artificial price-fixing and compulsory pools the Supreme Court of Canada has finished with its judgment declaring British Columbia's Produce Marketing Act has finished.

That, in a sense, is the opinion of the majority of members of the British Columbia legislature who were faced at the opening of this year's session this month with the somewhat disagreeable task of finding a solution of the province's fruit sales dilemma.

The reason for this task being unpleasant was that there were two factions in the fruit industry, both strong numerically, one being in favor of the continuance of co-operative selling and price-fixing and the other urging the abandonment of the present marketing legislation and the return to competitive methods, as proposed by Sanford Evans in the report presented to the government a few weeks ago. Regardless of the way the legislators turned, they would be sure to lose friends.

Consequently the judgment of the Supreme Court was received with signs of relief from the legislature.

One proposal which has gained considerable support in the legislature is to shelve the whole question of fruit sales legislation during the present session and to arrange for a plebiscite on the subject of central selling, to be taken before the house meets again. Such delay, however, would leave the fruit growing industry more or less up in the air inasmuch as the operations of the present legislation have been declared unconstitutional. A voluntary agreement of some sort among the growers would probably have to be effected, but this would be difficult in view of the wide divergence of opinion among the growers themselves as to the best method of disposing of their crop.

Immigration Shows Heavy Drop in 1930

Immigration to Canada for the calendar year 1930 amounted to 104,806 compared with 164,992 for the calendar year 1929, according to a statement issued by the Canadian Government Department of Immigration and Colonization. Immigration for the last six months of 1930 amounted to 33,011 compared with 63,633 in the same period in 1929. The greatest reductions date from August last.

The average decrease for the whole of 1930 compared with 1929 was 36 per cent and the highest monthly decreases were in October (50 per cent), November (55 per cent), and December (58 per cent).

The effect of the regulations passed in August last restricting immigration have only recently made themselves felt in full measure as commitments made previously were allowed to come forward.

Canadians who had gone to the United States to reside and who returned to Canada in 1930 declaring their intention of remaining permanently in this country numbered 31,608 compared with 30,479 in 1929.

WESTERN HOMES LIMITED

Mortgage Investments

WINNIPEG - CANADA

1930 Shows Progress in Every Department

The Story in Figures 1915-1930

	1915	1930
Capital Subscribed	$182,800.00	$3,361,900.00
Capital Paid Up	24,581.53	1,338,863.31
Assets	36,613.93	1,578,455.42
Reserve and Surplus	4,741.62	216,019.82

PROFITS FOR 1930

Profits for 1930, after having provided for taxes and all expenses, with surplus carried forward from previous year, total $98,612.20

Appropriated as follows:

Dividends paid in 1930 and reserve for Income Tax payable in April, 1931	$56,592.38	
Transferred to Reserve	15,000.00	
Surplus Carried Forward	27,019.82	
		$98,612.20

OUTLOOK FOR 1931

WESTERN HOMES LIMITED, is confident that the lowest levels of the depression period have been reached, and that the stabilization of business in Canada has begun.

The greater part of the Company's capital is invested in loans on moderately priced homes in Western Canadian cities and the balance in loans on improved Farms in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

In 1930 the interest collected on Mortgage Accounts equalled 90% of the interest charged.

WILLIS ARGUE,
President and Managing Director.

ARGUE BROS. LTD. General Agents WINNIPEG

LACK OF MOISTURE LESS INTERESTING THAN GRAIN PRICE

U. S. Farm Board Potential Holdings Are Market Factor

NEW YORK FUTURES

Little Effect on Wheat Markets from Discussions Now on Among European Countries

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Developments in the United States, both those relating to the winter wheat crop, and to the affairs of the Federal Farm Board, continue to be major factors in the wheat market. The idea that the winter wheat crop might be severely affected by long continued drought over a large part of its area, and also the idea that it might suffer heavily from frost damage owing to its unprotected condition on account of the lack of snow cover, have been widely prevalent. But to a certain extent drought conditions have been relieved, and every day of mild weather that passes brings the crop nearer to safety.

Position of Farm Board

Tied up with the prospects of the winter wheat crop has been the position of the Federal Farm Board in the wheat market, and the possibility of a change in its policies. A steady accumulation of cash wheat and of contracts for future delivery it has been holding United States prices far above export parity, and practically prohibiting the export of wheat. It is admitted that by the end of the year it might conceivably hold 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, or practically the whole exportable surplus of the country. What it will ultimately do with that wheat is a problem as yet unsolved. There was a possibility that demand for wheat for feeding purposes, on account of the small corn crop produced last year, together with a small production of wheat in 1931, might enable the greater part of this to be absorbed in domestic use. But the feeding of wheat has not developed to the same extent as was hoped for, although heavy demands for that purpose are yet possible, and a short wheat crop this year has not yet become a probability. The world wheat market has not taken the view that the Farm Board holdings could permanently be held out of the export market, and the existence of its stores has been one of the important factors in keeping world prices low.

Legge is to Leave

But the possibility of some sharp reversal of policy creates alarm, and this is intensified by the fact that Chairman Legge, of the Farm Board is about to leave office. Upon his successor, probably Mr. Sone, who has been vice-chairman, will fall the responsibility of deciding what to do about it. Mr. Legge has insisted upon the viewpoint that the United States could not sell wheat abroad at less than the domestic price, but his successor might at least make the attempt. At least such is the possibility that the market has had to consider.

Reports from Europe indicate fairly heavy consumption of wheat, and increased estimates have been made of import requirements of various countries. The high tariff countries continue to place heavy imposts upon imports, but there seem to be increasing doubts as to their ability and their willingness to continue duties at the high levels now prevailing.

Europe Essays Monopoly

Negotiations now in progress between surplus producing countries of Europe and the importing countries with a view to giving the former an advantage over non-European countries in the markets of the latter do not appear to have had an important market effect. The view appears to be that while importing countries may be willing to keep tariffs high in order to discourage imports and to encourage home production, they are not likely to see any advantage to themselves in discriminations directed against non-European countries. But the possibility of important developments there should not be overlooked.

Estimates of production in both the Argentine and Australia have recently been reduced. That, taken along with increased demands likely in Europe decreases the possible world carry-over by something more than one hundred million bushels. Australia continues to sell large quantities of wheat to non-European countries, including both India and China. The depressed price of silver tends to prevent dealings between Canada and silver standard countries, but Australia's currency is also depreciated and that makes commercial transactions on her part easier On the other hand the state of Australian exchange, and the need for establishing credits in London, forces Australian wheat into the market there at prices below levels for Canadian wheat. On the other hand there has lately been an improvement in Argentine exchange, resulting in a somewhat firmer tendency in wheat prices there.

The wheat markets are still under the influence of excessive carry-overs from last year, but on the whole, with consumption proceeding more rapidly than last year, there appears to be a tendency to improvement.

New York Futures Market

The New York Produce Exchange is engaged on plans for a futures market in Canadian wheat upon delivery of grain in store in Buffalo. Exporters centred in New York were formerly accustomed to make use of the Chicago market for hedging purposes, and the need for a futures market in New York was not felt. There is some doubt in Winnipeg as to whether or not a market is likely to be established there that will be broad enough for satisfactory hedging. The likelihood appears to be for the New York market if established to be governed largely by fluctuations at Winnipeg.

Conditions in Western Canada

The prairies west of Manitoba are bare of snow, and there has been little precipitation since last year's crop was taken off, while very mild weather seems to promise the early start of spring work. In former years there would have been a great deal of worry under such conditions about possible bad effects of deficient moisture supplies, but there is more worry now about the course of grain prices than about the size of the crop. It is always possible for such dryness as now exists to be overcome by heavy spring and summer rains, but prospects as they actually exist at the moment are somewhat less favorable than usual. But an early spring would be more welcome this year than ordinarily, giving the farmer a longer period to get his spring work done by his own resources, and making less important inability to employ extra labor or procure new equipment.

Wheat Situation Review

The world movement of wheat into consumption during January maintained much the same rate as prevailed during December, says the monthly review of the wheat situation by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Lower shipments from North America and Soviet Russia were offset by larger clearances from Australia and Argentine. A decreased movement was evident during the first ten days, but this was changed when southern hemisphere wheat began to move in volume. Increased consumption, especially that of countries ex-Europe, has surprised the authorities and Broomhall's world shipments for the crop year up to January 30 are about 70,000,000 bus. in excess of last year, compelling an upward revision of 32,000,000 bus. in his estimate of import requirements of ex-European countries.

Ex-European shipments have shown a gradual increase since August 1, while shipments to Europe have declined slightly. Recently, Indian and Oriental imports have been encouraged by unfavorable crop prospects in India and by the fall in Australian exchange. Stocks of wheat in European and United Kingdom ports generally declined during January. Imports of wheat into the United Kingdom also showed a continuous decrease, but there was a revival of demand from Italy, France, Holland and Belgium.

Demand Held Steady

The demand for Canadian wheat abroad has held fairly steady, but there has been the usual seasonal decline, which shows signs of going even further in the present short month. Canadian grain is held in stronger hands and there are indications that financial and economic conditions in our three rival wheat-exporting countries are encouragng sales amounting to liquidation. However, the surplus wheat of the southern hemisphere reaching the European market will induce a steady demand for Canadian wheat for mixing purposes.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimate of world wheat production outside Russia and China in 1930 is now 3,777,000,000 bushels or 8 per cent larger than the estimate of 3,498,000,000 bushels for 1929, and about 5 per cent less than the total for 1928, 3,976,000,000 bushels.

The quantities available for export—or carryover—at the end of January in the four exporting countries for which statistics are available are as follows:

United States	225,000,000 bus.
Canada	244,000,000 bus.
Argentine	157,000,000 bus.
Australia	140,000,000 bus.

Precipitation Is Low

The weather in western Canada has been generally mild and fair during the first seven weeks in 1931. There has been a fairly heavy snowfall over most of Manitoba, but in Saskatchewan and Alberta large areas have been bare of snow for most of the winter. At the eight Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations in the prairie provinces, total precipitation during January was the lowest ever recorded in that month and the mean temperatures were far above normal in most cases. The mild, fair weather has enabled farmers to complete the small amounts of threshing which remained to be done. Only 5,000,000 bushels remained in Saskatchewan at January 20 and this has been considerably reduced since that date. All the worthwhile crops of the other two provinces have been cleared off the fields.

Deliveries of wheat at country elevators during January continued in sufficient volume to justify high estimates of 1930 production. Movement from the farms was low early in the month but later recovered. Receipts at western country elevators and over loading platforms in the period from August 1 to February 6 were as follows:

	Bushels
Manitoba	31,123,342
Saskatchewan	141,814,881
Alberta	87,516,437
Total	260,454,660

Marketing was evidently rushed in Saskatchewan by the relative concentration on wheat production. In Manitoba and Alberta, deliveries have been delayed, and revenues from mixed farming used to defray current expenses. Alberta marketings show a large increase lately. Allowing 35,000,000 bus. for seed in the West, 20,000,000 bus. for feed, unmerchantable grain, and country millings, and 10,000,000 bus. for carryover on farms, there are 49,000,000 bus. yet to be delivered, on the basis of the final estimate of 374,500,000 bus. With 25 weeks of the crop season remaining, weekly deliveries of nearly 2 million bushels are required, which is about the present average.

Exports Are Higher

On July 31, 1930, the estimated carryover of wheat in Canada was 112 million bushels and the final estimate of the 1930 crop was 398,000,000 bus., making a total amount in Canada of 510,000,000 bushels. Deducting 110,000,000 bus. as an allowance for seed, home consumption and unmerchantable grain, it is calculated that 400,000,000 bus. were then available for export—about 100,000,000 bushels more than at the same season of 1929. Exports during this crop year have exceeded those of the last crop year during every month, the total excess up to January 31 being nearly 60,000,000 bus. The surplus available at January 31, with no allowance for carryover, amounted to 244,000,000 bus., 44,000,000 bus. more than the comparable quantity at the same date in 1930. There will be larger amounts of unmerchantable grain and more wheat fed to live stock at the prevailing low prices.

The average exports for the last six months of the crop year in the period 1925-26 to 1929-30 have been 124,432,884 bus. For the first two months of the 1930-31 season, exports were above average, but in the last four months have been below. Export clearances up to date in February suggest a monthly export of less than average proportions for February, and probably not much greater than the 1930 totals for the same month. Export clearances are now considerably higher than exports because of shipments from stocks of Canadian wheat on the United States Atlantic seaboard.

Tax on Light and Gas Proposed in Winnipeg

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—A proposal to raise a portion of the city's revenue by a ten per cent tax on customer's bills for domestic electricity, gas and water, is causing a good deal of controversy in municipal circles. It has been brought forward, along with a proposal for a pool tax, as a measure to relieve land from some of the burdens of taxation, and to collect more revenue from those who are not reached by the land tax. It is being opposed as likely to weaken the position of the City Hydro. Low domestic rates for light and power have been the most important factors in the popularity of this civic enterprise, and to increase the cost of electricity even by means of a tax is represented as likely to lower the prestige of the city owned utility. The total amount of revenue that might be raised is calculated as approximately half a million dollars, of which half would be paid by customers of the City Hydro.

The position of the Winnipeg Electric would not be essentially affected by the tax, except in so far as the tax might tend toward a reduction in demand for current, as its customers would be on exactly the same basis as those of the City Hydro.

Aldermen in favor of the plan declare that it is necessary to keep from imposing any further burdens upon land, and even to lighten existing burdens, as the percentage of unpaid taxes tends to grow under existing conditions. The city's difficulties in this connection are increased by the fact that a portion of the revenue of the province is obtained by a land tax, collected through the municipalities of the province, and the city's share has to be added to ordinary tax bills.

APPROVE VOTING ON FORCED POOL IN SASKATCHEWAN

Supreme Court Ignored as Pool Propagandists Score Advance

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA.—By a vote of 48 to 5 the Saskatchewan Legislature passed a resolution calling for a vote of grain producers of the province on the proposal to apply compulsory pooling to all grain in the province.

The resolution provides that in the opinion of the house legislation should be introduced at the present session to provide:

"That a referendum should be conducted by the government of all parties by whom or on whose behalf grain is produced in the province of Saskatchewan on the question of whether all grain grown in the province should be marketed through a single marketing organization operated on the pooling plan, and

"2. For the creation of a marketing organization on a pooling plan:

"(a) With power to market all grain produced in the province of Saskatchewan.

"(b) To be controlled by those parties by whom or on whose behalf grain is procured, each of such parties having one vote in the affairs of the organization.

"(c) With power to take over all the assets and liabilities of the organization known as Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited.

"(d) To be operated, and with powers, generally similar to the aforementioned Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, as outlined in the act of incorporation.

"(e) To finance itself without government assistance."

Compulsory Propaganda

Members of the legislature had been subjected for many weeks to a barrage of petitions, letters and telegrams from their constituents demanding that provision for compulsory pooling should be made at this session. A certain amount of counter propaganda had developed on the part of farmers opposed to the plan, but the organization of the latter, begun late in the day, was not able to make a showing comparable with that of those in favor of compulsion.

Many of the members of the legislature, before recording their votes took occasion to point out that they were voting, not from personal convictions, but in deference to representations from their constituents.

Ignore Court Decision

When the decision of the Supreme Court on the Produce Marketing Act of British Columbia, declaring it invalid on the ground that a province could not control its citizens in the marketing of produce beyond the province's boundaries was announced last week, there was some opinion to the effect that the legislature would use this as grounds for refusing to enact the compulsion proposals. If there was any effect from the decision on the actions of the members of the house, it was exactly the reverse. Members opposed to the plan preferred to leave the responsibitily of killing it either to the voters in the referendum or to the courts.

The attorney general, during the course of the discussion suggested that the bill for a compulsory pool, if enacted by the legislature, and approved by the proposed referendum, should not go into effect until either the British Columbia case had been carried to the Privy Council and been decided there, or until the Dominion Parliament had passed whatever law might be necessary to make it effective. This suggests the possibility that before the end of the coming session the dispute on compulsion may be carried to parliament.

Claim Legal Powers

The backers of the compulsion plan believe that notwithstanding the decision of the courts in the British Columbia case they have been able to get a bill drafted that can be maintained against constitutional objections. They have obtained opinion of leading counsel in support of the constitutionality of the bill that has been drafted, although such opinions were given before the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

Varying opinions are given in the province as to how farmers will vote when the referendum is taken. Undoubtedly there will be very strong opposition on the part of many farmers, and some districts of the province are almost unanimous against it. But the ability of the proponents of compulsion, by using the organization machinery of the Wheat Pool, to get out the vote in favor, in contrast to the lack of organization among opponents, is important.

Dominion Government Issues Report on Ceramics

The fact that china table-ware is annually imported in amounts having a value of more than $4,000,000 raises the question of its domestic manufacture, and those who are interested in an answer to this question will be well advised to read the report entitled "The Ceramic Industry in Canada (with special reference to the manufacture of white ware)", which has just been issued by the Dominion Government.

Part 1 of the report gives information in compact form about consumption, tariffs, fuels, labor, freight rates, incorporation of Canadian companies, and technical assistance; Part 11 is devoted to a discussion of the resources Canada possesses in kaolin, ball clay, stoneware clay, and the accessory materials used in the pottery industry; while Part III gives a summary and conclusion in which are stressed the various factors to be considered before erecting a plant in Canada to make table-ware. At the back of the report is an instructive map which enables the reader to visualize quickly the location of the raw materials which are dealt with.

Copies of this mimeographed report can be obtained without cost by those who are actually interested in the Canadian manufacture of porcelain table-ware from the Director, National Development Bureau, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

Becomes Director

SALTER A. HAYDEN, partner in the law firm of McCarthy & McCarthy, who has been elected a director of the Standard Steel Construction Company of Canada.

SASKATCHEWAN ADDS PROVINCIAL POWER

Investment in Public Ownership Scheme is Over Six Millions

REGINA.—That Saskatchewan's provincial power scheme now includes a total of 1,151 miles of line, more than 1,000 of which were built during 1930, was shown in the annual statement of the provincial power commission presented to the legislature. During the year plants and equipment were purchased at 35 rural centres. Altogether 106 centres are now served by power lines of the commission.

At the same time attention has been called to some checks on the province's scheme for expansion in electrical distribution. The legislature has been called on to approve the sale of the Prince Albert city plant to a private company for the sum of $850,000, an amount considerably in excess of the Power Commission's bid for it, and the plant at Weyburn seems likely to pass into private hands. During the previous year private interests acquired the Moose Jaw plant. The City of Regina still holds out as the only important example of municipal ownership in the power field of the province.

As in its first year of existence, the Power Commission experienced a small operating loss in 1930, when a total of three large plants (Saskatoon, North Battleford and Swift Current) and 66 small plants and distributing systems were operated.

The total capacity of all plants owned by the commission is now 26,325 kw., while the capacity of all other plants in the province is 66,251 kw. No hydro developments are included in these totals as the only hydro power development in the province is that on the Churchill River, operated in connection with the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company. The commission is now studying the possibility of a hydro development at Fort à la Corne on the North Saskatchewan River, 17 miles northeast of Kinistino. Borings for a possible dam site are being made, and a survey of lands that might be flooded.

The commission, in addition to distributing power developed in its own plants, purchases power from the Calgary Power Company at the Alberta boundary of the province, from the Montreal Engineering Company at Carnduff, from the Canadian Utilities plant at Nokomis and from the National Light and Power Company at Moose Jaw. Sales are made direct by the commission to users except at Saskatoon, Swift Current and North Battleford, where municipal distribution is still in effect.

Total investment to date amounts to $6,484,403, of which $2,800,000 is in the Saskatoon plant. The government has included another $1,000,000 in the provincial estimates for work to be carried on this year.

McLeod River Mining Seeks Gold Near Peers

McLeod River Mining Corp., which controls over 57 miles of leases on the McLeod River in Alberta, recently shipped 17 cars of dredge machinery to Peers, Alta., on the Canadian National Railway, and is now engaged in assembling the equipment for operation.

The dredge has a capacity of 80,000 cu. yards per month and is to be powered by a Diesel engine. The plant is expected to be in operation by May 1, 1931. The company was incorporated with a Dominion charter in 1926, and exploration to date has consisted of test pitting which has indicated from 10 to 25 cents in gold per cu. yard of gravel.

Dominion Steel and Coal Receives Order for Nails

MONTREAL. — The Sydney, N.S., plant of Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. has received an order for 20,000 kegs of nails, which will, it is stated, keep 100 workers busy for three days a week for a period of eight weeks.

Employment will also be given to 50 wire-drawers for two days a week for the same period.

East Crest Sells to Imperial

East Crest Oil Co., which formerly marketed its production from Turner Valley to the Regal Oil Co., has just signed a contract with Imperial Oil Ltd., whereby the latter agrees to take all of the company's production from March 1, 1931.

Canadian Western Lumber

Statement of Lumber Manufactured, Sales and Price Realized

December	1929 Feet	1930 Feet	Decrease Feet
Lumber mftd.	9,530,499	8,689,900	840,599
Lumber sold	8,510,437	7,666,400	844,037
Price realiz.	$181,141	$114,600	$66,541
Aggre. mfd. from 1st Jan. to end of Dec. ..	136,267,687	105,921,992	30,345,695
Aggre. sold from 1st Jan. to end of Dec. ..	135,850,576	108,963,456	26,887,120
Aggre. price realized from 1st Jan. to end of Dec. ..	$3,108,919	$2,030,423	$1,078,496

Turner Valley Drilling Report

Wells drilled by Imperial Oil

PROGRESS REPORT—Week Ending February 21, 1931

Name of Well	No.	Type	Depth last report feet	Present depth feet	Feet drilled feet	Remarks
Mayland	6	R.	3747	3863	116	Drilling in Upper Fernie.
Lowery	2	R.	5596	5712	116	Drilling in Lower Fernie.
C. D. & P.	1	R.	3855	3975	120	Drilling in lime, small showing of gas at 3,958 ft.
S. W. Pete.	2	R.	3227	3380	153	Drilling in Dakota.
S. Lowery	1	R.	4857	....	...	Circulating water to kill gas.
S. Lowery	2	R.	1292	1836	544	Drilling in Dakota.
S. Lowery	3	R.	500	962	462	Drilling in Benton.
Merland	1	R.	....	....	...	Sidetracking at 4,530 ft.
Lethbridge	1	S.	1715	1853	138	Sandy shale 16 in. casing cemented at 1,691 ft., standing.

NOTE: R—Rotary. S—Standard. DD—Diamond Drill.

ALBERTA TO CURB HOMESTEAD GRANTS

Those Getting Free Land Must First Reside in Province Five Years

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON. — The days of unrestricted homesteading in Alberta have come to an end. After the transfer of Alberta's lands to the administration of the province a few months ago the homestead regulations of the Dominion Government were retained in effect for a brief time, and in spite of present agricultural conditions numerous homestead entries continued to be made in the northern part of the province. When, however, the government had ready its new bill for the administration of Alberta lands, registration for homesteads was suspended, not to be renewed until the new system is ready for working.

The new bill which has been introduced into the Legislature confines the granting of homesteads in Alberta to those who have been residents of the province for five years. It also confines it to such districts as shall be especially allocated for the purpose by the provincial government. The first restriction is intended as a temporary one only, as an intimation that until present economic conditions clear up Alberta does not want agricultural immigration either from other countries or from other parts of Canada. The second is intended to be permanent, and is based on the theory that unregulated settlement of new districts remote from roads, bridges, hospitals and schools results in a demand for establishment of social services that cannot be provided except at too great cost for a population unduly scattered.

These restrictions are coming in for a good deal of criticism from the Peace River District. Farmers there want to see the adjacent lands filled up as rapidly as possible, in order to bring about the more rapid development of the country, and urge that the policy now being adopted will hold back settlement increasing local problems and delaying the time when direct railway connection with the Pacific can be obtained. In other parts of the province they are generally supported, although the argument is advanced that it is refusing the right to homestead to people from other parts of the Dominion, is likely to deprive the province of valuable citizens, and refusing it to those who have not yet completed five years residence in the province may tend to aggravate unemployment, by keeping men idle while they await their opportunity to register for a homestead.

McConnell & Fergusson Issues Birthday Book

Founded in 1903, McConnell & Fergusson Ltd., is celebrating its twenty-eighth birthday with the publication of a book which embodies the personalities of this old advertising agency. Touching on the nation-wide service available to clients through six offices from Montreal to Vancouver, the book graphically illustrates the structure of the organization and touches briefly on facilities afforded to clients in applied merchandising and in radio advertising.

The chief feature and purpose of the publication, however, is the introduction of principal members of the staff, which numbers over 100 persons. Some 42 of the major members of the agency staff are each introduced through the medium of an excellent photograph and a brief sketch. A full page is devoted to each and introductory remarks explain fully the position held in the organization.

Black & Armstrong
(Successors to Robinson & Black)
REAL ESTATE VALUATIONS
RENTALS
Farm Lands, Mortgages and Insurance
200 STANDARD BANK BLDG.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

C. H. ENDERTON & CO.
Established 1880
Real Estate Investments, Mortgage Loans, Insurance, Rentals, Stocks and Bonds
Members Winnipeg Stock Exchange
222 Portage Avenue,
WINNIPEG

TOOLE, PEET & CO.
LIMITED
FINANCIAL AGENTS
Appraisers and Valuators
Estates Managed
CALGARY - CANADA

Broder Financial Agency
Financial Agents
Real Estate Insurance Loans
1812 Rose St. Regina, Sask.

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5½%
Guaranteed on your savings
By CHAMPION-SIMMONS INVESTMENT CORP. LTD.
Send information to—
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4023 Kerr Bldg. Regina Sask.

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INVESTMENTS, LTD.
Bonds and Insurance
BANK OF TORONTO BUILDING
EDMONTON, CANADA

Weber Bros. Agencies Limited
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE
FINANCIAL AGENTS
Edmonton Credit Building,
Edmonton, Alberta

W. S. NEWTON & COMPANY
Trustees, Liquidators and Financial Agents,
beg to announce that they have concluded arrangements with MESSRS. READ, SMITH, BIGGS & CLEMENTS, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, Liquidators, etc., of Regina, Saskatchewan, to act as their agents and correspondents in the Province of Saskatchewan.
The long established connection and wide experience of Messrs Read, Smith and Company will greatly facilitate the handling of estates and investigations in Saskatchewan.
356 Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada. November, 1930.

McCALLUM, HILL & CO.
Stocks, Bonds, Grains
Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Private Wires to All Markets.
REGINA, SASK.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON
STOCKS AND BONDS
Winnipeg

BRITISH CANADIAN TRUST COMPANY
Incorporated by Special Ordinance of the Northwest Territories of Canada (1901 Chapter 35) to Act as
Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian — Mortgage Loans, Rental Agents — Authorized Trustee in Bankruptcy
INSURANCE
Managers: BRITISH CANADIAN FINANCE, LIMITED
Office — 321 6th St. S. LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA — H. D. ROOD, Manager and Secretary

WHEAT
Canada's Biggest Problem
A most condensed and illuminating review of the factors involved in the present Canadian wheat situation and a diagnosis of the difficulties are given in a 36-page booklet issued by "The Financial Post" —"Canada and the World Wheat Situation."
Single copies may be obtained for 25 cents. Use the coupon to order.
THE FINANCIAL POST,
153 University Ave.,
Toronto.
Enclosed is 25 cents. Please send me a copy of "Canada and the World Wheat Situation."
Name ....
538 Address ....

BUILDING A GREATER MONTREAL

Where the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes inland waterways route makes deep water contact with the sea. The Lachine Canal near its eastern terminus, the Port of Montreal.

Photo Gladwish & Mitchell

At Canada's Crossroads of Commerce

AS A centre of distribution, Montreal offers manufacturers and distributors a wealth of advantages. It permits direct contact with Canada's largest urban market—Greater Montreal with its population of 1,356,459. Its location makes it a natural centre for national distribution. And it is the portal through which flows the bulk of Canada's international trade.

THE importance of Montreal as a centre of distribution for French-Canada's market cannot be over-emphasized. Over 70 per cent of Montreal's population is French in its origin, tastes, habits and buying customs. A first hand knowledge of this market is essential for success.

The adjacent market served and dominated by Montreal is also of vital importance. Montreal is the major centre of distribution of an area of 3,000,000 population which includes a French-Canadian market 2,000,000 strong.

Whilst Montreal's growth as a distributing point is primarily the result of its strategic location 1,000 miles into the heart of the continent, it is also due in large measure to its available facilities for distribution.

The Port of Montreal — the second largest on the North American continent — is world famous for the extent and efficiency of its harbor facilities. Steamship services both to foreign markets and the inland St. Lawrence-Great Lakes route, are comprehensive and efficient.

Montreal is the rail transportation centre of Canada. It is the headquarters of Canada's two great transportation systems. In addition to the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, the Delaware and Hudson, Boston and Maine, Central Vermont, and the Rutland Railways also serve the city.

The new $50,000,000 Canadian National Railways' terminal programme is further evidence of the plans to meet Montreal's growing transportation needs.

Fine highways in the Montreal area are avenues of distribution bringing an influx of tourists and acting as trade arteries for bus and truck transportation.

Air transportation is a new factor in Montreal's significance as the centre of distribution. Three airports and two seadromes serve the city. Of these — the Dominion Government airport at St. Hubert with its mooring tower — is one of the finest in the world.

Regular air mail, passenger and express services are in operation from Montreal to Toronto, New York, Maritime Provinces, etc. — and services are available to the Quebec mining district.

Telephone, telegraph and railway express services are second to none. No factor is of greater importance in distribution than the telephone and constant expenditures are being made by the Bell Telephone Company in the improvement of their local and long distance services. Manufacturers or agents contemplating expansion in Canada will do well to locate in Montreal — Canada's crossroads of commerce — to gain their share of the increasing flow of business in local, national and international markets.

Montreal's strategic location on world traffic avenues is well evidenced by the map on the right showing mail and steamship connections.

Such important land, inland water and ocean transportation systems have brought Montreal acknowledged leadership as a distributing centre.

National and International Centre of Distribution

One of a series of articles describing the city of Montreal. These public-spirited firms and institutions have made possible the series.

Aldred & Company Limited
Investment Bankers

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada
"Accelerating and Unifying Montreal's Growth"

Canadian Vickers Limited
Ship Building—Engineering—Structural Steel—Aviation

Claude Neon General Advertising Company Limited
"Outdoor advertising in all its phases"
Bill Boards — Painted Display — Neon
101 Sherbrooke Street West

Compagnie Aerienne Franco Canadienne
Specialists in Aerial Mapping and Town Planning Chart
266 St. James Street West

Consolidated Oka Sand & Gravel Company Limited
248 McCord Street

The Gazette
"Canada's Best Newspaper"

Gurd's Sparkling Beverages
Standard for over 60 years

Mathewson, McLennan & Molson
Established 1881
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
Members Montreal Curb Market
215 St. James Street

Montreal Life Insurance Company
A policy to meet all insurance needs.
"The Friendly Company"

Montreal Light Heat & Power Consolidated
Dual Service
Gas and Electricity

Montreal Tramways Company
A Tram or Autobus to anywhere within Montreal

Montreal Trust Company
Executors and Trustees
Place d'Armes Square

The National Breweries Limited
Operating
Dow Brewery, Dawes Brewery, Ekers Brewery in Montreal
Boswell's Brewery in Quebec

Property Corporation of Canada Limited
"We have faith in Montreal"
1409 Peel St.

The Royal Bank of Canada
"Serving Canadians Since 1869"

Stanford's Limited
"The World's Best to Eat"

United Engineers and Constructors (Canada) Limited
Dominion Square Building
"Maximum Return to Clients Per Dollar Invested"